# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 275

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

**Local News**

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

## Nazis Claim 12 Ships Sunk; Recreation Hut Awards; Head Tax Veto Expected

**The World's Day—October 18, 1941**

### Air and Sea: Nazis Claim 12 Convoy Sinkings

**A convoy attack**, in which 10 Allied merchantmen and two escorting destroyers bound from the United States to England were claimed sunk by U-boats, was reported by the German High Command.

**British planes bombed Syracuse**, on the Italian island of Sicily, killing four persons and injuring 24, the Italian High Command acknowledged.

**German warplanes**, according to Berlin, bombed the British harbors of Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft during the night.

### Washington: $3,307,226 in Recreation Buildings

**Contracts amounting** to $3,307,226 for construction of 51 recreational buildings for soldiers in 19 States have been awarded in the last two weeks, the War Department announced.

**Two of the newest** and fastest freighters in the United States Merchant Marine, the Extavia of the American Export Line, and the Hawaiian Shipper of the Matson Navigation Company, have been given to Great Britain under the lend-lease plan.

**President Roosevelt** has asked Congress to appropriate $50,000,000 for foreign war relief as part of the pending lend-lease bill, to supplement $50,000,000 previously made available for relief expenditures in foreign countries by the American Red Cross.

**The Navy reported** its air base construction program in the Pacific is proceeding satisfactorily, that the huge new drydock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is basically complete.

### New England: Saltonstall Expected to Veto Tax

**Governor Saltonstall** is expected to veto the proposed $2 head tax. [Page 2.]

**Boston League of Women Voters** sponsored the visit here of Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martínez-Guerrero, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women. [Page 4.]

### Americas: Brazil and Canada Sign Trade Pact

**In Rio de Janeiro** a trade treaty mutually guaranteeing "most favored nation treatment" in customs, duties and exchange restrictions was signed by Brazil's Foreign Minister and Canada's Minister as well as the head of Canada's economic mission to South America.

**The Ecuadorean Government** clamped restrictions on trade with Japan as a result of complications arising from the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States.

**Cuba's President Batista signed a decree placing the seized Finnish** ship Koura at the disposal of the United States Maritime Commission for service between Cuba and the United States.

**The Panamanian Government** dismissed Dr. Francisco Villalaz as Panamanian Minister to Germany, The Netherlands, and Poland.

**Argentina** ordered fuel rationing to conserve stocks in the face of a shipping shortage, railroads being ordered to cut coal consumption 40 per cent and oil 15 per cent from their 1940 totals. Fuel used in electric power production was ordered cut 15 per cent and in heating 50 per cent.

**Both Argentina and neighboring Uruguay** pushed projects for obtaining arms from the United States.

**Panama's new Ambassador** to the United States, Ernesto Jaen Guardia, said that concession of land near the Canal Zone for American air bases would be one of the first orders of business when he reaches Washington.

### In Europe: Churchill Asks Farmers' Aid

**Prime Minister Churchill** told British farmers that they could free more ships for the movement of vital munitions to Britain and Soviet Russia by "still greater efforts in food production."

**Spain freed** 2,624 political prisoners on certain conditions, and sent 332 others to exile.

**Italy executed** 18 alleged Communists in Dalmatian territory while 39 persons in France were sentenced to terms ranging from 15 years at hard labor to two years in prison, as unrest in the Axis occupied countries continued.

**Franco-German** talks continued in Vichy, reportedly for the purpose of resuming formal diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries. [Page 7.]

### In Russia: Nazi Attacks Slowed Down

**German attacks** in the Moscow sector appeared to be running into strong opposition, little news of any forward thrust coming from the front. [Page 1.]

**Counter-attacks** by Russians were reported to be increasing in force. Unconfirmed reports came from Russian sources that Orel had been recaptured, while Swedish reports said that the Germans had been driven back from Kalinin.

**Russians claimed** that the evacuation from Odessa was deliberately planned and not forced upon the Russians.

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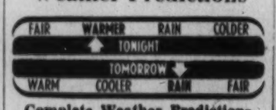
### Weather Predictions




**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

### The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Women marched once: Will they march again?

What Have Women Done With the Vote?

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

## Campaigning For Mayoralty Getting Warm

**Tobin makes strong material of 'frenzied spending' — Curley against 'false economy.'**

By DeWitt H. John
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Spectacular campaigning in Boston's mayoralty contest was going full blast today with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin laying the responsibility for the city's financial plight upon the "frenzied spending" of his predecessors, and his leading opponents, former Mayor James M. Curley and Joseph Lee attacking Tobin's retrenchment policies as "false economy."

Important controversial issues emerged last night when all three major candidates, led by Mayor Tobin—who until last night had not made a single speech—went on the radio to state their cases.

**Meant for Curley**

In a talk directed at former Mayor Curley, his arch foe and current opponent, Mayor Tobin asserted that a "spendthrift government" would have brought financial ruin to Boston in its weakened condition four years ago. His retrenchment policy, he held, has given Boston an "infinitely better" financial position, has "averted financial collapse" with payless days, and has "avoided the necessity of a special state commission to take over the city government."

Boston's desperate situation four years ago had been caused, the Mayor declared, by the "mistakes and follies of the past," the "frenzied rush to spend and spend" through many years, and the "indulgences and excesses of unbridled policy."

Under his administration Boston has been struggling with a load of debt accumulated under earlier and more lavish administrations, he went on

Absolving his predecessor Frederick W. Mansfield of any blame, Mayor Tobin announced that he would name in subsequent speeches the "mayor or mayors" responsible for Boston's sad plight.

His remarks were obviously directed at Mr. Curley, three times mayor of Boston and now running for a fourth term.

"Let us not lose sight of the fact," said Mayor Tobin, "that a spendthrift Mayor, who covers his excesses in spending while in office by artful means, is usually out of office when the shoe begins to pinch. He goes scott free and lives to run for office—and perhaps the same office —another day, while officials who

*Continued on Page 5, Column 4*

### Non-Defense Costs: What Cuts Would Mean

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Oct. 18

The Budget Bureau's reply to a Senate committee request as to ways to cut non-defense expenditures revealed:

That the greatest reduction would hit the Federal work-relief, farm and youth-aid programs;

That a $2,000,000,000 cut would require a reduction of 94.8 per cent in the aid-to-youth program, a 73.9 per cent reduction in work relief, a 45.5 per cent slash in agricultural expenditures, and

That non-defense expenditures for the present fiscal year totaled $6,581,000,000, excluding debt retirement.

## Budget Board Gives Data To Curb Spending

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The long-awaited reply of the Bureau of the Budget to the Senate Economy Committee's demand for an arbitrary schedule in which nondefense government spending may be cut by three degrees of sharpness, $1,000,000,000, $1,500,000,000, and $2,000,000,000, was received today.

In supplying the figures for the hypothetical economy slashes requested by Senator Walter F. George, the Budget Bureau repeatedly emphasized that such "arbitrary revisions" are in no sense the recommendations of the Bureau and that any one of the three would "involve curtailment or abolition of some functions of government."

The estimates submitted will go to the Senate Finance Committee under an amendment to the tax bill. They will serve as guidance for a special joint Economy Committee chosen from Senate and House Revenue and Appropriation Committees, of which the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Budget are ex officio members.

**Committee Members**

The Economy Committee is composed of Senators Walter F. George, Harry Flood Byrd, Robert M. La Follette, Carter Glass, Kenneth McKellar, and Gerald P. Nye; and Representatives Robert L. Doughton, Thomas H. Cullen, Allen T. Treadway, Clarence J. Cannon, Clifton A. Woodrum, and John Taber.

Repeatedly protesting that the revisions reflect allocations of reductions posed by the Senate Finance Committee rather than recommendations of the Director of the Budget, and that they have

*Continued on Page 9, Column 6*

## *Prices and Your Purse: New Year to Bring Car Tax*

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Oct. 18

Get ready for a $2.09 tax bill from Uncle Sam on your automobile about the first of the year. The new Federal tax will go into effect Feb. 1 and the first payment will cover the five months up to the beginning of the 1943 fiscal year.

Payment of $5 more for the next full fiscal year will be due July 1, 1942.

**Lipstick Retreat**

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board Executive Director Donald M. Nelson broke the news gently this week that there soon may be no brass for lipstick containers.

"You can imagine my job facing 50,000,000 women in this country with that," he told friends. "If any of you want to volunteer for my job, you can certainly have it and I'll beat you running for the door."

**Freezing Priorities**

Largest ice cream order in history is refreshing the parched throats of soldiers maneuvering in North Carolina.

Influx of troops was more than local cows and ice cream plants could handle, so the Army ordered 6,400,000 slices of brick ice cream sent down from Baltimore, Md., between Sept. 28 and Dec. 1.

To keep up morale, ice cream cars, kept at a temperature of 16 degrees below zero by dry ice, have been given priorities over the movement of Army tanks, trucks and guns.

**Zipper Zero**

Talon, Inc. manufacturer of slide fasteners, has asked for defense work to keep busy hands idle because of the lack of copper alloy. Henceforth they will make gauges, fixtures, jigs and other small defense parts.

Dorothy M. Anderson, Director of the New York Dress Institute, meanwhile disclosed in Washington this week that the dress industry is getting ready for zipperless days by settling a style for wrap gowns.

**Sales Sense**

If your grocer follows the advice of Douglas C. McKeachie, OPM Director of Purchases, he won't be advertising specials on cheese, eggs, lard or evaporated milk any more.

These are the foods that are likely to grow scarcer in the future. "Don't advertise or push the sale of scarce items," Mr. McKeachie urged food dealers this week. "If you do, you will give further impetus to the pressure for price increases. Promote the sale of substitutes for the scarce items."

**Ski Thrift**

First Army ski repair shop has been opened in Boston with Harvey Smith, New Hampshire ski expert, in charge. Study by the United States Forest Products Laboratory has disclosed that most skis can be repaired at large savings of wood and other materials.

**Less Margin**

Newspapers may soon be called upon to trim margins, reduce the number of their pages and eliminate over deliveries to save because defense activities are now consuming 30 per cent of the Nation's available paper supply.

**Fact for Farmers**

So many letters have been coming into OPM from individuals wanting priorities on purchases that M. Clifford Townsend, Director of Agricultural Defense Relations, has issued a statement advising farmers priority ratings "are not needed for purchase of products at retail by individuals for ordinary farm or household use."

"There may be things you may not be able to get, such as aluminum pressure cookers, but in cases like this the manufacturer and not the individual farmer is the one affected by the priority rating," he explained.

**Town Teller**

Instructions for setting up a consumer information center in your town are contained in a bulletin just issued by the consumer division of the Office of Price Administration. Such centers, being tried out in Detroit, Mich., and Williamsport, Pa., would furnish information on buying problems and receive complaints on prices and rents.

# U. S. Uniting to Meet Threat; Japan Hints 'Speedy Action'; Soviet Claims Strategic Coup

**Nazi pressure on Tokyo to strike at Russia seen in Axis attack on U. S. destroyer.**

**TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Premier Gen. Eiki Tojo, announcing formation today of a new predominately military Cabinet, declared that "speedy action and iron will" were the "only way in which to overcome the present (Japanese) difficulties."**

**He said that internally Japan must "consolidate a wartime structure while externally we strengthen our ties with treaty nations."**

By Frederick B. Opper
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18—The torpedo attack yesterday on the U. S. destroyer Kearny off Iceland—coincident with formation of a new Japanese Cabinet under Gen. Eiki Tojo—is believed here to be a deliberate Nazi attempt to draw American attention to the Atlantic, thereby giving Japan a looked-for opportunity for an aggressive move in the Pacific.

The Tojo appointment was also regarded as marking Japan's intention of opening a new war front against Siberia.

General Tojo, it is pointed out, is friendly with Gen. Eugene Ott, the Nazi Ambassador in Tokyo, and the Japanese Cabinet transfer is looked upon here as an Axis diplomatic triumph soon to be followed by Japan leaping into the war on Germany's side.

General Tojo is regarded as one of the most outspoken Japanese advocates of war with Russia.

He was chief of staff in 1937 of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria, the most anti-Soviet group of the Japanese Army. He is a close associate of Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, who is one of the leaders of the "War on Russia" policy.

**Exponent of Preparation**

In November, 1938, General Tojo publicly stated, "The Japanese Army must be prepared for a frontal clash both with the Soviet Union and China in the future."

Undoubtedly German successes on the Moscow front have brought a fresh surge of extremist demands for a Siberian backstab, which, coupled with the apparent failure of Japanese-United States conversations, led to introduction into the Cabinet of a strong military personality.

Informed Japanese here frankly say that action against Russia is very near, but believe that it will not come until the new Cabinet is convinced beyond doubt that Russia is decisively defeated in Europe.

An attack is considered unlikely, for instance, today or tomorrow, but the next month or six weeks is felt almost certain to see a Far East war, these sources claim.

Meanwhile, Premier General Tojo is thought unlikely to end conversations with Washington, al-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*

Official Photo U. S. Army Air Corps

**Type of Airacobra Hailed by RAF**

**"Best pursuit plane" is the commendation given in England to the American-built speedsters. The engine is mounted back of the pilot and arrangement in the plane gives superior searching vision in combat.**

**RAF calls U. S. Airacobra best pursuit plane: Page 7.**

## Soviet Retreat From Odessa Declared Part of War Plan

*By the Associated Press*

Saturday, Oct. 18

German divisions striking at Moscow's western defenses were declared in official Russian dispatches today to have been beaten back several times by the Russians, and a Soviet withdrawal from Odessa was pictured as a strategic triumph.

"Fighting was especially stubborn in the western direction, where the Red Army beat off several fierce enemy attacks," the Soviet Information Bureau said in a communiqué.

The Moscow radio acknowledged that the situation on the outer approaches to Moscow and on the Southern Front was still very serious.

In the direction of Vyazma, west of Moscow, heavy fighting took place throughout Friday, during which the Germans "tried and in a few places succeeded in denting our lines," the radio said. Soviet troops were reported counterattacking at some points in an effort to stem the German drive.

In the direction of Bryansk, southwest of Moscow, the radio described the situation as "very similar."

There still was no word from Moscow—where radio communications generally were limited to transmission of official material—concerning reports in other capitals that Soviet Government leaders had left Moscow for Kazan, 450 miles east.

In Washington, however, the State Department said that high officials of the Soviet Foreign Office had left for a destination in the East.

All the United States Embassy staff except two secretaries and three clerks also left Moscow with Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, the State Department said. They were accompanied by members of the American Supply Mission, military and naval attaches, two Red Cross representatives, and 10 American correspondents.

Conceding that Russian defenders of Odessa had been withdrawn, the Information Bureau said this operation was according to plan—that they were "transferred by our fleet to other sectors of the front in a perfectly orderly manner and without any losses."

Where the Russian Army of Odessa went was not stated. However, by landing at Sevastopol, Red Navy base 180 miles southeast of Odessa, it could provide valuable reinforcement for the defenders of the Crimean Peninsula. Again, it might have been moved over the 600-mile Black and Azov Sea routes to Rostov, Russian industrial center and gateway to the Caucasus.

The Moscow radio reported that Russian forces had recaptured five important places about Mariupol, which the Germans have claimed in a drive east along the Sea of Azov coast toward Rostov.

## Attlee Faith in League Postwar Hint?

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 18—Clement Attlee, Britain's Deputy Premier, who is to go to the United States to attend the International Labor Office conference in New York, Oct. 27, threw some light on the trend of Allied peace plans by showing that the League of Nations idea was far from discarded.

"I make no apology for having been a convinced supporter of the League of Nations during all the period between the two wars," Mr. Attlee told the National Defense luncheon here Oct. 15. He added that the Socialist Party to which he belongs always believed in the principles on which the League was founded.

The significance of this Socialist loyalty to the League is emphasized by the fact that in Britain's inner War Cabinet the responsibility for reconstruction is mainly in the hands of three Labor members—Mr. Attlee, Mr. Arthur Greenwood who is the actual new order chief, and Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin. In addition, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, one of the most influential Ministers outside the War Cabinet is another Socialist.

**Principles Not Wrong**

And when one considers how up to their necks in the task of winning the war are the other five members of the War Cabinet, it can be realized that Socialist influence in reconstruction plans is far weightier than the three-to-five ratio might suggest. Prime Minister Winston Churchill carries a tremendous burden; others have onerous departmental duties; Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood are freest to spend long hours on

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Clement R. Attlee**
Britain's Lord Privy Seal

the canvas of the British new order. Therefore, what Mr. Attlee has just said here and what he will contribute to the I. L. O. discussions on behalf of the British Government are of the utmost moment for the future.

Of League principles, Mr. Attlee said, "They weren't proved wrong because the League failed. The wrong consisted in not implementing them. The principle that there must be in the world a force to support the rule of law has been reaffirmed in the Atlantic Charter . . . the only way to preserve peace is to bind together all peace loving peoples and endow them with force sufficient to prevent aggression. It may be that the old League of Nations won't be recreated; but I am certain that its principles must be applied if we are to have a peaceful, ordered world."

Mr. Attlee said he felt a great responsibility as chief British representative about to cross the Atlantic for the I. L. O. conference, which he described as a gathering of the greatest importance for the postwar world. He pointed out that the clause of the Atlantic Charter which promised economic advancement and social security would be an outstanding concern of the New York parley.

**Britain's Efforts**

Mr. Attlee continued, "I've seen in men and women of all kinds of opinion the steadily growing realization of the need for social security. One of the underlying causes of the present struggle was economic insecurity exemplified in the great slump of 10 years ago. It provided the soil wherein the seeds of Nazism came to rapid maturity.

"As the war has proceeded the Government of this country has taken many steps to try to bring, even in the midst of war, increased security for all. We are at work on plans for a postwar world to the same end.

"There will no doubt be differ-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 4*

**Doubling of defense goal planned — Ship arms bill is rushed to Senate.**

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Washington continued its swift reaction today to grave new threats of war in the Atlantic and Pacific.

A hardening of sentiment, a closing of ranks, and an acceleration of defense efforts was evident in the mood of the Capital.

First hint was given of a vast new $100,000,000 armament goal that would redouble the present defense drive and halve the time of delivery under the spur of Donald M. Nelson's Supply Priorities and Allocation Board.

The Japanese Interim Government conveyed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, its desire to keep the "peace talks" with the United States going despite the Tokyo political upheaval. The desire to keep the conversations open was conveyed by Kaname Wakasugi, Minister-Counselor of the Japanese Embassy here. The overtures were advanced with the full knowledge of Premier Tojo.

The bill to arm American merchant vessels, passed 2-to-1 in the House yesterday (259 to 138), was rushed to the Senate where immediate consideration is expected, though ultimate passage will be less precipitate than in the House.

**Ominous Implications**

Washington waited tensely for further details of the torpedoing of the U. S. S. Kearny as the destroyer limped silently to port somewhere off Iceland, and found itself face to face with the first grim fruits of its "shoot-on-sight" patrol order.

At the same time, the Capital fully realized the ominous implications of the Navy Department's order to American vessels in Asiatic waters to put into friendly ports pending Japan's next move, although the Navy sought to minimize the significance of the incident and pointed out that only a relatively few ships are affected.

Echoing the events in far-off Russia, America closed its Embassy in Moscow and moved its Ambassador, with parts of the Russian Government, to "a point eastward from the Capital."

At the same time, it was reported that W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation to the conference at Moscow on Russian war needs, had arrived by plane from London, along with Army officers, and was making his preliminary report to officials here.

In this intensification of the crisis as it affects the United States, there was still strong evidence of domestic disagreement with the Roosevelt program. Alf M. Landon, Republican standard bearer in 1936, followed criticism of President Roosevelt heard the day before from Herbert Hoover, candidate in 1932, and in a nationwide radiocast accused the Administration of attempting to set up a "collective state" and of perpetrating what he described as an "outrageous hoax" in the recent collection of aluminum pots.

**G. O. P. Opposition**

Further evidence of Republican dissatisfaction was evident in the House vote on the arming of merchant vessels. Democrats voted for the bill 219 to 21; while Republicans opposed it 39 to 113. Put in another form, Democrats voted 10 to 1 for the measure while Republicans voted 3 to 1 against. This corresponds with consistent Republican opposition in each of four past critical votes since the war started: House Republicans voted against repeal of the arms embargo, 21 to 143; against passage of the lend-lease bill, 24 to 135; against adoption of the Selective Service Act, 46 to 88, and they likewise opposed extension of the period of draftees training 21 to 133.

Despite this record, there was a strong impression here, that opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy was moderating.

Meanwhile, Stacy May, Office of Production Management research and statistics chief, in an interview here said that Hitler could be defeated if the United States shifted 50 per cent of its productive capacity to armaments.

At the present time only 15 per cent of national industrial effort is going to armament. The new program dates back to Sept. 10 when SPAB, headed by Vice-President Wallace, ordered Mr. Nelson to compile long-range schedules of civilian and defense needs.

How much of the new plan has been approved by the President is not known. But it is supposed to include expenditure of $100,000,000,000 by 1944, to include such items as 125,000 airplanes, including 25,000 long-range bombers and other military goods to match. The present program calls for expenditure of about $60,000,000,000 extending in 1944.

# Forecast Is That Saltonstall Will Veto $2 Age-Aid Head Tax as Inadequate

## N. C. School Traffic Problem, After Troop Influx, Solved

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH THE YANKEE DIVISION ON MANEUVERS IN NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 18—The advent of the First Army in this section of the Tar Heel State established a situation which was unexpected in all quarters, disconcerting in some, and joyfully received in still others.

What to Northerners would seem a sparsely settled section of the State suddenly was increased in population by nearly 500,000 persons in the form of soldiers, accompanied by thousands of motor vehicles of all descriptions.

It was the time of year when school had been opened for the fall term, school that normally has more pupils from the rural districts who are dependent on school buses than pupils from the towns themselves.

A situation arose which seemed unsolvable, at first, if the pupils were to get their full measure of instruction.

In order as the school authorities felt, to safeguard children from the rural districts, school busses did not run for four days, as a highway safety measure.

When it was announced months ago that the maneuvers would be held in this area between Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina thoughts of the incoming army keeping children from school were unheard of. Naturally, nothing was done about it because the people did not realize what the dumping of 500,000 soliders in their collective laps might mean.

Something had to be done and something was done.

The city and county School Superintendent, L. J. Bell, of Rockington, and others met with Army officials at headquarters in Hoffman, N. C. There the local officials spoke feelingly on the subject of the safety of school busses on the highways, at the same time explaining the State law regarding the coming to a halt of all traffic on approaching a school bus that was receiving or unloading children.

The Army officials, including the Provost Marshal, were sympathetic. The Army even offered to assign military policemen who were accustomed to the heavy Army traffic, to operate the school busses. Such a step was not necessary, however, for it was felt that the school bus drivers were competent to operate their busses if the traveling Army would or could be persuaded to obey the State traffic and driving laws.

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## Holyoke Firm Finishes Four Gun Carriages

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—The first four antiaircraft gun carriages manufactured and completely assembled as defense weapons at a private New England plant will be turned over to the Army Oct. 24 within six months of the beginning of production.

The 90-millimeter weapons, weighing 10 tons each, capable of firing 12-pound projectiles nearly seven miles and adapted for transportation at 50 miles an hour over any first class highway, were completed at the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.

The plant manufactures the carriages, and, in addition, completely assembles the guns for delivery to the Government.

Plant officials estimated that by Jan. 1, 1942, the huge carriages would be rolling off the line at the rate of one a day, and possibly faster later, under an initial $6,000,000 contract from the Government-operated Watertown Arsenal.

From the time the Worthington Corporation received the contract last December, it has constructed a 350-foot welding factory and remodelled another building to convert it into an up-to-date machine shop. Within six months of completion of that task it was obliged, under the contract, to turn out the first gun carriage.

It not only completed that job a full week ahead of schedule, but had several other gun carriages on their way to completion—thanks to the efforts of 400 skilled workmen employed in its ordnance division.

The corporation's entire group of 1,000 employees will be released Oct. 24 to attend exercises in connection with the presentation of the weapons to the Government. National and State dignitaries will attend.

## Motor Revenue Jumps $597,202

The State Registry of Motor Vehicles collected a total of $7,466,478 in fees from Dec. 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1941—$597,202 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year—William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry, reported yesterday.

By a Staff Photographer

**Capt. Allan Burden**

**Of the Canadian Royal Air Force pictured at the United States Navy's air training base in Squantum, Mass., where he brought a Gruman ambulance plane. This ship is similar to the one which the British-American Ambulance Corps hopes to buy with contributions from Boston. He will be in Boston Dec. 1 when more than 100 members of the Canadian Royal Air Force band will give a gala concert, and the fliers will put on drills in connection with a drive for funds for an ambulance plane.**

## *This 'Invasion' Due Dec. 1 Not Hard to Stand*

An air invasion with a pleasant aspect will be the one which awaits Boston on Dec. 1, when 110 members of the Canadian Royal Air Force band will arrive at the Boston Garden.

Piloted by Capt. Allan Burden of the Royal Air Force, the Canadian fliers will put on a show, with precision drills and other colorful features, the purpose of the gala event being to raise funds for a British - American Ambulance Corps "mercy plane" from Boston.

Captain Burden, who was in Boston today with a Gruman G-21 amphibian donated to the B. A. A. C. by the cotton growers of North Carolina, has been a R. A. F. pilot for 11 years.

He has piloted Prime Minister Winston Churchill on special missions, and also had the distinction early in his career of flying T. D. Lawrence in Arabia. Before coming to the United States on his present mission in connection with the B. A. A. C., Captain Burden was in service in Egypt flying an ambulance plane.

## 'Grads' Relive Former Days At Andover

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 18—Several hundred of Phillips Andover Academy's "old grads" today renewed acquaintances and lived again their "prep school" days on the Hill as this 163-year-old school for boys held its third annual Alumni Day.

A football game with the Harvard freshmen, a headmaster's reception, visits to classes taught by the same old "profs," and evening movies, filled to the brim a day of memories and revived alumni pride in Andover's democratic tradition.

A school for the poor as well as the rich—for "every manly, intelligent boy of real ability"—Andover is currently helping one-quarter of its 700 sons to earn a part of their expenses, the alumni were told today.

Eating dinner at the Commons, "old grads" were served by student waiters; other undergraduates delivered newspapers, sold refreshments at the football game, and guided their elders about the campus and the Administration Building.

## Labor Union Shifts Made In N. E. Area

New England is losing one of its most important labor union presidencies, while gaining another.

Donal M. Sullivan, a member of the news staff of the Boston Globe was defeated by a vote of 3,539 to 3,371 for re-election as President of the American Newspaper Guild, according to the count announced at the New York headquarters of the Guild.

The new Guild president is Milton M. Murray, President of the Detroit Guild. There was a hot fight in the Guild, which is one of the most important unions in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the entire administration ticket was replaced by an anti-administration group.

Meanwhile Albert J. Fitzgerald, who has been employed in the River Works plant of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, neared his time of taking office as International President of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, one of the major unions of the C. I. O. He goes into office Nov. 1.

Mr. Fitzgerald was elected President last month over James B. Carey, who also is Secretary of the National C. I. O. The upheaval in the union was stirred on a question involving Communism.

Prior to his choice as International President, Mr. Fitzgerald was President of his Lynn local, the largest local union in Massachusetts, and last spring was also elected State Secretary of the C. I. O.

## Period Designs Shown in Boston

Interest in the Pendleton Plan rooms at Paine Furniture Company is being shown by Boston people. These rooms include complete furnishings and decoration in correlated colors and designs. All the popular decorating periods are represented: Federal American, Regency, Georgian, French Provincial, and Contemporary. A style to be known as Chinese Modern also is being shown.

Joseph B. Platt, designer, is responsible for the scheme. Mr. Platt designed the interior settings in "Gone With the Wind" and "Rebecca."

The idea behind Mr. Platt's presentation is the co-ordination of color and design in home furnishings for the effortless matching of everything from walls to blankets. He offers the amateur decorator not only furniture, but a wide choice of paint colors and papers for walls, draperies, upholstery fabrics, and broadloom carpeting.

## Navy Gets Weymouth Land For Big Dirigible Base

A $6,000,000 Navy dirigible base—the first of its kind in New England—is to be built at Weymouth, and plans moved rapidly ahead today as the Government took title yesterday to 907 acres of land by right of eminent domain. Immediate possession was ordered.

## Hope Is Governor to Sidestep Pitfalls in Lifting Benefits

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Political observers anticipate that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will veto the $2 head tax favored by the Legislature to finance the $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 State-local cost of boosting minimum old-age assistance benefits from $30 to $40 a month.

What form the veto will take and how far into the subject of liberalization the Governor will go is undetermined. But the Beacon Hill guess is that the Chief Executive will hold that the head tax does not provide adequate revenue, the stipulation he made in his inaugural message.

Governor Saltonstall could go further and cause a reopening of the whole question of the advisability of liberalizing the system by arbitrarily boosting minimum benefits.

Many sideliners on the Hill hope that the Governor will submit an unusually strong message of the type that will bridge political pitfalls and at the same time will eliminate the arbitrary minimum benefit increase.

**Unexpected Action**

Some persons insist that the House unexpectedly concurred with the Senate head tax proposal because certain Republicans in the House were eager to put the Governor on a "political spot" for one reason or another. These same observers believe the Governor could neatly sidetrack the political dynamite in the issue by an adroitly worded message.

Among the alternatives open to the Governor, they point out, are:

1. To direct attention to the possibility of Administrative liberalization of the system.

Such liberalization would include increasing of the standard budget allowances on which old age assistance benefits are theoretically fixed in each case. The budget is now being reconsidered in view of rising food prices threatening to make the present budget inadequate.

In addition the Governor could order the State Department of Public Welfare to make absolutely clear to all applicants their right to appeal from amounts awarded by local public welfare boards. He could also demand that these same applicants be informed that in 7 out of 10 cases such appeals to State authorities are successful.

**Return Measure**

2. The Governor could return the liberalization measure without his approval and ask the Legislature to require all localities to use the standard State budget. While this budget is set up as a guide for communities, some cities and towns ignore it, with the result that on numerous occasions applicants have received totally inadequate benefits. Mandatory application of the State budget, which is revised from time to time, would bring about uniformity of treatment throughout the State.

3. The Chief Executive could split the liberalization-tax bill by vetoing the tax and mandatory $30 to $40 and by approving the rest. This includes a slight relaxation of the provisions requiring children of needy aged parents to contribute to their aid according to their ability. A graduated scale of exemptions is provided. In addition the bill increases the amount of real estate and insurance a beneficiary may retain.

4. He could veto the $2 head tax proposal on the ground that it does not provide sufficient revenue.

Before the measure actually reaches the Governor next week, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is expected to make a last-ditch but futile attempt to kill the bill by striking out the enacting clause.

**Longest Sitting**

Prorogation of the Legislature, longest sitting in Massachusetts history, is possible by next week end, if the members throw off their evident lethargy and institute speed tactics.

Leaders, including Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, expect prorogation by the next week end, but a tie-up on one or two major issues could wreck their plans.

For instance, a gubernatorial veto on old-age assistance might produce a long fought battle in the Legislature. Similarly attempts by a substantial number of Representatives to obtain a 100 per cent increase in their travel allowances for this session may result in a contest between the Legislature and the Governor. These legislators point out that the Senators will get additional pay plus travel allowances for sitting at the Coakley impeachment trial. Therefore, they feel they are entitled to substantially more money as well.

Already House members have received a total of $36,000 for travel this year. Ordinarily for a long session they receive a 50 per cent increase, but some are now demanding a 100 per cent increase because of the extraordinarily long session.

Furthermore, the issue of new piers for Boston is also controversial, with the Governor demanding at least one new pier.

But by Tuesday of next week it should be evident whether the Legislature will wind up its longest session by Friday or Saturday night.

**Edgar M. Mills**

## Cartridge Case Problem Solved

The solving of a problem in the manufacture of brass cartridge cases needed for national defense has been accomplished through the use of a common and well-known chemical ferric sulfate, according to J. J. Healy, Jr., Development Director of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company in Everett.

According to Mr. Healy, red copper oxide stains and black smut are frequently left on the surface of the brass during heating operations which are very difficult to remove. By using a pickle solution containing ferric sulfate in addition to the usual acid, complete removal of the stain is now being achieved, he said.

"Sulfuric acid alone will remove the more common black cupric oxide, but it is not effective against smut or red stain, with the result that these blights have been a frequent cause of trouble in the pickle room," he said.

"To assure complete elimination of stain, ferric sulfate should be used in each pickling operation, starting with the first anneal. If any red cuprous oxide or black smut remains after pickling, and is subsequently drawn into the piece, it becomes difficult to remove.

"The use of ferric sulfate in pickling cartridge cases not only improves final finish but produces a finish more satisfactory for intermediate draws."

## Christian Science Lecture Oct. 21

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, on Tuesday noon, Oct. 21, at 12:15 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by Station WMEX, Boston, on a frequency of 1510 kilocycles and by shortwave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, on frequencies of 15.35 and 17.75 megacycles respectively. It is doubtful if shortwave reception will be possible in the New England States.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

**Boston and Vicinity:** Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer today, highest temperature near 62 degrees, cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and Sunday, warmer tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate southerly winds today. Yesterday's main temperature was 48 degrees, the 9:30 temperature was 55.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Thickening cloudiness today followed by light rain this afternoon or tonight and continuing throughout the night; warmer today and tonight. Rain tomorrow.

**Vermont and New Hampshire:** Increasing cloudiness and warmer today with occasional rain and not so cool tonight. Rain tomorrow.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy in the north portion today with occasional light rain in the extreme north portion. Increasing cloudiness and warmer in the south portion; cloudy and not so cool with occasional rain in the south portion tonight. Rain tomorrow.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Gentle to moderate winds mostly southeast today. Increasing cloudiness with good visibility.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 59 | 46 | New Orleans | 80 | 70 |
| Chicago | 61 | 55 | New York | 62 | 52 |
| Denver | 70 | 40 | Norfolk | 66 | 52 |
| Kansas City | 61 | 57 | Philadelphia | 64 | 50 |
| Los Angeles | 87 | 61 | St. Louis | 63 | 59 |
| Miami | 83 | 75 | San Francisco | 66 | 54 |
| Minneapolis | 63 | 50 | Washington | 63 | 54 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 18.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 9:14 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:38 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:04 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:28 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:26 p. m.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Two afternoon lectures will be given, the first by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, who will speak on "Medieval Art" and the second by Mrs. Sayward, whose subject will be "Enjoyment of Color." Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Illustrated lecture, "Around the Year With a Color Camera" by Emily Henry Bush. At the Lecture Hall of the Central Library Building, Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m. Admission is free.

Ford Hall Forum. Douglas Miller, United States Commercial Attaché in Berlin, 1925-1939 will open the thirty-fourth season of the Forum with a discussion entitled "You Can't Do Business With Hitler." Preceding the address there will be an organ recital by Willen Frank. At John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, 7:30. The public is invited free.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 11**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

*Why are more and more men turning to*

Hickey-Freeman

An habitually custom-tailored man may buy his first Hickey-Freeman ready-to-wear suit because he's curious—but he buys his second because he's *convinced.* He's thoroughly convinced then that Hickey-Freeman can make *his* kind of suit—smartly cut, true-fitting, distinguished. Moreover, he enjoys the opportunity of selecting his suit fabrics from one of America's smartest, most exclusive array of domestic and imported woolens. Find out what *200 experts** can do for you! We'd like to show you. New Fall Suits $60 to $85. Topcoats $60 to $100.

EVERLY FITTED

**It takes 200 craftsmen to make one Hickey-Freeman suit!*

SECOND FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR BOYS
BOSTON

The Season's Biggest Success Story!

THE TWO-TROUSER SUIT
with Reversible Sweater
$22.50

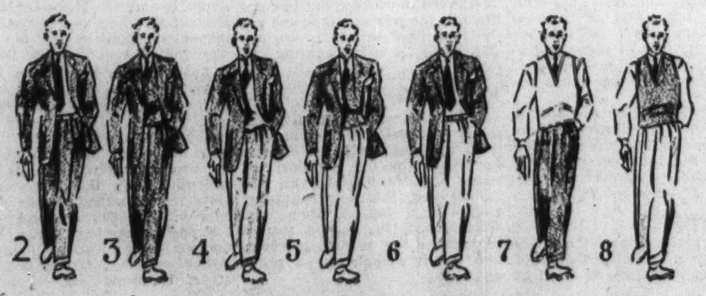
YOU CAN WEAR IT 10 DIFFERENT WAYS!

The proud owner of this suit is ready for any and all occasions! The secret is the sleeveless, reversible sweater . . . covert cloth on one side to match the covert slacks; tweed on the other to match the tweed slacks and jacket. Herringbones and mixtures in blues, browns, grays.

Sizes 11 to 18; 33 to 39

10

9



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FOURTH FLOOR for BOYS—STORE for MEN

# W.C.T.U. President Recalls Law Banning Liquor in Washington

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18—Two Congressional Acts of 1917 "should be required reading in Washington and might well serve as exact patterns for beneficial 1941 legislation," according to a suggestion offered here at the Maryland Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in the Starr Methodist Church.

The suggestion was made by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., President of the National W. C. T. U. who obviously had in mind throughout her adress the proximity of Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

Declaring this not the time for sensationalism and that she would hesitate to say the "nation's capital where tremendous decisions are being made is half-afloat on an alcoholic sea," she did say that "the entire nation drank 1,834,392,741 gallons of legal liquor in fiscal 1940-41, or an estimated per capita consumption of 13.96 gallons, and our best reports indicate that the District of Columbia consumed much more than its per capita share." She cautioned her listeners to remember that she had said "Capital" and not "Capitol."

**Action Before War**

She recalled that the bill to prohibit alcoholic beverages from the District of Columbia and to set up an enforcement code was pased in early 1917 "before this Nation entered the World War," having been voted 55 to 32 by the Senate on Jan. 9, 1917, and 273 to 137 by the House on Feb. 28, 1917.

"I would not say that similar legislation today would solve all the Nation's emergency problems, but as one who carefully studies the findings of science and of society about alcohol I will say that such legislation would make liquor much less available in Washington and that the fact that liquor was more difficult to secure certainly would not harm the conduct of our emergency," said Mrs. Smith. "On the other hand, can anyone offer any facts to prove that the easy availability and the tremendous consumption of liquor in Washington helps the nation?"

Her other suggestion dealt more particularly with the families of the Nation and was brought forth, she said, by a brewery foundation advertisement appearing currently in powerful national magazines "which callously and openly urges mothers to serve beer in their homes to their children."

**Mass Indifference**

The Nation since 1933, she declared, has done practically nothing to limit the liquor traffic in its published and spoken sales appeals "which have the sole goal of adding more cash customers and frequently are directed at securing new drinkers from the ranks of mothers and of youth."

She recalled that on Feb. 15, 1917, the Senate passed and on Feb. 21 the House passed a Federal law prohibiting liquor advertising in the mails and shipment of liquor into dry States.

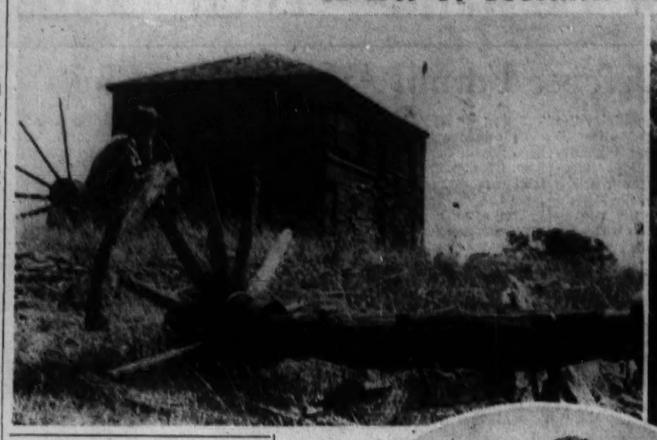
"Very few people," Mrs. Smith declared, "when you pin them down will advocate permitting the liquor traffic to use its millions to secure new customers, each of whom runs the possibility of addiction. Yet, our laws permit such solicitation by glamorized appeals and by untruths and by half-truths among all groups and in every home."

Touching on the defense emergency, she said:

"Most of the Nation recognizes that we are practically on a war basis now and most of our citizens, no matter what their personal opinion of war as a means of settling international disputes or their personal abhorrence of war, are ready to do what they can. Personal sacrifices and individual co-operation in various activities is indicated. Members of this organization already are taking part in social and military welfare and relief activities.

"Is it then too much for the thinking people of the Nation to ask that all those involved in originating, administering and executing public policy, whether civilian or military, devote every iota of their intelligence, their wisdom, their judgment, their strength to the job at hand—and not risk the halfway performance which could be brought about by use of a beverage containing alcohol, which is labeled by science a narcotic poison?"

# A Bit of Iceland in America



**Scenes on Washington Island, Wis.**

**Upper left: Icelandic immigrants once lived in this box-like house. Upper right: A log barn built by early Icelandic settlers. Lower: An ex-Icelander cutting cordwood on Washington Island.**

# Want to Meet an Icelander? Visit Island in Lake Michigan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON ISLAND, Wis.—The man from Peoria stopped his car to ask a kind-faced woman who was hanging out her washing: "Which road to the Icelandic Castle?"

The woman pointed across a field. "There it is," she replied with a trace of accent.

"Thanks." He hesitated. "I've heard Washington Island was settled by Icelanders. Do you suppose we might see one?"

The old woman laughed. "You have. I was born in Iceland."

"Y-you!" The man floundered a moment. "But—but you're white!" he blurted.

What the man from Peoria expected of an Icelander, it seems, was a person resembling an Eskimo, a Chinese, or an American Indian—perhaps all three. And the man from Peoria was not an exception. Since our "peaceful occupation" of Iceland was announced, people in Dallas, Denver and Dusty Corners have been wondering what these newly-discovered neighbors of ours are like. The answer, as the man from Peoria found out, is on Washington Island, Wisconsin. For "the island," lying green in big, blue Lake Michigan some 250 miles north of Chicago, claims the oldest existing Icelandic settlement in North America, perhaps in the whole Western Hemisphere

**Chest of Gold**

The doubt hinges on four men who left Iceland for Brazil in 1865, but it appears that this party scattered, and have no unified group of descendents in the region where they first settled. Another emigration of Icelandic Mormons from the Westmann Islands went to Utah in 1855, but these men were quickly, even purposefully, lost track of by their disapproving countrymen; their identity insofar as Icelandic historians are concerned is wholly lost.

But in May, 1870, an enthusiastic Danish friend who wrote from Wisconsin that "the waters of Lake Michigan near Washington Island are a chest of gold for a fisherman, and the Icelanders will have the same right to dip into this chest," induced four unmarried young men bearing the good Icelandic names of Jon Gislason, Gudmundur Gudmundsson, Arni Gudmundsson and Jon Einarsson to leave Eyarbakka, Iceland, for America.

It is doubtful that United States soldiers are finding Iceland as strange a place as Washington Island seemed to these four pioneers. After the treeless landscape of their homeland, the Island with its 20 square miles packed solid with pine and cedar, with hemlock, hardwoods and spruce, must have looked fearfully overgrown. But the deep, cool waters were happily familiar to fishermen, and the men quickly learned the use of an axe and the building of log cabins.

**Indians Caused Concern**

The immigrants were constantly apprehensive of the unfamiliar Potawattomi Indians, who tented nearby. However, as the years passed the Indians gradually faded out and as they did so the Icelanders prospered. To relatives and friends back in Iceland it had a good sound, this Washington Island. In 1871 two heads of families came over. They chopped cedar poles and cordwood, imported sheep for their newly-made pastures (today the Island's only sheep are owned by Icelanders) and there was always the fishing—not the promised "chest of gold," but a good living. In '72 fourteen persons arrived, most of them from Eyarbakka They lived in cabins through whose logs they could count the starts; four families lived in their first frame house, now called the "Castle" by tourist-minded Islanders. But they had brought warm Icelandic woolens, and thrived on the climate. In 1895 theye were still coming.

The first American-born generation from this Icelandic stock has come far from the chopping of poles and cordwood. Besides successful storekeepers, farmers and fishermen it boasts Masters of big Great Lakes freighters, lawyers, musicians. There are teachers, too, both in high-school and college, a deputy sheriff, a postmaster. It's hard to find a family that's not doing well.

**They're Americans Now**

And the second American generation? You know the answer. They're simply Americans; the boys are as bright and handy, the girls are as pretty, as the boys and girls in your own home town.

Many of the oldsters read weekly Icelandic papers published in Winnipeg, where the Icelandic population is now in the thousands. They're proud of the independence Iceland showed when the Nazis took Denmark. "And anybody knows Iceland couldn't lick a kitten," laughs a man who left in '84. But they're gravely concerned with the way world events are touching their former homeland.

How about U. S. occupation? "It would be a good thing if the United States owned Iceland—good for us both," declares one intelligent sixty-five-year-old Islander who came over when he was six. And the others who left in the Eighties and Nineties are asking: "What will happen to Iceland?" A fine-looking Icelandic woman has just got a letter from her brother over there—for some reason it took months to get here—he says times are bad Meat is high, and there isn't much of it. "Milk is twenty cents a quart," she reads, and shakes her head. "When we left it was two and a half. And listen to this: eggs are fifteen cents apiece—imagine! Accurate or not, the news is disturbing news. "What will happen to Iceland?"

# Photographers and Writers Paced By Progress in Natural Science

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—There is considerably more to natural science reporting than turning a squad of ace photographers loose on a series of highly photogenic subjects, Life Magazine found out in preparing a story, "Science and the Future," which appears in the issue out today.

This story was in preparation for a solid year. Involved in it were not only Life's Natural Science Editor and Science Research Staff, but the research facilities of six universities, three observatories, two research institutions and two famed manufacturing concerns.

The problem involved the reducing to understandable pictures, sketches and a limited amount of text the progress natural scientists are making with the atom, photosynthesis (process of plant energy production) and the galaxies of stars. Such a task can be appreciated from the fact that Life's Natural Science Editor had to spend two weeks of background reading up on the first of these subjects alone before he could even attempt to tell the Columbia University Physics Department what his projected article would attempt to explain.

Since natural science is not a static thing several changes had to be made while the story was in preparation. After writing the story of photosynthesis the Natural Science Editor suddenly learned that natural scientists at the University of California had found that such a process takes place on a small scale in the dark as well as in sunlight. Thereupon he hurried out to the Coast to learn of the latest developments.

Similarly, the section on the galaxies utilized a new "map" of the Milky Way, produced at the University of Pennsylvania's Cook Observatory near Philadelphia. This mosaic of plates, 18 feet long, was so important that the whole story was held up for several weeks until it was completed.

But despite all this hurry, just before Life's article appeared, Bart J. Bok of the Harvard Observatory published a book which contained the Cook Observatory map. Except for this, Life would have been the first publication to print the first composite of the entire 360 degree circle of the Milky Way. The news moves fast in the world of natural science.

# Detroit Court's Two-Way Aid To Needy Defendants

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—Two lawyers instead of one, a team of experience and youth, are serving in the Federal District Court here these days, in a double-barreled plan to give indigent defendants the benefit of advice from leaders of the bar, and young attorneys the benefit of training under more experienced associates.

Just recently put into effect, the innovation is sponsored by Judge Frank A. Picard of the Eastern Michigan Federal District Court. In Judge Picard's Court, as in all Federal Courts throughout the United States, there are no funds to pay attorneys assigned to defend indigent defendants. Consequently, attorneys serving without pay have many times been young and inexperienced, willing to do this service to gain the experience.

To give defendants the benefit of experienced advisors and still permit young attorneys the opportunity of obtaining experience, Judge Picard devised this plan. With each young lawyer assigned to defend a defendant, a leader of the local bar will be asked to serve. With the assistance of the Detroit Bar Association, a list of 15 attorneys to serve as senior consultants has already been prepared.

# Army Buys 3,289,000 Paper Bags For Lunches and It's Not a Picnic

WITH FOURTH CORPS AREA QUARTERMASTER SERVICE OF SUPPLY, WILMINGTON, N. C.—War games are no picnic, but on maneuver days the soldier carries with him a picnic lunch.

Imagine a picnic requiring 3,289,000 paper bags and you get an idea of what is necessary to wrap lunches for Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum's men of the First Army now on maneuvers in North and South Carolina.

The Quartermaster Corps of the Fourth Corps Area, with headquarters in Atlanta, under the command of Brig.-Gen. James L. Frink, purchased that number of bags and 143,912 pounds of wax paper to wrap the lunches for the troops during the war games.

The paper bags, of five pounds each, cost the Quartermaster Corps $1.20 per 1,000 or a total of $3,946.80. The wax paper, 12 inches square, cost 10 cents per pound, or $14,391.20. Total cost for both commodities was $18,338. The two articles fill the demands of the 359,000 troops now on maneuvers.

The wax paper and bags were delivered to the Quartermaster Depot here Sept. 15, then transshipped to the Rockingham railhead, where they are distributed to the different regiments and units in the field as needed.

Here are two typical paper bag lunches for the soldier on the march which will be prepared by Army mess sergeants from supplies bought by the Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster:

(1) One orange, one lettuce and ham sandwich, one cheese sandwich, sour pickles, strawberry jam and bread; (2) one apple, roast beef sandwich, cervelot sausage and lettuce sandwich, peanut butter sandwich and blackberry jam and bread.

The soldier's lunch is prepared and wrapped at the company mess while he is eating breakfast. When he is finished his lunch is ready and, thrusting it into his knapsack, off to the "war" he goes.

# Joplin on Edge For New Ore Finds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JOPLIN, Mo. — Veteran mine workers in the tri-State district are back on the job working for national defense. Thousands of these old-timers were put out of the large mines because of rigid rules against age, but they know all the ins and outs of the digging for lead and zinc, just the same. Now that zinc has reached its highest price for 17 years, the price being advanced $6.70 a ton to $55.28, it is profitable for the individual miners, working in groups of three to five, to open old shafts and prospect for new veins of ore.

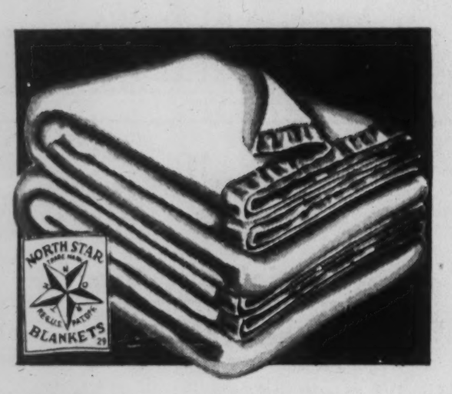
There are hundreds of such prospective mines being opened in the Joplin-Galena-Baxter field, and if the prices go higher, as is anticipated, the whole tri-State area, covering a 50-mile radius, will be a hive of industry for the mine worker who has passed the age limit for regular mine employment. Under reasonably favorable prospecting conditions these men earn from $35 to $50 a week, and sometimes a rich discovery enables them to cash in several thousand dollars quickly. During other periods of high ore prices many new homes were built in Joplin with money obtained from unexpected ore strikes.

*the wall last*
*"Derby"*
**$6.50**

Good news for budgeteers . . . our slenderizing, high-front pump has a round box toe designed for freedom and a box heel for walking pleasure. This is an unusually popular shoe . . . a close runner-up for our famous Berkeley Square shoe. Sizes 4 to 10 in black bucko calf, or in brown smooth calf.

*Shoe Salon, second floor*

**Stearns**
BOSTON




***WHITE Pedigreed Blankets with a "NORTH STAR" label***

*sold by the pair*

For those of our customers who prefer *white* to *color* in better-grade blankets, we suggest any of the following "North Star" white blankets made of pure, fine, live new wool*. Bound with white rayon acetate satin or pure silk satin, these warm fluffy blankets make de luxe gifts for brides-to-be. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165. On sale, third floor.

"ASTRA" . . . bound with six-inch rayon acetate satin
72x84, pair $17.95
72x90, pair $20.00
80x90, pair $24.00

"LORING" . . . bound with six-inch rayon acetate satin
72x84, pair $22.50

"DEVON" . . bound with six-inch rayon acetate satin
72x90, pair $27.40
80x90, pair $32.00

"DOUGLAS" . . . bound with six-inch rayon acetate satin
72x90, pair $34.40

"STEARNS 140" . . . made exclusively for us, bound with six-inch pure silk satin
72x90, pair $35.00
80x90, pair $42.50
72x108, pair $45.00
90x108, pair $55.00

**Stearns**
BOSTON

*New wool, as defined by the U. S. wool products labeling act of 1939

***A Stearns "complete coiffure"***

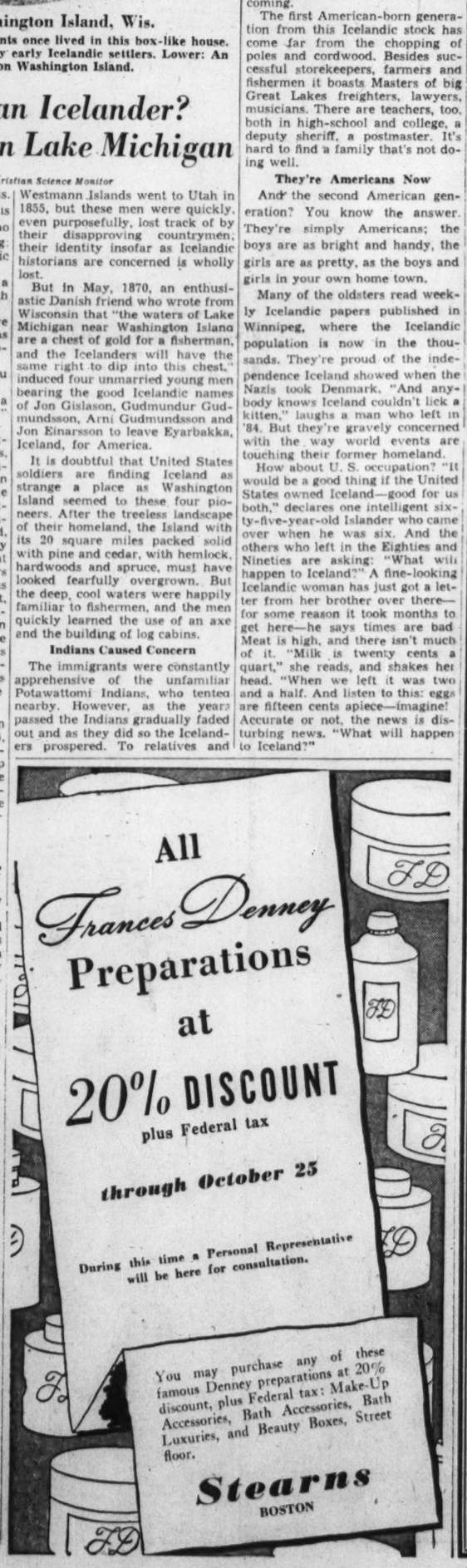
*includes:*
- *a cream oil shampoo*
- *a tonic and a rinse*
- *a hair cut*
- *a finger wave*

*tickets for series of 5*
**$20**

Designed for the busy woman . . . a schedule of hair and coiffure combined appointments which will save both time and money, and keep your hair in correct condition and appearance. Space your appointments one, two or three weeks apart as you like. Our Consulting Director will be glad to explain this new service to you.

*Beauty Salon, tenth floor*

**Stearns**
BOSTON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# Women's Activities in New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## *Boston Women's Voter Group Welcomes Its Argentine Guest*

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor

The Boston League of Women Voters today welcomed Señora Ana Rose S. de Martinez-Guerrero of Buenos Aires, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women and one of the most distinguished feminist leaders of Latin America.

Señora Martinez-Guerrero, who arrived in the United States the first of October, is making a tour of the East and Middle West under the sponsorship of the National League of Women Voters. Not only is she acquainting leading women here with the work in social welfare, education and the combatting of "fifth column" propaganda which is being carried on by women's groups in Argentina, but she is having opportunity to see the way in which women of the United States study Government and international affairs and prepare themselves for intelligent participation in the political and economic life of the Country. The League's sponsorship of her tour is part of its policy to encourage good will, understanding, and Western Hemisphere solidarity, outlined in its seven-point program to "Win the Battle of Production."

Señora de Martinez-Guerrero is telling the women of North America that democracy, to be effective, must demand with the granting of rights and freedom, a willingness of the people to assume responsibilities. Citizens of a democracy, she said, must understand the problems of their country and be prepared to elect competent leaders and take intelligent action in times of emergency such as these.

She also declared that only as nations take responsibility for respecting the treaties that they make and grow in respect and appreciation for the ideals and culture of their neighbor nations can democracy live.

Although women in Argentina have not the vote, they have civil rights. About 50 per cent of the students in the University of Philosophy and Letters are women, and 83 per cent of the teachers in Argentina are women, she added. They also head all of the charitable work of the country and are responsible for bringing about many social reforms.

Señora Martinez-Guerrero, as attractive as she is intelligent, arrived at the Lincolnshire Hotel where she is staying, wearing a smart little brown felt hat and brown coat with large fur pockets. She was met by Mrs. Henry C. Eaton, former State Chairman of Government and Foreign Policy for the League and joined for breakfast by Mrs. LaRue Brown, State President of the League. Tuesday afternoon a reception in her honor will be given at the Women's City Club at 4 o'clock.

International
**Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez-Guerrero**

**From Buenos Aires, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, who was welcomed to Boston today to remain several days as guest of the Boston League of Women Voters.**

## *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, Oct. 19**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

**For Monday, Oct. 20**

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (60.4mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

## Press-Defense Forum Arranged by Clubs

"United We Stand" will be the theme of the all-day Press-Defense conference, planned for Wednesday, Oct. 29, by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, chairman of the defense committee, and Miss Estelle Marsh, chairman of press, for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. It will open at 10 a. m. at the Hotel Statler.

The principal speakers at the morning session will be Harford Powel of the Treasury Department in Washington who will have as his subject "War Between Good and Evil," and Ann Bridge, prominent British author, who will talk on "Life and Letters of Wartime Europe," discussing censorship of mail, radio, and the press.

Lars Moen, American natural scientist, author, and playwright, will be presented as the luncheon speaker, on the subject "Termites at Work," a discussion of "fifth column" activities as he observed them in various European countries.

There will be greetings in the morning by Mrs. David A. Westcott, president of the federation; Mrs. Edwin Troland, press adviser; Mrs. Crosby Thompson, sixth district director, and by club editors from the various Boston papers.

The afternoon session includes greetings from Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, General Federation director, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Adviser to the defense committee, and talks by Maj. Margaret McSweeney, who will tell about the defense school, and Walton Cole, of the First Unitarian Church, Brookline, who will speak on "Defending Ourselves Against Un-American Propaganda."

A short pageant, entitled "United We Stand," directed by Mrs. Henry Williams Inman, will close the conference, with the State Chairmen participating. The four central figures include, "Democracy," Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson; "Peace," Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst; "Victory," Mrs. Joseph H. Burnett, and "Defense," Mrs. Edgar Tregoning. Others will be pages, Mrs. Robert Reynolds and Mrs. Charles C. Kolster; narrator, Mrs. Arthur L. Atwood; soloist, George Wheeler, tenor, accompanied by Mrs. Earl Weidner. Mr. Wheeler will sing "United," a new song by Mrs. Eve Golden of Brookline.

Tickets for the conference are in charge of Mrs. C. E. Reynolds, Main Street, Norton, Mass., or may be obtained from members of the committees.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
**For Monday, Oct. 20**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

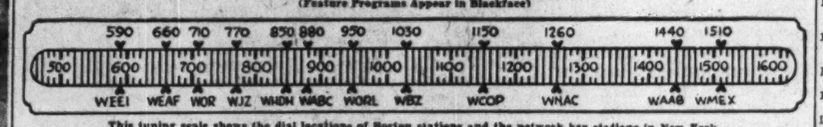
**Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Oct. 19**

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc (49.8m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Theater of Today: | News: "Man on the | "Musical Roundup" | Student Radio Club | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 | Madge Evans; or. | Farm" | Walter Kidder, songs | Student Radio Club | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | "Call to Youth" | "Italian Melodies" | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | wood": drama | Hour; talks; music | Matinee in Rhythm | "Italian Melodies" | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | News Service | National Farm and Home | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox," with |
| 1:15 | "Bulletin"; talk | Hour; talks; music | "George and Dixie" | "Government Girl" | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 | N. E. to the Colors. | "What's on the Air". | Zara's Marimba Melodies | Dept. of Agriculture | Ann Bromberg, soprano. |
| 1:45 | N. E. to the Colors. | Harvard - Dartmouth | Yale - Army football | Ohio State-Purdue foot- | Short Story Editor. |
| 2:00 | "On Parade" | football game | game | ball game | Richard Crooks, tenor. |
| 2:15 | Boston College- | Harvard - Dartmouth | Yale - Army football | Ohio State-Purdue foot- | Shining Hour. |
| 2:30 | Manhattan football | football game | game | ball game | Lieut. Com. Reinarts |
| 2:45 | game | Harvard - Dartmouth | Yale - Army football | Ohio State-Purdue foot- | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | Boston College- | football game | game | ball game | Sports Results |
| 3:15 | Manhattan football | Harvard - Dartmouth | Yale - Army football | Ohio State-Purdue foot- | Sports Results |
| 3:30 | game | football game | game | ball game | Sports Results |
| 3:45 | Boston College- | Harvard - Dartmouth | Yale - Army football | Ohio State-Purdue foot- | Sports Results |
| 4:00 | Manhattan football | football game | game | ball game | Song Stylist |
| 4:15 | game | Harvard-Dartmouth | Yale-Army game | Ohio State-Purdue game | Melody Mirror |
| 4:30 | Boston College- | Club Matinee: variety | Sports Comments | "It's Dance Time" | Melody Mirror |
| 4:45 | Manhattan football | Club Matinee: variety | Pan Americana | "It's Dance Time" | Melody Mirror |
| 5:00 | Pittsburgh - Minne- | Chicago Serenade | Music for Everyone | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:15 | sota football game | Chicago Serenade | Music for Everyone | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:30 | Football Scores | Hi-Jinks on the Blue | Recital Period | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:45 | Football Scores | Hi-Jinks on the Blue | Business Drama | Sports Matinee | Five Star News |
| 6:00 | News; comments | News; Music Interlude | Dinner Concert | Dinner Concert | "Dance Time" |
| 6:15 | Jay Wesley, sports. | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | "Dance Time"; talk |
| 6:30 | Elmer Davis, news. | Sports Digest; Defense | "What Burns You Up?"; | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today. | News Review | comedy quiz | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports reports |
| 7:00 | "People's Platform"; | Message of Israel | "Quiz of Two Cities" | News Commentator | Prairie Pals |
| 7:15 | informal discussion | Message of Israel | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Male Quartet; Sports | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | The Madrigalists. | Little Ol' Hollywood | Grand Ole Opry | "Confidentially Yours" | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 | L. Adler, harmonica | Little Ol' Hollywood | Grand Ole Opry | "Inside of Sports" | Concert Orchestra |
| 8:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | Football Review | Knickerbocker Playhouse | "Soldiers' Quiz"; Man- | Round Table, discussion |
| 8:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | L. Welk's Orchestra | Knickerbocker Playhouse | chester, N. H. Air Base | Round Table, discussion |
| 8:30 | "Hobby Lobby"; D. | Bishop and the Gar- | "Truth or Consequences"; | "Hawaii Calls"; native | Dance Music |
| 8:45 | Elman, m. c.; News | goyle; dramatization | quiz program | orchestra; soloists | Johnson Choir |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade"; | "Frontline Headlines" | National Barn Dance; | Colonial News Service. | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | "Meet the Band" | Eddie Peabody; Hoosier | America Preferred; | cal Album: |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | NBC Concert Orchestra, | Hotshots; Glen Welty's | Jascha Heifetz; orch. | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | direction Frank Black | Orchestra | Chicago Theater operet- | cal Album |
| 10:00 | Serenade"; music. | Hemisphere Revue: va- | Sports Newsreel | ta, "Sari"; Marion | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Howard Jones' Or. | rieties show soloists; or. | Musical Rendezvous | Claire, soprano; Igor | Dance orchestra |
| 10:30 | Howard Jones' Or. | Sweet and Rhythmic | Defense for America | Gorin, baritone; orches- | U. S. Marines |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Sweet and Rhythmic | Defense for America | tra; speaker | Airineers |
| 11:00 | Weather; Dedica- | News; Music | News Service | Dance Orchestra | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 | tion WABC Trans- | Weather; Dance Orch. | Local news; Weather | Dance Orchestra | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 | mitter. Rebroad- | "Riverboat Revels"; vo- | Riverboat Revels; vocal- | California Melodies | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | cast; Dance Time | calists; orchestra | ists; orchestra | Vocalist and orchestra | "Day's End"; news |

## Defense Role Of Camp Fire Girls Scanned

Fifty Camp Fire Girls Leaders are meeting for a conference today at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Otto T. Gilmore, Associate Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, opened the conference with a talk on "The Role of Camp Fire Girls in Defense." In appreciation of the great amount of help they have already given, Mr. Gilmore presented the leaders with Camp Fire Girls' "Give Service" pins. As the leaders received these pins they pledged themselves to "seek new opportunities for service to home, country, and the world." The pins will be worn by every Camp Fire Girl in Greater Boston during November.

### *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—4.85 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Operettas by Strauss. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Concert; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 13.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:50 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

**For Sunday, October 19**

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 13.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.10 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Water Music Suite." Haendel; "Scherzo," from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.72 meg., 16.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)**

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.

**WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)**

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Ropa, songs; The Band Played On.
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Matinee in Rhythm; Reflections in Rhythm.
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; Dance Concert.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Rhythmaires; Music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in English; Navy vs. Cornell, Football Game.

**For Sunday, Oct. 19**

6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.79mc (25.4m)

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).
6 p. m.—Candlelight Music.

**WBOS (11.87mc-25.26mc)**

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time Fiesta.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Farraga Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.
6 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Glenn Miller's Orchestra; Musical Courier; Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Sweet and Rhythmic.
10 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman: The Hemisphere Revue.

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## *Sunday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; Louise Wil- | European News; Music | European News; Organ | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | cher, organist | Piano Trio | Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | "Uncle Elmer's Song | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Melody Market" | |
| 8:45 | Circle" | News Service | News Service | "Melody Market" | |
| 9:00 | The World Today | "European Situation" | News Roundup | "Sunday Morning Sere- | Orchestral program |
| 9:15 | "From the Organ | "Coast to Coast on a | "Deep River Boys" | nade" | Religious Service |
| 9:30 | Loft," J. Mattfeld. | Bus"; children's pro- | "Words and Music" | "Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious Service |
| 9:45 | "Gypsy Caravan" | gram | "Words and Music" | nade" | Religious Service |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air. | "Musical Millwheel" | Uncle Bob; children's | "Musical Album" | Religious Service |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air. | "Fantasy in Melody" | program | "Musical Album" | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Wings Over Jordan. | "Southernaires"; quartet | "Thrills and Romance" | "Musical Album" | Manner"; |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan. | "Southernaires"; quartet | Xylophone soloist | Tremont Temple Baptist | Services From The |
| 11:00 | News; Living Music | News; Musicale | Music; "Rhapsody of the | Church Service | Mother Church, The |
| 11:15 | Living Music | "Hidden History" | Rockies"; string orch. | Tremont Temple Baptist | First Church of Christ, |
| 11:30 | Trinity Church | "Ridin' the Range" | Peter Brescia's Orch. | Church Service | Scientist, in Boston, |
| 11:45 | Trinity Church | Weather; Musicale | Peter Brescia's Orch. | Tremont Temple Service | Massachusetts |
| 12:00 | Country Journal | Foreign Policy Talks | News Service | Student Radio Club | Five Star News |
| 12:15 | Country Journal | "I'm an American" | "Tone Tapestries" | Student Radio Club | "Excursions in Science" |
| 12:30 | News; Weather | Music Hall: String | "Freedom's People" | "Italian Melodies" | WMEX Drama Shop: "A |
| 12:45 | Piano Parade | Symphony; Erno Rapee | "Tribute to the Negro | "Italian Melodies" | World in Fantasy" |
| 1:00 | Beacon St. Window | Music Hall: String | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby |
| 1:15 | Phil Saltman, piano | Symphony; Erno Rapee | Religious program | Cafe Continentale | Ossofsky's Orchestra |
| 1:30 | American Museum | News Room of the Air. | 'World Is Yours'; drama | The Lutheran Hour: | and Morris Goldberg, |
| 1:45 | Natural History | News Room of the Air. | 'World Is Yours'; drama | speaker; chorus | baritone |
| 2:00 | Spirit of '41 | "Wake Up, America"; | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | Children's Chapel | "Musical America"; Ray- |
| 2:15 | Spirit of '41 | Open Forum; guests; | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | Hollywood Reporter | mond Paige's Orchestra |
| 2:30 | The World Today | Fred G. Clark, Moder- | Round Table Discussion | This Is Fort Dix"; Tom | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | The World Today | ator | Round Table Discussion | Slate, m. c. | gram; talk; music |
| 3:00 | New York Philhar- | Religious Program | Baritone; orchestra | "The Cockney Spirit," | Zelma Larsson's Music. |
| 3:15 | monic Symphony. | Religious Program | H. V. Kaltenborn | from London | Zelma Larsson's Music. |
| 3:30 | Leopold Stokowski | Talk, Frank C. Walker, | Roy Shield's Orchestra. | W. Disney's Song Parade | Zelma Larsson's Music. |
| 3:45 | conductor | Postmaster General | Roy Shield's Orchestra. | Dunlap's Football Rev'w | Zelma Larsson's Music. |
| 4:00 | New York Philhar- | News; Music | "Musical Brasil"; orch. | "I Hear America Singing" | "Songs of the Range" |
| 4:15 | monic Symphony | Tony Wons | "Moment Musicale" | "I Hear America Singing" | "Songs of the Range" |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz | World's Most Honored | "The Shadow"; drama | Concert Miniatures | "Uncle Bill"; talk |
| 4:45 | Or.; L. Hatfield | Music | "The Shadow"; drama | Concert Miniatures | "Uncle Bill"; talk |
| 5:00 | Family Hour: D. | Moylan Sisters, songs; | Metropolitan Auditions: | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Melodies of Oscar Straus |
| 5:15 | Taylor; G. Swarth- | Olivio Santora, yodeler. | soloists; talks; orch. | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Melodies of Oscar Straus |
| 5:30 | out; E. Graham | Wheeling Steelmakers; | Comedy Drama | Young People's Church | Religious program |
| 5:45 | Wm. Shirer's news. | variety show | Comedy Drama | of the Air; speaker | Religious program |
| 6:00 | Theater: Drama | "Barrel of Fun"; variety | Ciotilda Zappala, so- | "Double or Nothing"; | News; Music |
| 6:15 | with Judy Garland | show; C. Ruggles, m. c. | prano; violin; organ | guest, Frank Forrest | Political Talk |
| 6:30 | "Melody Ranch" | News Commentators | News Service | "Adventures of Bulldog | Religious program |
| 6:45 | Gene Autry; "Dear | Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt | Popular Music | Drummond"; drama | Religious program |
| 7:00 | Mom"; sketch | National Vespers | Jack Benny, M. Living- | Herbert Hoover | "Defense Varieties"; Al |
| 7:15 | Public Affairs | National Vespers | stone, "Rochester," or | Herbert Hoover | Sfarita's Orchestra |
| 7:30 | Guild Theater: | Captain Flagg and | "Bandwagon"; Harry | News Service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | "Nothing Sacred" | Sergeant Quirt | James' Orchestra | "Invitation to Waltz" | of Quincy; Rev. Frank |
| 8:00 | Helen Hayes; "Let | Religious Program | Edgar Bergen; guest; | American Forum | C. Hageman |
| 8:15 | Hurricane Roar" | Religious Program | comedy; orchestra | American Forum | Central Baptist Church. |
| 8:30 | Crime drama and | Inner Sanctum Mystery; | "One Man's Family"; | American Forum | "We Believe in Our |
| 8:45 | jury; Elmer Davis | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter, news. | Community" |
| 9:00 | Sunday Evening | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Song Stylist |
| 9:15 | Hour; Jose Iturbi, | "The Parker Family" | Round"; musicale | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Melody Mirror |
| 9:30 | conductor; Josef | "Dear John"; drama | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | Hofmann, guest | First Piano Quartet | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | cal Album" |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:15 | It"; quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest soloist | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | News; Weather | "Good Will Hour"; John | 'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil | "The Moon Hangs Low"; | Five Star News |
| 10:45 | J. Sears Presents. | J. Anthony, director | Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. | Marshall Dane, reading | Army Recruiting Pr'g'm |
| 11:00 | Headlines, Bylines. | News; Music | News Service | Dance Orchestra | Ray Noble's Orchestra. |
| 11:15 | Headlines & Bylines | Weather; "Music You | Local news; Weather. | Bob Aster's Orchestra | Charlie Barnet's Orch.. |
| 11:30 | "If We Had Thirty | Want" recordings | Madrigal Singers; Sylvia | 'Answering You'; British | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Minutes," drama | "Music You Want" | Marlowe, harpsichordist | Govt. Officials Program | "Day's End"; News |

## *Monday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | Popular Music | Home Forum talk | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | News commentator | Ambassador's Quartet |
| 11:15 | "Am I Married" sk. | Music; News | "Pepper Young's Family" | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Letter-Quartet" |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Stories; Music | "The Goldbergs" | "Melody Strings" | Brass Hats Orchestra. |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Cowboy Songs | "David Harum"; sketch | "News Reporter" | Five Star News |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Music | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, news | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sk. | "Judy and Jane" | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Stepin' Sam" | "Italian Melodies" | Sports; Weather; Music. |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | Drama | "Italian Melodies" | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Binufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | Musical Mailbox with |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | N. E. Agricultural News | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Government Girl" | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness. | "What's on the Air" | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Front Page Farrell" | David Ballantine, songs |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life"; | News; Weather | Marjorie Mills Hour. | "I'll Find My Way" | Victor Arden's Orchestra |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster, news | "Life and Land"; drama |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | "The Mystery Man" | "Better Parenthood | Wohl's Sophisticates |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | Rakov's Orchestra | "Valiant Lady"; drama | Week"; speaker | Organ and vocalist |
| 2:45 | "Kate Hopkins"; sk. | Rakov's Orchestra | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sports Comments | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | News for Women | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | News Commentator | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 | Bob Hannon, songs | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Popular Music | Sports and Music |
| 3:30 | News; Snapshots | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | Tommy Tucker's Orch. | Sports and Music |
| 3:45 | "Home Planning" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Tommy Tucker's Orch. | Sports and Music |
| 4:00 | Concert Orchestra | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife" | "It's Dance Time" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | Concert Orchestra | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | Harold Turner, piano | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "About Us" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Johnson Family; drama | John Kiley, organist. |
| 4:45 | Around the Hub | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Sports Matinee | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk. | "A to Z in Novelty" | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | "Superman" | "We the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie | "Tom Mix" | Vagabonds; quartet | "Capt. Midnight"; drama | Five Star News |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill; news | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | "Dance Time" |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | "Alpiners"; dance orch. |
| 6:30 | Treasury of Song | Sports Digest; Music | Musical Rendesvous | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendesvous | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports programs |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "The Great Gildersleeve" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Sterling Young's Orch. |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs. | "The Great Gildersleeve" | News of the World | "Here's Morgan" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; comedy | "Cavalcade of America"; | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Lone Ranger"; sketch. | "Salute" program |
| 7:45 | serial drama | historical drama | Walter Kidder, songs. | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | State House Topics |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | James Melton; Francia | "Sizing Up the News" | Political Talk |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | White; orchestra | "Sky Over Britain" | Political Talk |
| 8:30 | "Gay Nineties Re- | "True or False"; quiz | Richard Crooks; Alfred | Political Talk | Dance Orchestra |
| 8:45 | vue"; Elmer Davis | "True or False"; quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | Glen Gray's Orchestra | Tillman Tells |
| 9:00 | "Radio Theater"; | Front Line Headlines. | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Gabriel Heatter, news. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Tyrone Power, An- | "Meet the Band" | program | Colonial News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | nabella in "Blood | "For America We Sing" | "That Brewster Boy"; | Russell Bennett's Note- | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | and Sand" | "For America We Sing" | dramatic serial | book | cal Album" |
| 10:00 | Orson Welles and | 'Merry-Go-Round'; cho- | Percy Faith's Orchestra; | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Mercury Theater | rus; orchestra | vocalists; chorus | Mary Small's Orchestra | George Harris's Orch. |
| 10:30 | Civilian Defense | Network Program | Gypsy Fiddles; string | Affairs of Tom, Dick and | Harry James' Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Ted Steele's Music | ensemble | Harry, comedy trio | Claude Thornhill's Orch. |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Sam Donahue's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Masterworks of | Weather; Music | Local news; Weather. | Dance orchestra | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Music; network | "Music You Want" | The Rhythmaires | Radio Newsreel from | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | dance music | "Music You Want" | The Rhythmaires | London, Arthur Mann | "Day's End"; News |


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# Boston's First Corps of Cadets to Hold Bi-Centennial Celebration in Texas

## *Seniors of Simmons College English Take Over Magazine*

At most colleges professors are paid to read the work of their students, but at Simmons students expect to receive pay from their reading public—students and faculty.

The seniors in the English School have taken over the college magazine and will publish it under the new name, Fen Ways, Dr. Robert M. Gay, head of the English School, announced last night.

The editors of the old magazine voted themselves out of office last May and turned it over as a workshop for those seniors majoring in publishing and writing.

"Instead of one senior editor working with a staff of raw undergraduates, all the seniors will work together in putting into practice what they have learned in their publishing courses," Dr. Gay said in explanation of the new plan.

The faculty, he said, will act as an advisory board and information center, but the final decisions will be made by the students. The class will be divided into shifts with eight students in charge of a single issue, thus each one will receive experience in supervising and executing. The students will have charge of every detail of the magazine, from the first story ideas until the final proofs are sent to the press for printing and binding, Dr. Gay said. It will be a daily test of how well they have grasped the methods, procedures, and principles taught in class. They will meet actual job conditions, he says, as they tackle the problems of layout, make-up, copy-getting, and proofreading. The new phase of the College's learn-by-doing principle, he is sure, will give the seniors a good basis on which to find jobs after graduation.

"A girl," Dr. Gay continued, "who knows how many calls it takes to get an 'ad,' or how much care is necessary to find all the errors on a page proof, has none of the vague classroom air so useless to a business office.

Also, Dr. Gay says, the fact that a professor has an example that the students know intimately from its just scribble to its last sale, will do more than anything else to "drive home" his lecture.

On the other side of the lecture platform, the students, he says, agree that since they face a test more final than any exam, they will be more eager for every bit of information. They know, he added, that they can't put out the magazine in the routine and half-thought-out manner of much of their class assignments. "If they want to sell it, it has to be good," he said.

The aim of the senior-editors will be to put out a magazine that will appeal to the scholarly intellect of the faculty and also attract the lively-minded student body. A new feature, which will partially solve this problem, is the supplement containing papers written for courses and submitted by the committee on English usage as examples of competent writing and skillful organization of material.

### Melrose Highlands Club Meets Next Wednesday

The Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will meet next Wednesday, at 2 p. m., in Corinthian Hall. The President, Mrs. Edgar F. Walker, will speak on "Memories of Atlantic City" a review of the General Federation convention. Mrs. Richard Brooke, Chairman of the Literature Department, will present May Bradshaw Hays, who will discuss "What America Is Reading."

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Museum of Fine Arts, Boston — **"Copley Square" at Boston Museum**

**Water color by L. Gerard Paine, one of the works by contemporaries shown in the Provisional Acquisitions Gallery just opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.**

## *Little-Known Artists Get Their Chance*

Little-known artists, many of them still in their twenties, are rejoicing over the opportunity now given them to be represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The Provisional Acquisitions Gallery which the Museum opened recently follows the scheme of the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, where works of art are tried out before they are transferred to the permanent galleries of the Louvre.

**Exchange Phase of Plan**

The score of paintings on display in the new gallery are the work of obscure artists, for the most part, and if, as they develop, they or the Museum authorities wish to substitute some later picture, the arrangement is flexible enough to permit the exchange. It is always difficult, it is pointed out by W. G. Constable, Curator of Paintings, to judge contemporary art, for the spectator, under the impact of the same conditions of life that face the artist, cannot sufficiently detach himself to consider a work objectively. All sorts of personal and irrelevant considerations arise which never occur in connection with the old masters. The Museum, however, accepts a certain responsibility for acquainting the public with present-day developments in art.

**Fund for Purchases**

The new gallery is very attractive, the collection on the walls being complemented by modern furniture and furnishings. A fund has been appropriated for the purchase of work by living artists, to replace the former method of relying on gifts of modern art, or purchase of an example after trustees and committees have been prevailed upon to give their consent. The contemporary artists who are well established are already represented, to a reasonable extent, in the permanent collections of the Museum, and their work, therefore, is not of the class provided for by the new gallery, although it is probable that that, too, will become a part of it as time goes on. While frankly experimental, the new department will feed permanent acquisitions to the Museum, and the works purchased for it are definitely the property of the Museum until perhaps released at some later date in exchange for maturer examples.

## Concert Series At Art Museum

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, assisted by Doda Conrad, baritone, will open the seventh annual series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Oct. 26, at 4:30. This first program, on music and poetry, will survey vocal masterpieces from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries, making special reference to the great literary texts which inspired their composition.

This year, as in the past, most of the concerts will be devoted to early music, played on instruments of the periods. They have been arranged by Claude Jean Chiasson, well-known local harpsichordist. On Nov. 2 Stanley Bate, English composer and pianist, will give a lecture-concert on English music from the earliest times to the present. Miss Viola Morris and Miss Victoria Anderson, English duo singers, will give a program of eighteenth and nineteenth century music for two voices, on Dec. 14.

Later concerts will include such musicians as Miss Eva Heinitz, European gamba player; Miss Margaret Mason, Professor of Harmony at the New England Conservatory; the Four Howes, in madrigals and music for recorders and virginals; and Miss Mildred Dilling, harpist. All the concerts will be given at the new hour, from 4:30 to 5:30. They are free to the public, and the season's program is available on request.

Dr. William S. Smith, Assistant Curator of the Museum's Department of Egyptian Art, will give a series of conferences on the art of Egypt, beginning on Oct. 25 and continuing on Saturday mornings at 10:30 through Dec. 13.

## *Away Down in Texas Cadets To Observe 200th Anniversary*

Down in Texas this Monday night there's going to be a celebration.

It's going to be a Yankee celebration to mark the 200th anniversary of the First Corps of Cadets, said to be the oldest active military outfit in the country.

Some 1,800 members of the 211th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) Regiment, formerly the First Corps of Cadets, which has been in training at Camp Hulen since last October, will take part in the events marking the founding of the colorful military unit whose traditions they are now carrying on.

In Boston, former members of the First Corps of Cadets will mark the occasion tonight with an anniversary dinner at the Algonquin Club.

The record of the famous Boston military unit is practically a military history of the United States. It dates back to a memorable day in October, 1741, when Gov. William Shirley appointed Lieut. Col. Benjamin Pollard, a prominent Bostonian, as first commander and tells a brilliant story of the part played by the unit in most of the country's major wars.

**Origin Traced**

Actually the First Corps of Cadets can trace its origin even farther back to 1728 when the then Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay ordered the formation of a military guard of honor.

During the years of its existence the Cadet roster has carried the names of many distinguished Bostonians and figures of national importance.

When General Gage came to Boston in 1774 as Governor he was escorted by the Cadets, under command of Col. John Hancock, from Long Wharf to the Council Chamber of the building now known as the Old State House.

It was the custom of each successive Governor to present the company with a standard bearing on one side the name of the Province and on the other the armorial bearings of the donor. With this usage Governor Gage complied. But Gage and Hancock were as flint and steel and the contact soon produced sparks which helped to keep alight the train of discontent leading to the impending explosion of the Revolution.

**Hancock Gets Orders**

In August three months after his arrival Governor Gage instructed his secretary to write John Hancock a letter of dismissal. This action so incensed the company that its members returned the Governor his standard with the information that as they looked upon the dismissal of their commander as a disbandment they no longer considered themselves "The Governor's Independent Company of Cadets."

Irascible Governor Gage took the standard with the remark that Hancock had used him ill, refusing him proper respect and that had the intentions of the company been known sooner he would have anticipated their action by disbanding them himself.

Thus, for a brief space, the active or official existence of the Corps was suspended, during which time, in addition to its peaceful escorts of the Royal Governors, it has been several times called upon to protect life and property and preserve the peace, notably at the time of the Stamp Act troubles and the Hutchinson Riots.

During the stirring days leading up to the Revolution the company took no part as a body. With the British evacuation of Boston in 1776 however, many of the original members formed the Independent Company under Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson and the following year under his command marched to Rhode Island and did duty as a part of the forces of the Revolutionary War.

Reorganized again in 1786 under the State Government the Corps was placed under the protection of United States law in 1782 when Congress passed an act to establish a uniform militia throughout the country.

Besides duties in Shay's Rebellion the corps performed notable services in the War of 1812 and in Burns Riots in 1854.

During the Civil War it was on duty about six weeks in 1862 at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, where it performed guard duty over 700 prisoners but its greatest service was to provide 191 officers for other military organizations.

In the Spanish War the Cadets, being but a battalion of infantry, did not fit into the scheme of the War Department, and therefore saw service only in guarding the mine fields and signal towers along the Massachusetts coast.

**In World War**

The World War record of the First Corps of Cadets was brilliant. Prior to the declaration of war on Germany the Cadets as volunteers, changed their organization to that of an engineer regiment. They were called into service on July 25, 1917, as the 101st United States Engineers, Col. George W. Bunnell, Commanding.

The Regiment landed in France Oct. 19, 1917, and served with distinction throughout the war with the Twenty-Sixth Division, A. E. F., until mustered out on April 28 and 29, 1919.

During the World War a large number of former members over military age organized the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, under the command of Lieut. Col. John W. Decrow.

## Mayoralty Battle Warms Up

*Continued from Page 1*

succeed him must labor and struggle to repair the damage he has done."

**A Curley Comeback**

Mr. Curley retaliated later in the evening in a fighting speech which scored Mr. Tobin's financial policies as of benefit only to "the bankers at the expense of the taxpayers."

"My impression is," said Mr. Curley, "that it is not the purpose of a city government to accumulate money, but to give benefits to as large a number of people as possible. What would have happened to this beautiful old city of ours," he asked, "if someone with vision and courage did not occasionally fill the office of Mayor?"

He hastened to cite specific examples of civic improvements made under his administration, including all the bath houses on Boston's beaches, and all the playgrounds but one.

The former Mayor's address was broadcast from a rally in Brighton. "If it were not for Curley," he shouted, "you would not have a playground in the Brighton secton today."

**How He Gets Votes**

Mr. Curley's hearers were assured he was a friend of the poor and unfortunate. "Curley knows the pangs of hunger and the bitterness fo being poor," summarized Francis McLaughlin, who introduced him, "and he understands the problems of the poor."

Building on this well elaborated point, Mr. McLaughlin painted his candidate as a persecuted martyr.

"No man in America has been more maligned and persecuted than he," asserted Mr. McLaughlin.

"Certain conspirators" in the city "framed" him in the so-called Graves case in which Mr. Curley now owes the city a court judgment of more than $40,000, he asserted. "I was denied trial by jury," Mr. Curley declared.

School Committeeman Joseph Lee, the third major candidate, levied direct criticism at the mayor. "You can't live on lower taxes," Mr. Lee retorted to Mr. Tobin's retrenchment program. "There is nothing in the Tobin program that looks towards bringing back prosperity. There is no emphasis on stimulating business. The emphasis is all on economy," Mr. Lee declared, in picturing the Tobin program as negative.

Like Mr. Curley, Mr. Lee criticized Mayor Tobin for "closing relief stations, branch libraries, and other services."

## M. and M. Line Suspends Its Boston Service

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Veterans of three wars, the 87-year-old steamship service of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company "temporarily" ends its Boston service today with sailing of the steamer Howard for Norfolk and Baltimore.

The present war is the cause of the suspension of Boston service, inasmuch as the United States Government has requisitioned several of its ships for the national emergency, which, as was the case in the Civil War, caused serious interruption of service. The line's service to Providence, R. I., will continue, and officials hope to resume the Boston service when satisfactory arrangements can be made.

History of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company is closely linked with the growth and development of coastwise shipping. In April, 1852, the Legislature of Maryland authorized incorporation of the company, which for many years was known as the Boston Steamship Company.

Capital was raised in 1854—$200,000—and on Dec. 28, 1854, the first ship entered the company's service. It was the Joseph Whitney, a side-wheeler. The William Jenkins followed soon afterward. Capital, two-fifths of which had been raised in Boston, was increased to $300,000.

Names of the early ships were given in honor of directors of the line, but of late have been taken from counties of Massachusetts, Marylahd and Virginia.

By 1861, the service had been expanded to take in the ports of Providence, and Savannah, and in the spring of that year, the steamer William Jenkins while at Savannah was set afire and destroyed during the excitement preceding outbreak of the war. The Government bought the Joseph Whitney, and later seized the company's two remaining ships as transports.

As huge freights were offering then, as they are now, the loss of the ships proved a severe test to the company. But other ships were secured, and in 1864, the first propeller-driven ship of the company was built at a cost of $177,000. It was the 1,370-ton George Appold. Another, building in a Connecticut yard, was purchased and named William Kennedy.

Records of the company show that it was 1902 before the Government paid for use of the ships taken in the Civil War. The claim totaled $212,398.31, of which the lawyer who had prosecuted the claim for 20 years received one-half.

Shortly after the Civil War, the William Laurence was added to the fleet, the first iron-hulled steamer of the company. When the war with Spain occurred in 1898, the Government again turned to the company and chartered three of their vessels for Army use, but later returned them.

Another milestone in history of the company was 1907 when the old Boston & Philadelphia Line was absorbed and became a part of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company.

Then came the first World War. The Government then took over the entire property of the steamship company. Such service as was maintained was under supervision of the Railroad Administration. After Federal control ended, the company set out to rebuild lost business. New ships were built, the company was reorganized, and service re-established. The fleet grew to 20 ships, and capital was increased to $6,000,000.

When the first ship in service reached Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1855—the old Joseph Whitney—the records show the run from Boston had been made in 60 hours. Today, the run takes 63 hours, but that includes a 10-hour stop at Norfolk. Actual steaming time is 53 hours.

**Leon Stone**


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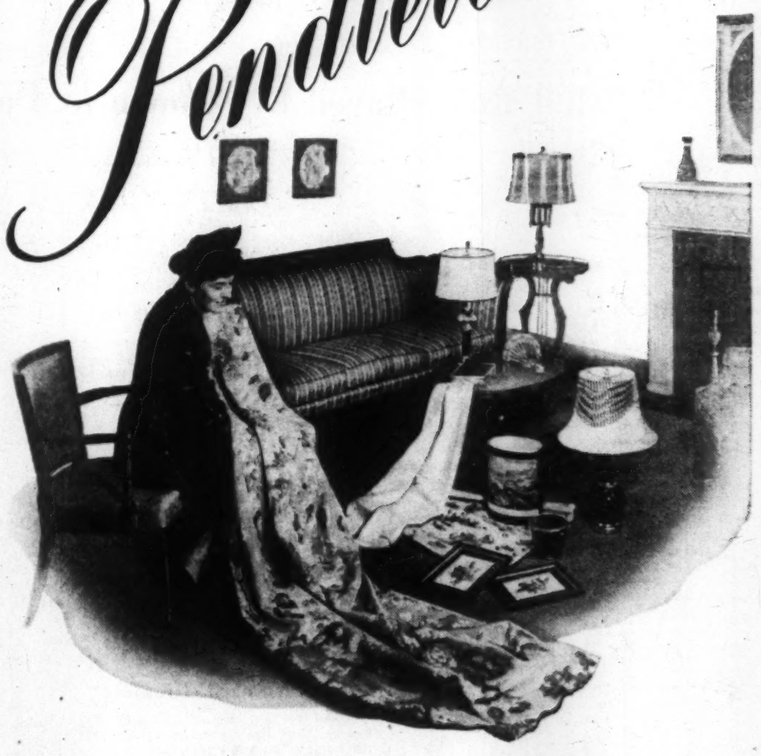

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# The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON



(Eighteenth in a series of 36 pages)

## What Have Women Done With the Vote?

*A group of senior class students in an American woman's college were discussing post-graduation prospects. One of them complained, "The boys get all the breaks; we girls don't have a chance." Another added, "I wish we'd win equal rights, some time!" to which a third retorted, rather sarcastically, "Awh, go on. We've had equal rights for 20 years and what have we done with them? Nothing."*

*This started a lively discussion and the girls went over to a professor of social sciences to get her opinion. The following conversation took place:*

**Question:** Has the winning of equal rights by women done any good?

**Answer:** Beyond all doubt. Many improvements in American life show that.

**Question:** But you don't really think America has improved much since we got the vote, 21 years ago, do you?

**Answer:** Very much indeed. But that is not all due to woman suffrage. Whenever a reform comes about, it usually provokes two exaggerated opinions. First, the people struggling for the reform often promise a new epoch. Then when the reform fails to create a millennium, its opponents and even some of its friends say it is no good. Woman suffrage by no means brought in a utopia, but it has appreciably helped America to advance.

**Question:** In what fields?

**Answer:** In practically every field. And the helpful thing has not merely been woman's ballot, but woman's improved position as revealed by her receiving the ballot. Woman suffrage did not come suddenly nor was it an isolated event. It came because the men of America had so changed their attitude toward woman that they wished to accord her a nobler, worthier and more important place. As men conceded women equality in voting, they simultaneously raised them to a position of equality in most other activities.

**Question:** I'm doubtful of that. How about economic equality?

**Answer:** The improvement in the economic status of American women is remarkable. For example, they own a large proportion of America's wealth and do most of America's buying. One of the largest items in American economy is insurance, that is mostly for women. The number of employed women, also, has greatly increased.

**Question:** But aren't women always the first to be fired and the last to be hired? And don't they get smaller wages?

**Answer:** In these respects, women are often objects of discrimination but that is only part of the picture. If men are favored in job holding, most of those men are working for families, of which women form a part. A large part of the money men put in savings banks is for women; the bulk of most family incomes go directly into the hands of women. Most of America's new material conveniences are predominantly for the benefit of women.

Compare a grocery store of 1941 with one of 1891 or a modern kitchen with one of 50 years ago; the striking differences you see show how the industrial genius of America has made woman's life easier and pleasanter.

**Question:** Nevertheless, this development has left her to do most of her own work, hasn't it?

**Answer:** That very fact is an evidence of the improvement in the status of women. The maids as well as the mistresses desired "women's rights" and many have gotten them. Now they are clerks, telephone girls, stenographers, saleswomen, professional workers. They have more free time, more of a feeling of equality, dress better and are happier. Freedom is very dynamic and comprehensive. As women of one class were moved by a desire for it, so were women of all classes.

**Question:** But has this material improvement also brought women a better social and spiritual position?

**Answer:** Very decidedly. The American woman has won so distinguished a place in society that for almost the first time in history in practically the first country on earth, women are not told "to keep their place" and the expression "woman's work" is not uttered with scorn. Upon the taste and judgment of the American woman, to a large extent, depend our movies, radio programs, magazines, books, advertisements, music. She maintains a very large number of organizations and participates in many of those of men; to her opinion in most matters is attributed paramount importance.

**Question:** As she has moved to the high position you say she enjoys, has she taken other people up with her?

**Answer:** Decidedly. Every act of liberation releases moral power. As women advanced to more freedom the whole field of freedom was enlarged. Woman's influence has been a prime factor in creating a finer attitude toward children, families and individuals in general. In spite of all deficiencies, the last decade in American life has been marked by a feeling of compassion and brotherliness.

**Question:** That is pretty vague. In actually pushing through political and social reforms, women haven't done much have they?

**Answer:** Yes they have a good record. They have been a constructive political force. Evidence seems to show that just as large a proportion of women vote as of men. They have given energetic support to many useful legislative projects. Women have backed most of the major reforms of the past two decades.

There are eight women Representatives in Washington and one Senator. There are also about 140 women in State Legislatures. They hold most kinds of administrative posts and do their work well. Politics is still politics, but it has risen to a higher level since women began actively to participate in it.



## Women's Defense Corps in Parade

Fold on this line

Under command of Colonel Natalie Hays Hammond, members of the corps march alongside Boston Common—symbolic of the part taken by women in the defense of democracy.

Cut on this line Cut on this line Cut on this line



## Vital Role Played by Women in Public Life

By a Staff Artist

In 1910 there were 106 men to every 100 women in the United States. In 1930 the proportion was 102.5 to 100. Now it is 101 to 100.

Of the 7,851 women whose names appear in American Women, an "official who's who among the women of America," more were born in New York than in any other State, namely, 795. Illinois came next with 682, then Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts. In Idaho were born three, in Arizona four, and in Wyoming nine.

Of these 7,851 women, 3,339 are married. One of them had 12 children, 90 had five each, and 940 had one each. Altogether the 7,851 women had 5,024 children. Seventy-eight per cent had college degrees, 15 per cent Phi Beta Kappa keys.

Of the 7,851 famous women, 516 were authors, 405 professors, 375 librarians, 30 bankers, eight presidents' wives, one a bishop.

The favorite among their favorite recreations was walking, and then came swimming.

Of the 20,700,000 children studying in America's elementary schools, 49 per cent are girls.

Of the 6,650,000 students in public high schools, somewhat more than 50 per cent are girls.

In the colleges, universities, and professional schools there are about two women students to three men.

In the normal schools there are two women students to one man.

In other words, from kindergarten through college, girls have almost the same educational opportunities as boys.

The vital role women play in the public life of the United States reaches its climax in the field of education. That has become predominantly a woman's domain.

In the high schools three teachers out of five are women; in the elementary schools seven out of eight.

In colleges, universities, and professional schools, there are about three men instructors and professors to one woman; in teachers colleges about two men professors to three women.

Roughly speaking, about 80 per cent of all our teachers are women.

Most of America's leading colleges for women were founded after the Civil War.

Utah and Iowa opened their State universities to women during the 1850's; the other States after the Civil War.

Cornell began to enroll women in 1872, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1883, Yale opened its graduate school to women in 1892.

It is estimated that women do 80 per cent of all buying in America.

Of the stockholders in the nine largest corporations, 43 per cent are women; they own 22 per cent of the stock. Eighty per cent of all life insurance beneficiaries are women and 80 per cent of insurance benefits go to women. Of the personal beneficiaries of trusts, 65 per cent are women.

For the first century of Colonial history, there were 12 towns among Massachusetts' 200 in which girls could attend grammar school. In 1784 the city of Dorchester voted that all girls who could read the Psalter might attend grammar school from June through September. In 1790, Gloucester resolved that two hours daily "be devoted to the instruction of females, as they are a tender and interesting branch of the community, but have been much neglected."

### 'Wash Board' Dramas

About 90 per cent of all American women have radio sets, and a third of the homes have extra sets.

Each of these families listens to the radio about four hours and a half daily, on the average.

About 85 per cent of a day's radio program is given to entertainment, inspiration, and information about personal or household matters. A large part of this is directed to women listeners.

Investigation shows that the amount of popular music given over the radio has steadily increased, that the quantity of dramatic readings doubled in eight years and that dialogues have increased.

Many broadcasting stations devote more than half of their daytime hours to continued stories. These are popularly called "soap box operas" and "wash board dramas." They are designed principally to entertain women while doing their household tasks.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Women's tastes exercise a very definite influence on radio programs.

In the book "Middletown in Transition" by Robert S. Lynd, it is stated that in the better class movie houses, adult women predominate heavily in the audiences, and as one producer remarked "sets the type of picture that will go." To a large extent it is women's taste that determines what kind of movies Americans shall see.

### Income Earners

One of the most striking features of America's economic development is the increasing number of women income earners. A larger percentage of Americans are gainfully employed now than during any previous decade, and the change is largely due to the increase in the number of women workers. During the last half century, America has created many new kinds of jobs, and many of them have been for women.

In 1870, not much more than one woman in ten was working; by 1940 not far from one in four. The number of employed women has increased more than twice as rapidly as the population.

Now about 11,000,000 women are working for pay and most of them are not doing it as servants or maids of hired girls. The number of American women doing domestic work for others has nearly doubled during the last 50 years, but the population has more than doubled and the number of gainfully employed women far more than doubled.

Five times as many women are now employed in industry as in 1870, 300 times as many in transportation, 57 times as many in business, 18 times as many in professional activities and 1,000 times as many in clerical activities. Of all Americans, gainfully employed, 22 per cent are women.

There are 12 branches of manufacturing in which women workers outnumber men. Textile making, for instance, is almost a woman's department, as are telephone centrals, stenography and teaching.

An investigation made by the United States Department of Labor showed that the median wage for women clerical workers is $24.60 weekly. The New York Department of Labor placed it at $21.31; in Ohio it was found to be $18.80.



## Women Marched Once. Will They March Again?

By Vera Connolly

"Get a load of this, Joe! Suffragettes—marching! Some of them are young. And sort of pretty. Too bad!"

The one addressed as "Joe" clucked his sympathy as the two mocking young men pushed their way to the front of the good-natured, hooting crowd packing the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue that evening over 20 years ago. For an hour or more our Woman Suffrage parade of women and girls in white, carrying yellow banners and transparencies, had been moving silently, but with tremendous dignity, up the lighted Avenue.

Now—unfortunately for your young reporter, who was then young,—the parade had paused. These pauses were painful. For the writer, to her profound embarrassment, had at the last moment, as the parade was organized in a dark side street, been asked to carry an unlighted transparency apparently meant for a middle-aged mother. Obviously the Parade Commander had had no time to read the words on it; for it declared proudly:

"I have a right to the vote. I sent six sons to the war."

If "Joe" should catch sight of these words! . . .

"Joe" did, with a whoop of delight that aroused a ripple of laughter.

"Dollie. You never sent six sons to the war. Don't tell me!!"

"Dollie" stiffened. She felt her face burn. But with her young hands grimly holding the silly thing (It never occurred to her to pitch it into a side street and stop the laughter) she marched resolutely on.

This was at about Twenty-third Street. The balm for her youthful embarrassment came at Thirty-fifth Street. Again the parade paused. But here, for some reason, the crowd was silent and respectful. And suddenly from out of it a little gnarled old cleaning woman wormed her eager way and stood in the gutter, her mop rag still in her hand, gazing spellbound. She was hatless and pitifully shabby. Life had dealt roughly with her. In her world, women had always been vassals of men. But now it was going to be different—altogether different. Women were going to stand together, help each other, lift all women up to be equal with men. This was what she saw as she gazed raptly at those quiet columns of marching women—women with banners. Her face shone with it.

The parade moved on. The writer never saw that shabby, ecstatic little figure again. But today, over 20 years later, she cannot recall her without a lump in her throat.

Little cleaning woman of the high vision, have we younger women kept faith with you—and the thousands and thousands like you?

Humbly, we who have voted for over 20 years, must ask you to forgive us much. But we also ask you to praise us for a little—yes, for a great deal. For we are not without works.

It would weary you if we were to list here all the social reforms—the new laws beneficial to women and children—which we women from coast to coast have backed, and lobbied for, and gotten through Congress and our State legislatures in the past 20 years. These measures are now an accepted part of our everyday life.

We have better housing, stronger food and drug laws, more playgrounds and better ones, and vastly wider opportunities for youth to train in the arts and sciences, in civics and in government. We have a better set of labor laws for both women and men, and there has been a thrilling extension to both sexes and all classes of adult education, recreation, and culture.

And what of our progress as women—as women succeeding against men, as fierce rivals of men? Oh, little eager friend of the long ago, that old feminist spirit, so urgently needed when we had to unite as women to plead for the vote from men, has almost entirely vanished away. As it should have done. Today, in the United States, we women work side by side with men—our brothers, our husbands, and men friends—to an extent never known before in the history of the world.

Practically all doors open to men are now open to us. We become Cabinet members, Senators, Congresswomen, Federal Judges, City Managers, lawyers, Presidents of colleges and railroads and great commercial houses. We go abroad as Ambassadors to foreign lands. We break records in the fields of aeronautics and sports, of invention and research.

But we do all these things—not as women, but as citizens! We are no longer fighting men. Increasingly they accept us as equals.

And for this new understanding between men and women, and their mutual realization that they must work together for the common good—we ask your praise, little friend of the mops.

For all the other things we should have done and have not done—forgive us. There are still states in the union where a woman may not collect her own salary or manage her own property without the consent of her husband. There are states still where helpless infants can be given away without a word of inquiry to utter strangers for life—by rascally, so-called "adopting agencies." There are living, working and political conditions that cry out for investigation and reform—in every city and state of the land. All this we admit.

Today we American women have the vote we marched and pleaded for. We are the freest, most privileged women on earth.

We wanted full citizenship, equality, responsibility. They have been given to us. What, in this gravest crisis the world has ever known, are we doing to prove our fitness for it? The women of Great Britain have long since superbly proved their mettle. We women of America are lagging far behind—lost in a fog of apathy and indecision.

Perhaps we need once more to put on our button shoes, our starched shirtwaists, and march again!

# How Fares Austria Under Nazi Rulers?

*The following account of conditions in Austria under the rule of the German Nazis is contributed by a resident of Vienna, who recently arrived in this country.*

Austria's food situation under Nazi control, while grave enough at the moment, can be maintained at its present standard only if the 1941 harvest proves to be an unusually bumper crop. This seems unlikely to be the case owing to the devastating floods that swept the wheat-growing sections last spring.

The rations, which are the same for the whole Reich, are 80 ounces of bread per person per week, about 9 ounces of butter and fats, 8 ounces of sugar, 17½ ounces of meat, and 3½ ounces of coffee substitutes. These rations, however, do not allow for the predatory southbound food excursions from Prussia.

The fact that hordes of Prussians are descending upon the conquered provinces taking off all that money can buy has further depleted Austrian resources and has not lessened the mounting hostility of the Austrian people to their conquerors. Many Austrian shopkeepers are refusing to sell to anyone with a northern accent, although they have to provide themselves with good excuses.

What affects the Austrian housewife particularly is not so much the supplies of bread and flour, which are more or less adequate, but the serious scarcity of fats, vegetables, and fruit—which are especially felt in families with growing children.

**'We Thank Our Führer'**

In the early days of Nazi occupation the Austrian housewives, finding a poor display of produce at the famous Naschmarkt, started swinging their empty bags and singing, "We thank our Führer."

The incident was hushed up and proceedings taken against some of the ring-leaders. Similar disorders recently broke out at the Spring Market in the workers' district.

With the housewives still in this mood, any further shortening of the food supply may well cause serious trouble. According to official German statistics the average loss of weight per person in the first year of the war was eight pounds.

Despite the heavy penalties inflicted upon those buying and selling outside the controlled food-ticket system, almost everyone who can afford it uses the underground market, although heavy fines and several months in jail await the bootleg salesmen, and fines and seizure of goods are inflicted on the customers.

As the risk for black marketing increase, prices are rising until they are prohibitive to those of low income.

**Theft of Food Tickets**

The situation has resulted in two curious social developments—a new type of beggar, asking for bread tickets, and a new type of burglar who tries to steal food tickets from private homes or from food ticket offices or printing establishments.

Shortly after the Nazi occupation, the German reichsmark currency was forced upon the Austrians at the rate of one reichsmark to 1½ Austrian schillings. That meant, and still means, that Austrian wages are down by one third. The Austrian standard of living has fallen one third and the housewife's allowance is down by that much. This applies generally, but in some respects prices have not been changed, such as rents, which are governed by the rent restriction act. A general indication of the soaring prices is given by the following table.

**Food Prices in Austria**

(Per pound in dollars)

| | Before Anschluss | August 1941 | Blackmarket level |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | .30 | .51 | 3.00 |
| Lard | .25 | .40 | 4.60 |
| Meat | .30 | .51 | .20 |
| Sausage | .20 | .50 | 2.40 |
| Goose | .30 | * | 1.50 |
| Sugar | .13 | .12 | 1.50 |
| Flour | .07 | .80 | † |
| Cheese (Swiss) | .40 | .70 | .20 |
| Coffee | 1.20 | * | 10.00 |
| Egg (piece) | .02 | .05 | 0.22 |
| Tea | 2.00 | * | 20.00 |

*Not on sale.
†Not in demand.

**Skimmed Milk Standard**

Milk is not included in the above table because of the difficulty of showing changes in the grade. No longer does the milk have the usual fat content—corresponding to the America Grade B milk. The milk sold is exclusively skimmed milk—except for babies or with special permit, sick persons. Half a pint is supposed to be allowed to each adult per day—although even that much is not always forthcoming.

Potatoes have been put on the controlled list since the writer left. The price had risen about 100 per cent in the past three years. Fruit, although it is on the ration cards is usually unavailable, although some Austrian Provinces, such as Burgenland, Styria, and Upper Austria are rich fruit-growing districts. The reason is that the whole crop is seized and canned for use of the Army. A pound of apples which in 1938 cost about six cents, now costs three times the amount—if it is to be had at all.

All this refers only to Aryans. Jews are forbidden milk, fruits, vegetables, and such commodities as rice and preserved fish as are available for the rest of the public.

**Patience With Housewives**

On the other hand, there are believed to be privileged classes, such as members of the Nazi Party, and soldiers at the front. Soldiers behind the lines, however, particularly those in Poland, are continually asking for food parcels from their relatives at home.

How uncertain the feeling of the country is on the food situation may be judged from instructions recently given to the sales staff by Austrian co-operatives, which are still handling a large percentage of the food business. The personnel was advised to show extreme patience with their housewife customers.

It was explained that the housewife was mainly responsible for the sentiments of the whole population. Never forget, the instructions said, that the revolution of 1918—when the Hapsburg monarchy collapsed — was mainly brought about by dissatisfied and hungry housewives, who wrote to their husbands at the front that they were unable to feed their children properly.

# Inland Highway Buttresses Australia

**Military posts at Darwin connected to south by line which is likened to Burma road.**

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The most remarkable feat of the war in Australia has been completion of the great inland highway which links Darwin, naval station, air base and fortress, with southern Australia and greatly strengthens this Country's position on the northern front.

The Darwin Road is comparable to the highway which joins Free China with the munitions plants of the outside world through Burma. It means that Darwin, which has long been a major stopping place for the Britain-Australia air service, which the British Admiralty encouraged this country to develop as a naval station, and which is now strongly garrisoned, has the whole weight of Australian war industry mobilized behind it by the shortest and most direct route. As the importance of Darwin would mount in any Far East flareup, this means added security for Australia.

Completion of the road was officially disclosed a few months ago and now some details of its nature have been released for publication. It is claimed to be an all-weather highway and to have been built in record time for highways projects by the Governments of three States—New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland—for the Federal Government. Six hundred and thirty six miles long, links the railhead at Alice Spring, Central Australia, with the point beyond Birdum where the railroad from Darwin ends.

For almost its whole length it is a firm, well-drained, red earth road, topped by gravel which is plentifully available from adjacent pits. High speeds are possible night or day, and one recent convoy over the road reported that, even in a winter journey, it had to slow down at only one spot where winter rains had converted a swamp into a free-running river, but even that was only a foot deep, and now, official quarters say, the road has been shifted and regraded so that this point will be improved.

Australians know the army of engineers, surveyors, mechanics and pick and shovel men who built this great highway as D. O. M. F. This stands for the Darwin Overland Maintenance Force most of the members of which were enlisted men of the Australian Imperial Force, many of whom are now serving abroad. They have been replaced by a new body of A. I. F. men, and militia, but the organization used by these newcomers is that originally developed by the road builders.

The making of the road has helped educate Australians in the nature of their own land. Many have been surprised to find the stony desert south of Alice Springs replaced by cattle country, with the saltbush and spinifex (plants of the desert) replaced by the gums, the mulga and the many varieties of trees which make up well-wooded areas.

In fact, the country appeared so inviting to convoys which traveled through it in the Antipodean winter that special warnings had to be issued that the region was being seen at its best, but lacked sufficient rainfall over nine months of the year.

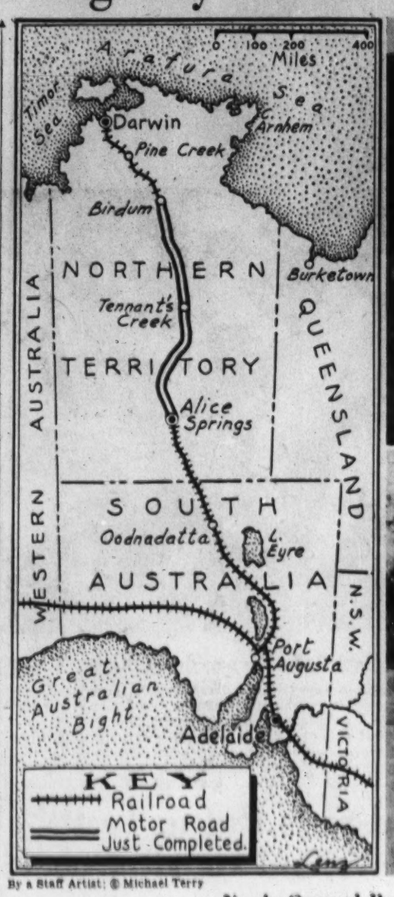
Victoria River Downs, claimed to be the biggest ranch in the world, is on the new road. Also near it is Wave Hill, the 9,000 square miles of which do not perhaps compare with the 13,000 square miles of Victoria River Downs, but which are sizeable enough—about the size of New Hampshire—whereas the bigger ranch is as big as Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

Both these big ranches have to send their stock to places in Darwin and South Australia for sale now, for the big processing works at Darwin have been closed and the buildings are occupied by the military. This means big treks. Some herds have to travel five weeks to make Alice Springs, and after that they have a three-day railroad journey.

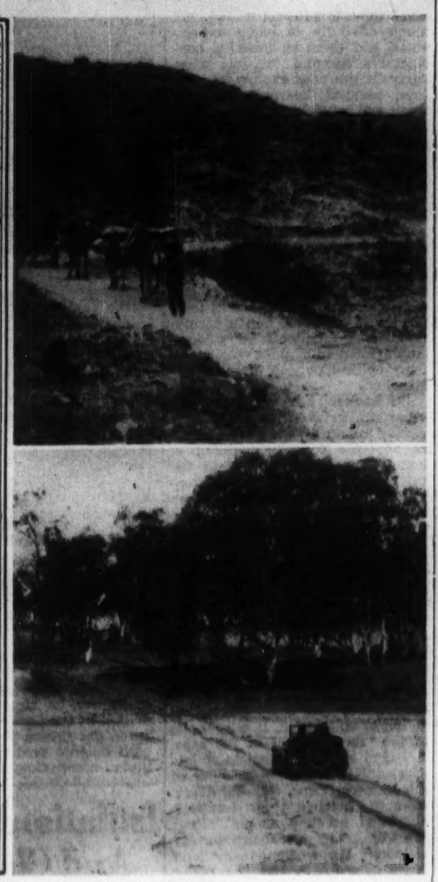
One of the surprises received by travelers over the route is at Alice Springs. After the desert shanty towns, the sight of Alice Springs, first gained from Heavetree Gap, gateway to the island region, with its neat bungalows on a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea level, is something for which no one is prepared.

Over this road the troops see many things. They may find a tribe of blacks shifting camp. They find old miners who show them gold specks and talk of riches which are yet unwon. They may see a lake (such as Lake Eyre) augmented by recent rains and extending for miles, while on their return, after a dry spell, there will be only dry salt basins and a patch of water on the horizon.

They see black boys jaunty in the ownership of horses and acting as cowboys, and they never fail to note the climate change at Birdum, where they lose the winter warmth which has been with them ever since leaving Darwin and endure, instead, the colder climate of the south.




By a Staff Artist; © Michael Terry



**Newly Opened Road Across Australia**

**Upper right: The Darwin Road where it finds passage through the Macdonnell Ranges for 12 miles north of Alice Springs. Lower right: Typical desert country through which the new highway has been pushed. Map shows how the road links Darwin with the railroad into South Australia.**

# Poland's Hope for Future: Unconquered Fighting Spirit

*"Poland will live again," the Polish Government in exile has declared. The following article by an Associated Press correspondent, who witnessed the Nazi Blitz that destroyed Poland in a month and saw the bombing of Warsaw, tells how dismembered Poland is gathering together its scattered parts; pulling its weight in the great struggle to regain the lost freedom of the continent of Europe.*

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Republic of Poland today consists of a Polish Government-in-Exile in London, Polish troops in action in Europe and the Near East, Polish pilots in the skies over Europe in American and British planes, and Polish volunteers being organized and in training in Soviet Russia and Canada.

Poland's hope for the future lies in the Poles' fight—inside and outside Poland—and the pledges by Great Britain and Soviet Russia, after two dark years, that the Republic of Poland will live again when "Nazi tyranny" has been vanquished.

The actual land of Poland, divided by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia after their conquest, is now all under German rule since the German armies have swept across the eastern half of Poland which was occupied by the Red Army, and on into old Russia.

While Poland's population of 35,080,000 are ruled by their German conquerors, the Polish Government-in-Exile, fighting to regain the nation's independence, has established the temporary capital in London.

All of Poland's former leaders have disappeared from the scene.

**Moscicki in Switzerland**

The veteran President Ignacy Moscicki lives in quiet retirement in Switzerland where, for many years, he was a university professor.

Marshal Edward Smygly-Rydz, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army and the Nation's virtual dictator, was interned for many months in Rumania. Suddenly he disappeared, and it has since been established that he succeeded in fleeing from Rumania. He was last reported in Palestine, but Polish Embassy officials say his present whereabouts is unknown.

Joseph Beck, the Foreign Minister, still is interned in Rumania. He was last reported living under guard of Rumanian and German secret police in the Bucharest villa of Madame Lupescu—who fled to Cuba with King Carol.

The white papers of the Polish Government-in-Exile, based on information smuggled out of the country by Polish agents, charge that the Nazis have made of Poland a land of hunger, fear, wrecked churches and schools, executions and cruel and methodical deportations.

The latest white paper—issued Aug. 14—charges that at least 70,000 civilians have been executed, some in "massacres" that wiped out entire villages and towns.

Meanwhile, the Poles themselves are battling for the return of their homeland to its own governance.

**Army in England**

In England, a Polish Army of 50,000 well-trained men is prepared to help fight off any German invasion. Polish units fought with the British in Greece, Syria and Libya.

An Air Force of 10,000—including 2,000 pilots, flying American and British planes—is active in the skies over Europe. They have taken part in a number of bombing raids over Germany. The Kosciusko Squadron of the RAF has more than 300 aerial victories to its credit.

In Canada a Polish Legion is being organized. Many of the volunteers are Americans of Polish descent, but the Polish Ambassador remarked today that "many can't even speak English."

(Polish Embassy estimates are that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 Americans are of Polish extraction, of whom 1,500,000 were born in Poland. The greatest centers of Polish population are Chicago, with 500,000; Detroit 200,000; Milwaukee 125,000; Cleveland 110,000; Buffalo 100,000; Philadelphia 75,000; Pittsburgh 75,000; New York 70,000, and Toledo 40,000.

As the result of the recent agreement with the Soviet Union, the Polish Government-in-Exile is organizing, from the 200,000 to 300,000 Polish prisoners of war in Russia, a Polish Army to fight alongside the Red Army under command of General Andreas.

Available information is that two Polish divisions have already been organized and four more are in the process of organization. Ambassador Ciechanowski pledged that they would soon go into action.

Of the small Polish Navy, only three destroyers and a few submarines escaped. These were quickly added to the British Navy and have participated in a number of naval engagements and raids.

The Polish merchant marine—of which 14 ships escaped—has been enlarged, despite the fact that several have been torpedoed, and is now operating in close co-operation with the British in hauling munitions and supplies for the common cause.

**Gold Feared Lost**

Poland's gold reserve before the war was estimated to total $75,000,000. The swiftness of the German advance—coupled with the Russian flanking movement that cut off escape to the East or South—made saving the gold from the Germans an extremely difficult task.

By heroic means, however, most of the Nation's gold hoard was transported into Rumania, to Palestine, and eventually to the vaults of the Bank of France for use by the Government-in-Exile, then installed at Angiers.

The fall of France made it necessary to ship the gold elsewhere and it was entrusted to a French warship to be carried to the United States. The warship—according to Polish sources—put in at French-owned Dakar on the African coast.

Since that time, the Polish Government has been unable to get the gold—or authoritative information of it—and fears that it may have been turned over to the Germans.

Poland's fight has been financed by earnings of her merchant ships and what gold was saved, with liberal assistance from the British Government.

Since passage of the Lend-Lease Act, the United States has been able to provide vitally needed assistance, chiefly through the British, in enabling the Polish Government to maintain its Army in the field.

# Pétain Woos German Leniency, Cuts France From Recent Past

**VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 18 (AP)—The full French Cabinet met today with Marshal Philippe Pétain in the presence of Gen. Maxime Weygand, who flew from his Military post in North Africa, and Vice Premier Jean Darlan and Minister of Interior Pierre Pucheu who returned from Paris.**

**Collaboration talks with the Germans were stated to have been resumed.**

**It was announced that Berlin will resume official diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government through appointment of Krug von Nidda as German representative to Vichy.**

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NICE, Unoccupied France, Oct. 18 — Marshal Philippe Pétain has taken two steps which have led France definitely into a new phase. He has first gone a considerable distance towards making peace with Germany and secondly has cut France completely clear from its immediate past by sending Edouard Daladier, Léon Blum, Gen. Gustave Marie Gamelin, Paul Reynaud and Georges Mandel into fortress imprisonment until their fate is settled by the Court of Riom.

While the first move is more important from the point of view of war and the international situation, the second has made the profoundest impression at home.

In intervening, as Chief of State, with the aid of a special jury of special magistrates, and in placing in a fortress for an indefinite period five men alleged by Vichy to be the most responsible for France's present predicament, Marshal Pétain is evidently taking action which will not be displeasing to the German conqueror.

**Had to Answer Whispers**

The Riom Court and the slowness of its proceedings has for some time past led to rumors of a kind which the Government of Marshal Pétain felt it could not permit to remain unanswered. Chief of these was that the Pétain Government itself was too much to blame for the necessity for an armistice to try the men under arrest.

It was whispered that the trial of former Premier Daladier and the other political prisoners would show that the Marshal was also involved. The Marshal has not been able or willing to open the trial. He has preferred to consign the five to more serious imprisonment at the same time assuring the bringing of their cause before a large public trial even, though, as the Marshal said in his recent radiocast last night, the opening of these political trials in these troubled times is not without its dangers.

At the same time, within the next few weeks, relations between France and Germany will be considerably altered, it is anticipated in Unoccupied France. Just as belligerency has developed in this war without always being accompanied by a declaration of war, so Germany is developing a "peace" with France without benefit of signature.

The first concrete indication that France and Germany are approaching these closer relations is the preparation for the establishment of a German diplomatic mission in Vichy and the reopening of the French Embassy in Berlin by a similar diplomatic mission.

As all relations between the two countries have since the armistice 15 months ago been subordinated to the decisions of the Armistice Commission, the establishment of these two diplomatic missions is an indication of the change in the relationship between the conquering and the defeated country.

**Actual Peace Difficult**

Actual peace between the two is difficult to establish during the war, as Germany is using the entire French Atlantic Coast and has established there some of its most important bases for naval action in the Atlantic which gives every sign of intensifying. Its desire to "collaborate" more closely with France to solidify its political position in Europe has led to a certain number of concessions notably the release of a number of prisoners of war, which was intended to have a widespread effect upon French sentiment.

To intensify an economic collaboration already imposed in most industries, the Germans are anxious to put relations between the countries directly on a diplomatic basis. As the work will be further facilitated by the reopening of Consulates, the German Consulates in Lyons and Marseille are expected to display the swastika flag soon. The principal French Consulates are also to reopen.

The pro-Nazi "activists" in the Government of Vichy appear to have won a victory in the new move for rapprochement which German pressure has brought about and those who have counselled waiting to see how the tides of war turn have had to give way for the time at least. The swing of the fighting in Russia in Germany's favor may account partly for this success of the collaborationists.

It was prepared for nearly a year ago in a statement by Marshal Pétain urging France to collaborate with Germany for the reconstruction of Europe.

The designs of the collaborationists have encountered many difficulties.

Pierre Laval, President of the Council and designated successor to Marshal Pétain at this time last year, lost his job two months later because his conception of rapid and complete collaboration did not coincide with that of Marshal Pétain.

Ever since Admiral Jean Darlan became virtual head of the Government, however, the Marshal appears to have come to the Admiral's views on collaboration, which are more in line with Berlin's conception.

These views, as given out in Vichy, are that collaboration between the two countries, to be effective, must be freely negotiated. The diplomatic missions about to be established are the results. These can be changed into actual Embassies on the signing of peace but will meanwhile be as effective in many ways in re-establishing normal relations.

Vichy hopes that the gradual change in relations between the two countries, if not involving a greater freedom of action to France, may at least assure a gradual loosening of the control of the Armistice Commission, the hand of which, while seldom seen, is felt everywhere.

Vichy further hopes that it will no longer be treated simply as the Capital of a defeated country by Germany. It would then greatly strengthen the Marshal's power, not only at home but in North Africa, which, on account of its geographic position both on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, is exposed to the danger of becoming a battlefield.

As important strategically as Indo China, Morocco has nevertheless remained, since the armistice, entirely under the control of the Government of Vichy. But with the renewed intensification of war in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean the position of Morocco risks becoming as tempting as that of Norway and it is of great importance to France to keep it out of the war in which France is itself no longer participating.

# Canada's Only Fleet For Whaling Back With 328 Mammals

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Oct. 17 (CP)—Canada's only Whaling fleet is back in Victoria after a record season which resulted in a total catch of 328 whales by the six vessels employed, A. D. R. Garvin, Superintendent for the Consolidated Whaling Corporation at Point Ellice, announced today.

This season's catch is a third greater than the 1940 season when the whalers caught 220 whales.

The products of whaling on the British Columbia coast are used in Canada and the United States, the market in Great Britain being temporarily cut off by shortage of ocean shipping.

# Employment of War Prisoners Sets Task for Australians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE—Plans prepared by labor and man-power experts for employment of many thousands of prisoners of war on large-scale afforestation and irrigation works have been placed before the Commonwealth Goverment.

Undertakings delayed in the past because of scarcity of capital for long-range investments will be put in hand early next year. No scheme will be allowed to infringe on chances of employment or wage standards of Australian workers.

Most of the tens of thousands of Italian and other prisoners brought to Australia from overseas are now virtually idle in prison camps in many parts of the Commonwealth. These men generally are ready to volunteer for healthy outdoor work at rates of pay specified under international agreements.

Large-scale public works like tree planting and cutting of irrigation channels are favored by Government authorities because large numbers of prisoners on such works can be employed in one place, housed in big cantonments, and easily guarded.

# RAF Calls U. S. Airacobra 'Best Pursuit Plane in Air'

A FIGHTER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States-built Airacobra has been stamped "the best pursuit plane in the air" by the pilots of the first RAF squadron in Britain using American-made fighter planes, just back from two days of swift forays across the channel.

The Airacobras attacked a ship in the channel, riddled harbor installations with cannon and machine-gun fire and returned safely to their base without encountering any German fighters, they reported.

The Canadian, South African, English, Czech and New Zealand pilots of the squadron are confident these planes can best the famed Messerschmitt 109F.

The pilots agree that the Airacobras will outfight the British Hurricanes at any height and outperform Spitfires at low altitude, although they prefer the Spitfires for high altitude.

The Airacobra is said to be the fastest single-engined pursuit plane in production in the United States. It is unique in having its engine in the fuselage behind the pilot, driving the propeller by a shaft running beneath the pilot. Manufactured by the Bell Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., the Airacobra is the Bell P-39, a low-wing monoplane with an Allison in-line, liquid-cooled engine.

The commanding officer of the station said that the tricycle landing gear makes the Airacobra a successful night fighter because "it lessens the chances of nosing over in a rocky landing on a dark field."

# Mistletoe: Forest Slayer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The mistletoe, which has an honored role in Christmas festivities, is far from being accorded an equal amount of respect from the Australian settler.

Any settler interested in lumber, and most settlers are, takes no pleasure in seeing the lustrous "golden boughs" residing as guests in the branches of eucalyptus, mangroves, river oaks, willows or old orchard trees, for they take the sap from the branch they settle on to the detriment of the whole tree.

In some instances the mistletoe is hard to detect, for it has learned nature's art of camouflage and practices it to a remarkable degree. There is remarkable similarity of foliage between some mistletoe plants and the trees upon which they fasten themselves. This is especially notable in the species which grows upon the river oaks and owns the same needle-like foliage as those trees, while at the other end of the scale is the plant which thrives on the mangrove trees of North Queensland.

A wide variety of trees suffers from the raids of this robber of the woods, but the famed Australian eucalyptus seems to be cast for the role of chief host. You may find whole acres of eucalyptus, killed by the relatively tiny mistletoe.

Some Australians declare the killing of opossums has given the mistletoe freer rein, because the little animals fed on the mistletoe growths and helped keep the plant in check.

Distribution is carried out chiefly by the tiny mistletoe bird, a beautiful little songster of glossy blue black feathers and a patch of scarlet at the throat.

The food of these birds is the ripe berries of the mistletoe, and the seeds, hard and surrounded by glutinous matter, which are scattered about, adhere to trees so firmly that even heavy rains will not dislodge them. Thus the spreading of the plants goes on.

## *Orange-Flavored Mucilage Proposed for U. S. Stamps*

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Post Office Department took a step in the right direction—but only a step—when it made tasteless mucilage for postage stamps, contends the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber, reading that the Department proposes to make mucilage from sweet potatoes instead of tapioca, quickly responded with a suggestion that the glue be flavored with orange juice.

## German Agent Fined For Not Registering

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Frank B. Burch, Akron, Ohio, attorney and one-time member of the Ohio State Senate, who pleaded guilty to failing to register as a German agent, was fined $1,000 in Federal District Court.

A jail sentence of 8 to 24 months was suspended by Justice James W. Morris.

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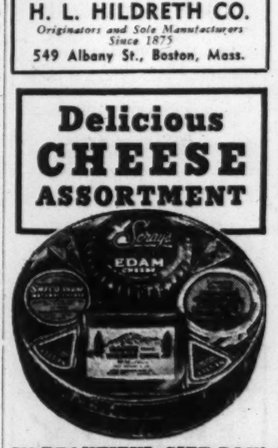

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# Czechs Find Work Through Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Practically all the able-bodied Czechoslovak men and women civilians in Great Britain are now employed or about to be employed in some branch of war work as a result of the opening of the Anglo-Czechoslovak Labor Exchange last February.

Prior to the opening of the Exchange, Czechoslovak and other refugees, qualified as well as unqualified, had generally found that legal and other difficulties prevented their obtaining paid employment in this country. Now, however, each of the Allied groups has an exchange of its own, with compulsory registration for all able-bodied citizens of both sexes.

Technicians, especially textile and glass manufacturing experts, professional workers, including doctors, lawyers, and architects, are among those for whom jobs are being found. So far as the technical experts are concerned, not much difficulty is being experienced and there is indeed a considerable demand for this class, party in the new export trades—toys, musical instruments, knitwear, and artificial jewelry—which have been built up under Czechoslovak managements and partly to train British and other workers for various categories of skilled work in industries which were previously carried on in Czechoslovakia.

**Many Change Occupations**

Much greater difficulty is being experienced by the professional classes. A good many doctors and nurses have been absorbed in their own lines of work, and a certain number of architects have found employment in dealing with problems arising out of air-raid destruction.

But bankers, lawyers, clerks, and other similar workers are mostly having to take up work they would never have considered doing at home. Some of them are in the catering trade—all branches from kitchen porters to chefs, from waiters to receptionists. A good many former university lecturers and students have taken up forestry. One ex-general manager has returned, after 35 years, to his original trade as a fitter and is now working on submarines — a job which he describes as "thrilling and satisfying."

**Waste Land Reclaimed**

A Czech farmer has been given the task of reclaiming 560 acres of land which had been allowed to go out of cultivation. It is now one of the "show" farms of the area. A Rabbi is doing valuable if less spectacular work as a member of the Pioneer Corps, clearing debris from the bombed areas. Lawyers, chartered accountants and others are working as ambulance drivers.

Among the women, many have joined the A.T.S. and W.A.A.F.'s. Others are machinists on various kinds of Government contracts, producing battle dresses and other articles. The most difficult women's group for which to find jobs is the shorthand typist. It has been found that even when they have an excellent command of English, many firms are loth to employ them owing to their being foreigners. This prejudice, however, is gradually being overcome.

# When Restaurateurs Meet: Women Really 'Talk Shop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Many restaurants may be owned by men, but when restaurant owners get together with table settings, "leftovers," prize desserts, dishwashers, and potato peelers in the limelight it becomes a meeting after a woman's own heart.

This year's convention of the National Restaurant Association which drew 17,000 restaurant owners and operators from all parts of the country was truly a woman's show, for it was run by Miss Grace E. Smith, of Toledo, Ohio, who, as President, lead all sessions.

"Leftovers," and how to use them, are just as much a problem in the restaurant kitchen as they are at home, for "hash" is not the solution. Grand prize winner in a leftover contest was a dish called "Arizona Cordero" in which mutton or lamb is used along with onion, ripe tomato, green pepper, corn, rice, green peas, eggs, and seasoned with olive oil and vinegar. Shepherd's pie and a "spiced-up" hamburger were second and third prize winners.

**Students Favor Desserts**

Restaurant desserts are evidently a favorite subject with college students, for it was three school dining rooms that walked off with all the prizes in the "best and most unusual dessert" contest sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Restaurant Association. A peanut brittle pie with pecan crust, entered by Abbot Hall, student dining hall at Northwestern University, won first prize; a chocolate ice box cake, entered by the lunchroom of Marshall High School, Chicago, was second, and a cherry nut pudding from the University of Chicago dining room, came in third.

Apple pie is still America's favorite dessert, but customers are always looking for something different to top off a meal, as evidenced by some of the other entries, such as grape chiffon pie, angel pie with pistachios, fresh strawberry kisses, and pineapple apricot ice box pudding.

The exhibition hall at the convention was a clinic in labor-saving devices which on a smaller scale would delight any housewife. In fact, they are regarded as so important that the convention featured a dishwasher day, a slicer day, and a mixer day. Cutters which dice, shred, or slice all types of vegetables with special ones for "French fries" and peelers which not only "de-jacket" potatoes but do a good job on carrots, beets, and turnips as well, came in for special attention.

**Shopping Expeditions**

To replenish their kitchens the restaurant owners also shopped for new grilles, toasters, roasters, fryers, and also oyster stewers. And just as the housewife is having her troubles getting new aluminum, priorities in metals have cut down the amount of equipment available for restaurant kitchens.

A definite American trend in menus and food preparation permeated the convention, also a result, as pointed out by Miss Smith, of the influence of women in the restaurant business.

"Whereas men chefs educated abroad formerly dominated the restaurant field, it is mainly women who are now directing the training of restaurant people, and women pay special attention to simple, well-balanced foods," Miss Smith said. "It's an established fact that Americans like their foods to retain the natural flavor—they take their roast beef without sauce and their vegetables plain."

**Perfect Meal?**

The perfect meal, in the opinion of many of the Nation's celebrities, for instance, is shrimp cocktail, consomme, steak, head lettuce salad, and pie.

The Federal Government's recommendation as a perfect "defense special" calls for tomato juice, pan-fried liver and bacon, parsley new potatoes, new green peas, hot rolls made from enriched flour of whole wheat, butter, angel ice cream sandwich with fresh strawberries, and a glass of milk.

But when the restaurant owners themselves sit down to their annual banquet they don't exactly eat "plain." For their menu, chosen by the best of their professionals, offered them consomme bellevue with whipped cream and cheese straws, celery, olives, boned brook trout meuniere amandine and cucumbers noisette, boneless squab chicken veronique stuffed with wild rice, rissole potato and fresh string beans in butter, a bouquet salad which really was a bouquet, and as a light dessert, cherries jubilee flambe with ice cream ring of orange ice and vanilla ice cream on an illuminated base, plus French macaroons.

# American People May Feel Assured Of Nation's Health

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—There is nothing in the record to indicate cause for alarm about health conditions throughout the Nation, according to a letter to President Roosevelt by H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., made public today.

Mr. Anderson's letter follows a Washington announcement of a study of the physical condition of the American people based on medical examinations of selectees under the compulsory military service act. He saw the rates of selectee disqualification as an indication of the rigidity of the medical examinations rather than a reflection on the health of the youth of the country.

"Improved diagnostic techniques, changes in physical standards and different situations with respect to the immediate urgency and man power and many other factors enter in to invalidate comparisons," Mr. Anderson told the President.

"In our opinion, a steady fall in fatality rates is a far better criterion of the health status of the American people than are the examination records of the Selective Service. These examination records indicate about 28 per cent rejections from military service, but if allowance be made for the many persons who are reasonably healthy for ordinary civilian standards the number of persons actually ill would be found to be exceedingly low."

# Scouts' National Council Meets in St. Paul in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 — The thirty-second annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in May, 1942, the National Executive Board of the Scouts announced today. About 1,200 delegates are expected to attend the convention, the first to be held in that section of the country.

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# 'Shelter' in Imaginary Raid

Sacramento Bee

**Californians Take Preparedness Steps**

Civilians join representatives of the Sacramento Army Air Depot in hearing an air raid recording presented in the air raid shelter exhibit at the California State Fair in Sacramento. The exhibit featured gas masks, first aid, fire equipment and a display of British civil defense posters (shown in picture). It was sponsored by the State Defense Council and the State Association of Architects.

# Isolationism Is Put to Test And Cleveland Vote Rejects It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—By elimination of an isolationist mayoral candidate from the primaries, Cleveland has shown that the "America First doctrine" is no vote getter here.

The isolationist sentiment was given a chance to show its strength Oct. 1 when Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Cleveland offered his candidacy for mayor as a referendum on involvement in a foreign war. But Mr. Sweeney recorded only 18 per cent of the total vote cast.

Mr. Sweeney is known in Congress as a thorough isolationist. He is against all aid to Britain. He is identified with the America First Committee in this vicinity. In his many years of political life in Cleveland he has had a large following and is regarded as an able campaigner.

A large part of his primary campaign was devoted to national rather than local issues, although he did select as his slogan, "The People versus Newspaper Control." Night after night, while attacking "the war-minded newspapers," he sought to rally to his support those who were of isolationist sympathies. The peak of the Sweeney campaign was when Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota came here to take the platform. One of the most outspoken isolationists, he told Clevelanders: "You here have in your hands the power to help administer the final blow to break the back of the interventionists. All 48 states will be watching the results of this election."

And he added: "Marty Sweeney's record deserves the highest praise."

The indorsement, it was felt here, was bound to carry plenty of weight with the Cleveland isolationist group. The outcome of the election, as far as the Sweeney candidacy was concerned, was regarded as a fairly good measure of such sentiment in this city.

But Mr. Sweeney received less than one fifth of the total votes cast. His votes numbered 32,296.

Repudiating the Sweeney platform, the great majority of voters turned to Frank J. Lausche, former Common Pleas Court judge, and Mayor Edward Blythin, a candidate for re-election, both firmly opposed to isolationism.

The two are to run against each other in the final mayoralty campaign. Mr. Blythin, the first foreign-born mayor in the history of the City, is a Republican and was appointed to the City's chief executiveship last January when Senator Harold H. Burton left the mayor's office for Washington. Mr. Blythin came to this country in 1906 from Newmarket, North Wales, as an almost penniless immigrant youth.

Judge Lausche, a Democrat, has been on the Common Pleas bench for five years, and early this year distinguished himself by closing the gambling clubs in Cuyahoga County for the first time in many years. He is of Slovenian-born parents.

# Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**President** issued a statement to the effect that supplies to Russia are going forward in a constant stream.

Sent to the Senate nominations of Hershel V. Johnston to be Minister to Sweden; Clifford J. Durr to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission; Representative J. Joseph Smith to be a District Judge for Connecticut, and Brig. Gen. Dawson Olmsted to be Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Signed into law the property requisitioning bill, and the amendment to the Neutrality Act which permits naturalized Americans outside the United States to retain their citizenship.

Left for his home at Hyde Park on Thursday.

**Senate:** Completed congressional action on the bill increasing the borrowing power and lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000; on the amendment to the Neutrality Act which permits naturalized Americans outside the United States to retain their citizenship, and the bill transferring Army construction activities to the Army Engineers Corps.

Approved a resolution increasing the size of the Defense Investigating Committee.

Received the Stimson letter explaining the Iceland defense setup.

Appropriations Subcommittee ended Lend-Lease hearings.

**House:** Passed repeal of Section 6 of Neutrality Act forbidding merchant vessels to arm.

Passed the bill authorizing the Navy to acquire 400 small patrol vessels.

Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on price control bill.

**Departments:** Navy—announced a torpedo attack on destroyer Kearny.

State—Secretary Hull announced that the United States and Argentina concluded a reciprocal trade agreement. Announced that arrangements had been completed with Japan for exchange of nationals.

OPM—Reported that 36 per cent of the defense construction program was complete or semi-complete on Sept. 1.

Commerce—Reported that aircraft exports reached a new high of $52,331,213 during August.

War—Announced substantial increase in September of production of tanks.

# Alert Committees of Consumers Seen Best Check on Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An alert, well-informed public is Uncle Sam's best defense against greedy, high-cost-of-living profiteers, in the opinion of Miss Helen Gregory, youthful field agent for the consumer division of Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration.

Here attending a recent Ohio Welfare conference, and conducting a forum on rising living costs and what to do about them, Miss Gregory pronounces herself a strong advocate of the volunteer consumer committee which she believes should be set up in every community.

"They should be actual consumer committees," she insists. They should be made up of aggressive, sincere persons who really have the interest of the consumer at heart—not merely a cross-section of selling groups, such as dominated the consumer committees in some cities.

"Their job is to keep a constant check on all living costs—and to make investigations of any product that gets out of line," she added.

"The Government is making available statistical studies of various commodity costs in various sections of the country. These should serve as gauges of the costs in each community. If cost increases are due entirely to rising labor costs, rising taxes, and rising material costs, there is not much that can be done.

"But in many cases they will find that where labor and material have gone up 5 per cent, the price is being raised 10 and 15 per cent, or even more. That is plain profiteering and should be promptly exposed with the help of the local press." While the Nation as a whole has been given a tremendous—if only temporary—economic lift by the defense program, Miss Gregory noted that many in the low-income, fixed-income brackets not only have failed to benefit, but have actually been unfavorably affected through loss of purchasing power.

"The only answer, of course, is to check inflation and to educate the public in ways of conserving commodities and in useful cheap practical substitutes for the goods they can no longer afford," she says.

"I see a silver lining in the somber black cloud of skyrocketing taxes," added Miss Gregory.

"The tax increases are actually a benefit to the public. The huge tax bills are the best check we have against inflation."

Miss Gregory is with OPA—"we lost the CS"—on leave from her regular job as Executive Secretary of the Adult Education Council in Cincinnati.

# Comprehensive Honor System Under Trial at Hunter College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—A new honor code, designed to make the students more aware of their ethical responsibilies, has been adopted at Hunter College here. Formulated last spring by a selected body of students on the basis of a campus questionnaire, the new code is an attempt to make the principles of community integrity workable in practice as well as in theory by encouraging enthusiasm for a system of "honor education."

For the past two years, Dean Hannah M. Egan and a special committee have been devising an honor system which will be practical in application. Their plan was accepted by the college Student Council, which also set up an Honor Education Committee this term to cope with scholastic and social problems facing the students, particularly the freshmen.

Acceptance of the code signifies a recognition of the responsibilities which the college as a whole must assume. The students have pledged themselves to take an intelligent interest in local affairs; to participate in local activities when they feel they are sufficiently informed and equipped for service; to foster the good reputation of the college by their behavior on all occasions, and to respect the right of others to express their beliefs freely.

Each of the eight classes of the college will have charge of a unit of applied etiquette within the college, for the students have also promised to respect mutual rights, to share common facilities courteously and to feel responsibility for the conservation of public property.

Student ethics in the classroom include; not cutting classes without valid reason; never answering the roll call for a fellow student; not prompting fellow students or reciting from notes in class unless the practice has the approval of both teacher and students; not copying the work of others without indicating the source; working independently in examinations, and refraining from giving aid to other students in any situation in which they should be working alone.

# Architects Are Held Valuable Aid in Defense

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Architects in California are increasing their efforts to be of greater service to the nation in the defense program and in post-war reconstruction.

At the 14th annual convention here of the State Association of California Architects, representatives of the 1,300 licensed architects throughout the State resolved to press all government agencies and defense executives to take better advantage of the architect's training and experience in planning and social engineering.

To make sure that the architect himself would not be found wanting, the delegates, upon adjournment Oct. 11, set about to implement the report of its Education Committee of the Southern Section, calling for wider citizenship on the part of each architect.

**Summary Made**

Requirements for successful contemporary practice, "whether or not the greater proportion of this practice can longer be on a private basis," now must include, as summarized by the Committee:

"1. A comprehension of the important issues of our present social order.

"2. An increasing awareness of the needs, ideals, and potentialities of modern living.

"3. An understanding of the problems and instrumentalities involved in current city and regional planning.

"4. An active interest and ability to participate in the important affairs of the community.

"5. A mastery as far as possible of the fundamentals of modern commercial and industrial management, organization, and related processes; i. e., the essentials of efficient planning today.

"6. A thoroughly practical and imaginative sense of modern construction from the standpoint of the architect's routine rather than that of the engineer.

"7. An ability to assume his proper role in the expanding industrial processes of mass production in connection with buildings.

"8. A ready, general working knowledge of modern materials and the latest scientific methods of building equipment."

"The replanning of most American communities," explained the Committee chairman, Dean A. C. Weatherhead of the University of Southern California School of Architecture, "is not only a necessity but the probable solution for post-war emergency readjustment. In this movement, the architect, whatever his capacity may be, must take a prominent role."

**Valuable Asset**

In his message as outgoing President, Walter R. Hagedohm of Los Angeles emphasized that "the architect with his special training, as a planner, as a designer, as one who takes all conditions into consideration, is a valuable asset to the government agencies.

"Without doubt, many who are now practicing architecture will find themselves engaged in very different pursuits in the near future. How many will be engaged in the practice of their chosen work will depend to a large extent first on how well they are equipped to handle the vast defense work problems, whether it be in housing or other branches of military construction; and secondly, it will depend upon how this Association, with the unanimous support of all its members, will make it possible through state and national bodies to bring before those in authority the value of the architect."

Like the integrated State Bar in which each practicing lawyer is a member of the Bar, each licensed architect is a member of the State Association of California Architects, whose 33 local societies, to facilitate year-round activity, are divided into Northern and Southern Sections.

A chief concern of the convention in the Hotel Roosevelt here was the need for continued vigilance to maintain and improve the Association's professional standards in the face of legislative moves backed by such special interests as general contractors to lower the standards, according to Mr. Hagedohm.

At the last session of the Legislature, a weakening bill was defeated after such a close fight that the President urged a portion of the Association dues to be used for the first time for a full-time lobbyist, similar to standard practice of other professional groups.

After election of new officiers headed by Wayne S. Hertzka of San Francisco as president, the delegates adjourned to carry out their resolutions, not the least of which was to push publicity on the merits of hiring an architect.

# Wild Oklahoma Well Still Uncontrolled

CHICKASHA, Okla., Oct. 18 (AP) —A wild well in the Big Chickasha field is blowing 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas into the air daily with a roar that can be heard four miles away.

The well blew out Oct. 11 and has defied all efforts to control the flow. A crew attempted to force mud into the bore, but the well began to crater and the plan was abandoned because of the caveins.

Work has been suspended at night because even electric lights would be dangerous due to the extreme fire hazard.

The well, 15 miles south of Chickasha, is about five miles from Rush Springs, the nearest town. It is owned by John Nichloes.

# Future Ties of the Americas Seen Hinging on Russian War

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Both North American and Latin-American observers here are watching the Battle of Russia in vivid awareness that its outcome not only may decide peace or war in the Pacific, but moves ponderously through any consideration of future relations among the 21 American republics.

Since 10 of the countries front on the Pacific, from Mexico southward to Chile along nearly 10,000 miles of coast line, Latin America shares with the United States in being wedged between two blazes set by the Nazi fire in Russia.

It is recognized clearly here among realistic analysts of the inter-American scene that the tide of closer relations, encouragingly emphasized this week with signature of the first United States-Argentine trade pact since 1853, has risen in direct proportion to Nazi reverses or delays in Europe.

While the Nazis were sweeping forward over France, menacing Britain with invasion, and occupying the Balkans, Latin-American capitals generally avoided any action that might offend Berlin. Some elements in Latin America came into the open with pro-Nazi policies.

**Hand Strengthened**

Britain's survival, and the growing evidences of United States determination to crush Nazism, strengthened the hand of Latin Americans who sympathize with the Allies. These people represented, and still represent, the predominant popular sentiment in Latin America.

When German armies turned on Russia, the effect on Latin America was mixed.

Among certain groups the Hitlerian psychological offensive achieved its aim of sowing confusion on the Communist issue. Communism has been a standard whipping-boy for Latin Americans intent on setting up strong Rightist regimes.

Even so, the predominant American opinion appeared to follow roughly the line adopted in the United States: Communism may be bad, but Hitlerism is worse.

That attitude prevails, and is not changed by fortunes of war in Russia. The immediate and pressing question raised by Germany's resumed military advances is this:

"Can the American nations place enduring foundations under their new, bright edifice of collaboration, when Nazism appears to be entering on an indeterminate period of dominance on the continent of Europe?"

**Realists in Politics**

Breaking of the Nazi military grip on Europe would, of course, take the urgency out of this question. But Latin Americans are realists in politics and economics, however romantic they may be in oratory and literature. Before they can risk the future of their countries under the Anglo-American banner, they must see tangible assurances of safety and progressive development along that road.

Russia's vast meaning to Latin America is simply the extent to which Nazi Germany will be able to use Russian resources and land spaces as a means of perpetuating its present dominance over all Europe, excluding Britain.

Britain's own expectation of intensified Nazi attacks, should Russian resistance be weakened seriously, is read in South America as a warning that until the Nazi military machine is checked, somewhere, even the present British market is in jeopardy.

For Latin Americans necessarily think in terms of trade when they look down the long future.

Defense of the Western Hemisphere during years to come must take into account Latin America's normal dependence on sales of its surplus wheat, meat, corn, cotton, copper, wool, and so on, to Europe. This well-known fact explains the current measures of economic relief for South America, being taken in Washington.

**No Solution Found**

It is significant, in assessing the future, to realize that no step yet taken by the United States, even under the exceptional emergency conditions now prevailing, has offered a long-range solution for the wheat or corn problem in Argentina, and Canada. There are other similar situations.

The new Argentine trade pact does nothing for Argentine wheat or corn, nor for Argentine fresh and frozen meat. Those three are Argentina's money staples. They account for most of the country's foreign income, by which it lives, economically speaking.

The longer the war continues, the more acute becomes South America's trade pressure. Correspondingly, the drain on North American resources becomes greater in the effort to compensate, with unnatural means, for the interruption of a natural trade current to Europe.

As long as the Atlantic remains under control of the British and American navies, German merchant ships cannot reach South America in any significant number.

So, at present, two non-American factors act as bulwarks for inter-American solidarity. They are Russia and Britain, free and fighting. Inroads on Russia send premonitory shivers through the Americas, not yet taking tangible form, but warning of supreme efforts to be exerted before American freedom can be assured.

# Single Command in Australia Strengthens Home Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales — Australia has steadily made over its home front organization in the last few months in preparation for events in the Pacific, and today that organization is better knit and more efficient than it has been at any time since this country entered the war.

First long step towards this new setup was when the Government determined last May 10 to appoint a single commander for all the armed forces in Australia.

This post, to which the Federal Government has since named Gen. Sir Iven Mackay, leader of one of the Australian divisions in the Middle East, will give this country a unity of command such as has never before been possessed in war. It will also end the situation in which all higher ranking military officers in Australia have been preoccupied with organizational work, having the duties usually carried out by a British Chief of the General Staff.

But this new commander has at his hand a new instrument. First, he has not only the large but undisclosed total of Australians who are training in various mobilization camps for service in foreign wars, but a new militia which is to be maintained at one quarter of its total strength throughout the war. This means that he will have a large body of younger soldiers permanently stationed here and steadily advancing in efficiency because of the long-continued training schedule in effect.

**50,000 in Home Guard**

Next he will have, for the first time, a home guard, patterned on British lines and drawn from men aged between 18 and 60. It will be composed of 50,000 men and will give support to army formations. Military leaders regard its role as important, especially in the Australian cities. Many of its members will be veterans of the World War and members of marksmen's clubs.

Since last May, this country has been building its new and formidable armored division which is to be largely equipped with Australian-built materiel and which began training its technicians in military tactics on Saturdays, toward the end of a full week of strenuous specialized training. These men, who were graduating from an intensive course of six months as welders, electricians and fitters, called themselves "Saturday morning soldiers."

They were being taught what in peacetime an Australian takes from three to five years to learn.

**Program Well Advanced**

Today on one knows just how far this organization of the armored division has been pushed, but it is well advanced, and it is also well equipped, though the country is not yet turning out the tanks it hoped to build some time this spring.

In many fields Australian plans are driving ahead to make this a south Pacific stronghold for democracy. Chief of these is the effort to build a big air force, something which is little mentioned since the preparatory stages of air force expansion were completed and the Australian branch of the British Empire training plan moved up toward high gear.

Recently Percy Spender, then Army Minister, gave some figures when he said that the Australian Air Force was now as strong as three enemy divisions.

**Naval Plans Progressing**

Another little-publicized development is the building of radio-detection networks, utilizing the secret British invention to give greater security to Australians. Back of this again is the naval construction program, concentrating on minesweepers, the creation of 9000-ton merchant ships, the extension and strengthening of naval dockyards and naval stations, and the vast and ambitious arms plan.

General Mackay's command is only over land forces. Some Australians think unity of command should be pushed further.

Chief of these is the new Prime Minister, John Curtin. He holds that there should be a single head for all three armed forces. Whether he intends to put this project through now that he is in power is uncertain.

Some doubt remains about how the new General will stand with the Australian military board, which controls the troops in Australia. General Blamey, commander of the Australian forces overseas, is responsible direct to the Government and can go straight to it if, for example, he wants to send troops to a new theater of war. General Mackay so far has not a similar status, but it may be given him.

# Gompers Ends 54 Years In Government Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Samuel Gompers, son of the founder of the American Federation of Labor, said farewell to his associates in the Federal Government yesterday and retired after 54 years of service.

Mr. Gompers was Chief Clerk of the Labor Department when he wound up his long career. He went into the Federal service in 1887 and worked for a time in the Government Printing Office. He had been with the Labor Department since it was established in 1912 and its chief clerk since 1919. His associates said good-bye to him at a luncheon and at a reception in the Office of Secretary Frances Perkins.

# Tokyo Premier Also Holds War and Home Ministries

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—A new Japanese Cabinet, headed by Gen Eiki Tojo, was sworn in today before Emperor Hirohito.

Premier Tojo was War Minister in the Konoye Cabinet which fell Oct. 16 and becomes one of the most powerful Premiers in recent Japanese history by combining the War and Home Ministries with his position as head of the Government.

The Cabinet includes in key positions men who are intimately acquainted with the "China affair" and with Japan's relations with Russia and the Axis.

The Ministers are:

Foreign: Shigenori Togo, former Ambassador to both Berlin and Moscow.

Navy: Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, former Commander of the Fleet in China waters and present Commandant of the Yokosuka Navy Yard near Tokyo.

Railways and Communications: Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima.

Finance: Okinobu Kaya, Finance Minister in an earlier Cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Commerce and Industry: Shinsuke Kishi, former Vice-Minister of the Department.

Welfare: Lieut. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi.

Justice: Michiyo Iwamura.

Agriculture: Hiroyasu Ino.

Education: Kunishiko Hashida.

Minister Without Portfolio: Maj. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki.

The last five held the same portfolios in the Cabinet of Prince Konoye, which resigned because of its acknowledged inability to solve grave problems of policy.

Premier Tojo thus took a firm grasp on the internal situation through the Home Office and equally tight control of the Army machine abroad through the War Ministry. Domei reported that General Tojo was assured the support of Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Imperial Army, and Gen. Otozo Yamada, Commander in Chief of the Home forces.

It was said that the appointments of Admiral Shimada and General Togo presaged an active outlook both north and south because of their experience in those areas.

General Togo, as Envoy to Moscow during settlement of the Nomonhan border incident, is familiar with the Manchurian-Soviet situation.

**Shigenori Togo**

New head of Japanese foreign affairs is a former Ambassador to both Berlin and Moscow.

Finance Minister Kaya, a nonmilitary man, is President of the North China Development Company and long has been a factor in financial circles. It was emphasized in highly placed quarters that he is well acquainted with affairs in Northern Asia.

Eiichi Mori was appointed Chief of the Legislative Bureau, and Masayuki Tani, a career diplomat who has seen service in Germany, the United States, China, and other countries, was named President of the Board of Information.

The navy, meanwhile, announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata to succeed Admiral Shimada as Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The Naval Ministry also announced the nomination of Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, former Navy Minister, as a member of the Supreme War Council.

# Coal Lack Cuts Eire Railroad Service

**Holiday-making curtailed; exports and imports hit as peat shipments mount sharply.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DUBLIN—A coal shortage has necessitated drastic cuts in the Irish railway services. First, the Great Southern Railway decided to reduce its mileage by 25 per cent, which is the biggest reduction known in its history, involving the lopping off of 5,000 running miles in the weekday services and the closing down of all main-line Sunday trains. Later this was followed by further restrictions which have meant that one-third of its daily running service has been eliminated.

Holiday-making this summer was therefore considerably interfered with. But it hasn't ended there. At a recent meeting of the Railway Wages Board held in Dublin it was announced that the G. S. R. company had only two weeks' supply of coal in hand. Arrangements had been made with Great Britain, it was said, to deliver 80 per cent of normal requirements, but for some weeks the coal quota had not arrived, and a deterioration in quality meant the loss of 12½ per cent in running power.

It was even suggested that there might be a reduction to only one train each way a day on the chief routes.

**Trade Deficiencies**

For some months imports and exports have been tumbling down owing to lack of shipping, and war conditions. One effect of this is that internal traffic has replaced external trade. Ships brought from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of coal to Irish ports in normal years. Now the railways are being pressed to bring brown Irish peat from the bogs to the cities as an alternative fuel.

When a railway spokesman was asked whether the G. S. R. Company could transport 4,500,000 tons to peat to Dublin for the winter, his answer was that the company could not handle this as it came along at the same time as the beet for the sugar factories and the harvest traffic.

This immense problem of haulage connected with peat—a light, bulky commodity—had led to various transport experiments. A motor vessel—the Edenvale—has brought its first cargo of peat to Dublin, all round the coast from Donegal. This has never been done before and meant a voyage of 25 hours. The Turf Controller—in Eire, peat is called turf—and Premier Eamon de Valera were present at the docks when the first cargo arrived. Now further shipments are being planned. If peat can be brought in ships—as coal was brought—the pressure on the railways will be relieved.

**Sleighs Employed**

A more novel experiment is being worked out at Bray, not far from Dublin. Thousands of tons of peat have been lying up on the top of the Wicklow mountains, all ready for transport, but, with the petrol shortage, it seemed that nothing could be done. A plan has now been worked out to use sleighs for the job.

Twelve long sleighs have been built. They will be towed by one tractor along the rough mountain track. Sleigh transport is certainly a new idea for Ireland. Another group elsewhere has devised a plan to bring 1,200 tons of peat from mountain heights to the ground level by means of a conveyor belt that works automatically by the weight of the peat itself.

In County Roscommon, nine miles of peat are being piled up on the side of the bog. A canal has been cut through so that barges can load up, sail on to the broad, winding Shannon and take their cargoes all the way by river and Canal to Dublin.

Along with the cutting down of the railways there has come a simultaneous curtailment of buses. An experiment of great interest is being tried out by the Great Northern Railway, which is to run Diesel-engined buses with gas-producer trailer units. Eleven passenger buses operating on routes in Eire are to be equipped with these units. A special plant at Dundalk railway works has been designed to produce peat and wood charcoal.

**Uncertain Outlook**

Signs are not lacking that the general position may become still more serious. At the Railway Wages Board meeting, applications for wage increases by railway employees were adjourned till November owing to the uncertainty of continuances of the services.

Railwaymen and bus workers are both faced with a grave position. The Government favors a spread-over system with all the workers on short time. But the railwaymen insist on their "guaranteed week," which means that a good many workers will be dispensed with on a basis of seniority. The unions, too, will have to pay out a good deal in unemployment relief.

Even before the war the railways were facing grave financial difficulties. At that time they tried to retrench by closing down uneconomic lines. This raised an outcry in small country towns which claimed that their fairs and markets would be ruined without the trains.

In December, 1938—nearly a year before the war—the Government appointed a Transport Tribunal which has just issued its report with recommendations designed to save the railways. This echo of an earlier crisis reads strangely in the midst of new troubles. The report takes the line that the maintenance of the railways is a vital economic necessity to the country, as the railways make up the greater part of the national transport system. To insure the survival of the railways a National Transport Council is being called for. This body is to work out a five-year plan for the co-ordination of all the road and rail services. The Government is to have power to nominate the Chairman of the Railway Company and he is to be assisted by two other directors, in place of the seven who now act.

**Nationalization Step?**

Some critics regard this as a step towards railway nationalization. But it is probable that no country is less likely to accept a policy of State-owned railways than Ireland. A country of small farmers, traditionally individualistic, is hostile to all schemes of State or municipal enterprise. Unlike Belfast, Dublin does not possess either a municipal gas or bus service.

The Government's ultimate policy is expected to aim at preserving private initiative in the railway undertakings.

**Re-organization Proposals**

Money is urgently needed for railway development and it is recommended that powers be given to the G. S. R. to issue £1,250,000 debenture stock, the principal and interest to be guaranteed by the State. A sharp increase in motor duties—up to 100 per cent—is urged in order to eliminate competition with the railway debenture holders if the company cannot meet these payments. Provision is made that the Company would repay such loans with an interest charge of four per cent when its financial position allows.

Proposals for transport re-organization are also made. Before the war the G. S. R. acquired many long-distance buses as an auxiliary service and the Tribunal favors an extension of this policy, with a system of bus stations in the chief towns. The idea of closing uneconomic railway lines in the country is endorsed and it is recommended that rather more than one-third of the present lines should be scrapped. Under the spur of wartime necessity the company has been forced to drop about a third of its services—which is not quite the same thing, as the lines are still being maintained.

Possibly the reference to the Great Northern Company is one of the most important sections of the report, from the larger view of Irish national development. It is recognized that as three-fifths of this line is situated in Northern Ireland, no action by the Eire authorities alone can cope with this problem. The financial position of the G. N. R. has been injured by the imposition of tariffs on each side of the border with all the burdens on trade and transit which this state of affairs involves.

The report urges that both Governments must take concerted action to save the G. N. R. from collapse. This, it says, must be done quickly. If such a practical policy is accepted on both sides of the border it will mean that economic co-operation will triumph over long-standing political differences. This may well set up valuable precedents for the future and open up a new epoch.

Irish Tourist Association; Philip Gendreau

**Irish Version of 'Coal'-Mining**

**Top: "Coal"-heaving is a comparatively clean job in the Irish country districts where peat, or turf, is used for burning. Scene shows stacking of turf in County Donegal. Bottom: Gathering turf near Macroom, County Cork.**

# Budget Board Gives Data To Curb Spending

*Continued from Page 1*

not been discussed with the agencies affected, and "do not reflect the policy of the Administration," the schedules submitted show deep cuts in the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, work relief appropriations, and aids to agriculture.

The statistical problem is as follows:

Total expenditures for defense and nondefense spending is at the rate of about $25,000,000,000 a year.

Of this, total nondefense spending is about $6,600,000,000.

Of the nondefense spending, some $3,100,000,000 are fixed by contractual and legislative commitments, or about 50 per cent of all nondefense expenditures.

**Nondefense Spending**

Hence, the reductions posed by the Senate Committee must come primarily from the other $3,500,000,000 of nondefense spending.

The tentative table of revisions follow with three columns showing what economy slash would be necessary to achieve the ascending scale of savings asked by the Committee. All figures are in millions. Incidentally, odds are 100 to 1 against any such slashes being accepted by Congress.

| Activity: | 1942 Estimate in millions | Per cent cut for planned reduction of: $2,000,000,000 | $1,500,000,000 | $1,000,000,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Legislative, judicial, and executive | $41 | 0 % | 0 % | 0 % |
| Civil departments and agencies | 833 | 16. | 12.4 | 8.4 |
| Public works | 4333 | 19.9 | 16.1 | 10.3 |
| Veterans' pensions, benefits | 564 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Agriculture aids | 1,061 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 28.6 |
| Youth aid | 163 | 94.8 | 87.5 | 51. |
| Social security | 463 | 11. | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Work relief | 1,034 | 73.9 | 40.3 | 31.6 |
| Refunds | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public debt interest | 1,235 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trust account transfers | 275 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
| Supplemental | 100 | 75. | 50. | 25. |
| Total, excluding debt retirement | 8,881 | 30.4 | 22.8 | 15.2 |

## Gliders' Defense Place Sought by the Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Navy has ordered four large and 10 small gliders for use in a new experimental program to determine the place of this type of aircraft in the Navy's defense plans.

Contracts, it is announced, have been awarded in the last few days for the following craft:

Two 2d-place gliders; Snead & Co., Orange, Va.; two 12-place gliders, Allied Aviation Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; 10 small 2-place training gliders, Schweizer Aviation Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.

# Brave, Humorous Muscovites Not Likely to Run From Hitler

NEW YORK (AP)—Now that Adolf Hitler has launched his mighty drive on Moscow what will happen in the Soviet Capital if his troops enter that city?

Will the Russians again burn Moscow to frustrate a would-be conqueror as they did when Napoleon entered the city? Will a conqueror, this time too, find his victorious armies stranded in the midst of a Russian winter?

When Napoleon crossed the Niemen River in 1812 at the beginning of his gamble it was the 24th of June. Hitler's troops entered Soviet territory on June 22.

Napoleon's soldiers entered Moscow Sept. 24. They had to walk, and Hitler's men move on wings and wheels; but they are well behind Napoleon's schedule.

But supposing German troops actually arrive at the gates of the Soviet Capital, what will happen then? Will the civilian population burn the city to keep it out of Hitler's grasp, or as a taunting reminder of the fate of Napoleon?

It can be assumed that most of Moscow's population will remain on the job as long as possible. Moscow is the Capital, crowded with the many offices of a vast bureaucracy, and many important factories—including one of the biggest Soviet automobile plants—are there or nearby.

**Used to Hardship**

Moscow's people, moreover are no strangers to hardship and danger. They have seen worse than war: they have seen civil strife and famine and endured the strain of successive political purges in which high and low were liquidated and no man could feel quite exempt from the peril of execution or imprisonment or exile.

They were hardened to sudden distress long before the great Capitals of Western Europe had to adjust themselves to the terror of modern war.

In the long-ago days of early 1939, when foreigners in Moscow could look forward yearningly to their next vacations in peaceful Paris or London, one got the impression that Soviet citizens—to whom foreign travel or permission to emigrate to another country seemed as unlikely as a journey to the moon—were mostly resigned to whatever might befall them.

It would be most astonishing if these stolid inhabitants of an overcrowded city, with their background of endurance through war, revolution, civil war and famine, suddenly should become a prey to panic under the stress of this new war.

If the Soviet Government decides to evacuate Moscow, as it is reported, it is safe to assume they would trudge away in the assigned direction with little more excitement than if they were parading across Red Square on a big day of ceremony.

If, under air bombardment, they do not put up as brave a show, in their own way, as the inhabitant of indomitable London, they will certainly surprise many foreigners who have lived in their City at one time or another and watched their behavior in times of stress.

**Courageous and Humorous**

The Russians have a vast basic store of courage, and a sense of humor that functions under practically all conditions.

Win or lose, the common people of Russia are likely to take the hardships and terrors of war with as little panic and tragic complaining as any population in Europe.

If Hitler's armies succeed in crippling the Soviet military machine and Joseph Stalin decides to call for a retreat into the deep interior of Russia, those who follow him will have need of their capacity to endure.

Many years ago Soviet leaders began preparing for the possibility that their outer defenses might be broken. Many of the new strategic factories designed to keep the armed forces supplied with tanks and planes and ammunition were built 700 miles or more east of Moscow, some of them behind the mountain barrier of the Urals.

Near these mountains, too, Soviet engineers have been developing new oil fields and refineries to insure a fuel supply for the Army and Air Force in case the oil fields of the Caucasus have to be abandoned.

In 1939, the output of these new fields already exceeded 2,000,000 tons, according to Soviet statistics, but the country still depends on Caucasion fields for more than 90 per cent of its oil.

**Kremlin Symbol of Power**

And some of the new refineries under construction in the new oil area between the Volga and the Urals are not scheduled to go into production until next year.

Moreover, the Ukraine, which Hitler apparently wants as the breadbasket of his New Order in Europe, happens to be the chief breadbasket and coal and iron area of Russia.

An attempt to keep going after the loss of the Ukraine and the Caucasian oil fields, at a time when the new industrial and oil producing areas of the interior still are in the early stages of development, therefore would mean heroic efforts and desperately lean years ahead.

Some military experts are of the opinion that Hitler is more interested in crippling the Soviet war machine than in taking Moscow.

But Moscow is the Capital, the Kremlin is the symbol of power.

It may be assured that if Hitler's generals can hack their way through the Red Army they will march their troops through Red Square, if possible taking the City before the Russians themselves can destroy the stage-setting for a ceremony which would eclipse anything the Nazis' very active news cameras yet have filmed.

# Japan Hints 'Speedy Action'

*Continued from Page 1*

though they will probably be continued unofficially rather through the Ambassadors.

**Little Hope of Agreement**

The Japanese, however, now have little expectation of reaching an agreement.

One neutral military observer here does not believe that Japan intends to attack Vladivostok but thinks it will limit the scope of its operations to the seizing of northern Sakhalin island, thereby assuring some oil supplies, and at the same time sidestepping a doubtful campaign in the winter cold of the Siberian steppes. Such a possibility might also avoid Russian retaliatory air bombings.

Others, however, believe that the Japanese would attack Vladivostok. Despite general acceptance of the intention to move north there is still held to be some possibility of a southward push. Increasing feeling in the Japanese Navy that with rains ending in Indo-China and Thailand, with American attention focused largely on the Atlantic and with increasing Japanese need of raw materials in Southern Asia, now is the time to move to the south.

**Conference at Palace**

Emperor Hirohito called Admiral Oikawa to the Palace after the Tojo nomination, presumably to emphasize the undesirability of autonomous Navy action and the necessary unity which is considered a step reflecting the Emperor's personal desire for moderation.

The Japanese constitutional setup prevents more than outward manifestation of Imperial displeasure with the expansionist groups although informed sources unanimously agree that the Emperor and his palace confidants are bitterly opposed to present and future aggressions.

It is reported that Japan is massing men and equipment in northern Indo-China, allegedly for a drive on Yunnan, but this is considered unlikely.

Some Japanese military observers do not believe the necessary ships, men and equipment are yet assembled in Indo-China, Formosa, and Hainan to risk an immediate drive.

A force estimated at 800,000 is reported to be in Manchuria, however, and an attack on Siberia through Vladivostok is considered more likely.

Local Chinese are delighted with developments, foreseeing a Japanese-American war and Japan's defeat.

## Joplin, Mo., Area Busy in Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JOPLIN, Mo.—This four-State area center is rapidly becoming one of the busiest defense districts in the Country. Work has been begun or will start within 30 days on $153,000,000 of defense projects within a short distance of Joplin. The building of Camp Crowder, near Neosho, now employing 8,000 men, will cost about $30,000,000. A $60,000,000 smokeless powder plant at Chouteau, Oklahoma, known as the Oklahoma ordinance works, is starting. A shell-loading plant costing $37,000,000 and employing 900 men, is scheduled to start the first of next month at Riverton, 10 miles west of here. A $20,000,000 Army camp, now employing 1,500 men, is building north of Fort Smith, in the Ozarks region. The Joplin airport has been taken over by the Army Air Force and about $500,000 will be spent to build longer landing aprons so that army bombers may use the field. Army Air Force officers, who visited the field, say that it will likely be used as a training station.

All of this defense activity has caused a mild boom to settle around Joplin, with all houses occupied and many new ones being constructed. An increase of more than $900,000 in bank clearings during September, over the similar period a year ago, has been reported by the Joplin Clearing House Association. Bank clearings for the past month were $3,006,025. Total bank transactions for September were $12,673,309.

# Attlee Faith in League Hint on Peace Plans?

*Continued from Page 1*

ent opinions as to the particular measures necessary to bring about the desired end. We are seeking to reach the greatest measure of agreement now. But it is a great thing gained that there is today so widespread a conviction that we must not after this war see again such a failure of human intelligence as is shown by the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty."

Stressing that the outcome of the present struggle would decide the world's way of life for many decades, Mr. Attlee said, "We fight with physical weapons but I am certain we are defending spiritual things. We see ruin, destruction, waste, cruelty. These things sadden us; but we may yet rejoice that we have been given the duty of saving civilization. It doesn't matter what our particular task is if it serves the common end. It doesn't matter if we perish so long as freedom lives."

Besides the Attlee speech, plenty of other evidence of how widespread confidence still is in League of Nations principles has come to light here lately. The most notable is the survey of aims of continental Governments exiled in London or published in the Fortnightly Review.

**Other Support**

Government after Government is shown pinning its faith on the League idea—a League strengthened, revised, extended or even gradually evolving into a kind of Federal authority. Besides this influential European opinion, a number of conferences held in Britain lately have shown quickened interest in the possibilities of a reborn League, notably meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Natural Science and of that progressive political organization called the 1941 Committee, especially associated with the name of J. B. Priestley. Another passage in Mr. Attlee's speech of great interest here is the one in which he warned that those responsible for German atrocities must not escape punishment. But, he added, besides punishment there was reform.

"One of the hardest tasks which will have to be undertaken after the war," he said, "is the reform of survivors of a generation of German people which have been deliberately trained in barbarism, been deliberately debauched and decivilized by the Nazi regime. It is no good imagining that we can get peace in the world unless we see to it that until there is absolute proof of a change of heart, these people are kept in a position wherein they cannot again do harm."

**Farthest Britain Has Gone**

Mr. Attlee's promise of punishment for the guilty Germans represents the farthest the British Government has gone in this matter. It seems likely to be directed toward reassuring, first, the Allied Governments in Britain and, secondly, a very large part of the British people themselves, both of whom feel there is too much of the velvet glove and not enough of the mailed fist about plans for Germany's future. Even the Atlantic Charter is interpreted in some quarters as presaging soft treatment of the Germans. The Allied Governments especially are apprehensive that Britain, presumably with American co-operation, will neither exact a just retribution from the Germans nor make certain that Germany can't again start a war.

The importance of the question whether the Germans are to be treated as unhappy products of Nazism or as willing accomplices of Prussian militarism is stressed today by reports from Istanbul that Germany Army chiefs have gained complete control in their country and are ready to sacrifice Hitler in an attempt to arrange peace—perhaps temporarily only.

This story, if it indicates an accurate trend, shows how inadequate it is for Britain to define its enemy merely as Nazism or for Russia to say its struggle is only against Hitlerite Germany.

Sir Robert Vansittart, former Chief of the Foreign Office, and his followers, besides a very great many ordinary folk in the country who don't go the full way with Sir Robert in labeling the Germans utterly incorrigible, are much more specific. They would prefer to say they were fighting the Germans, especially the Prussian military tradition. Mr. Attlee said yesterday he didn't think the British people were sufficiently aware of what the Nazis had done. On the other hand, there are many British people who are apprehensive that the British Government won't act drastically enough to end German aggression in the future.

**Attlee Goes Little Further**

Mr. Attlee has gone a little further to reassure this section of opinion by promising that the guilty Germans will be punished but it is noted here that he still differentiates between the Nazis and the Germans and attributes the present "decivilized" state of Germany solely to the Nazis.

**Interesting Expression**

On the other hand there is a school of thought which feels that as soon as British Government spokesmen begin to talk of punishment of the guilty they are on negative ground and may even be sowing the seeds of a future repetition of the struggle.

An interesting expression of the more constructive approach to the German problem has just been published here in the Hibbert Journal by Prof. F. Heinemann, formerly of Frankfurt University, who contends that the Allies must find a new way to the establishment of a one state Europe. Hitler, he point out, is already aiming at this. A one state Europe he considers not only desirable but inevitable and the Allies, he says, must find along this path of free European co-operation an alternative to a one state Europe under Prussian militarism.

## Passaic, N. J., Pastor To Do Work in Camp

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—The Rev. Dr. George H. Talbott, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, New Jersey, has received from his church leave of absence for some unusual service in connection with national defense. He will give a month, beginning Oct. 19, to Christian work among Presbyterian soldiers at Camp Croft, Spartanburg, South Carolina, acting in co-operation with the First Southern Presbyterian Church of Spartanburg. This is one of the most outstanding joint efforts ever undertaken by the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Dr. Talbott will work jointly with the Rev. Dr. A. W. Dick, the Pastor of the Spartanburg church, which is connected with the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Dr. Talbott is a minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. A majority of the thousands of soldiers at Spartanburg are from the North.


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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Three Artists From Europe

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

George Grosz, the German caricaturist and painter, whose fierce satires brought him into conflict with the Nazis as long ago as 1932, is one of the most impressive exhibitors at the moment here. Others are the Russian Ossip Zadkine and the German Karl Zerbe. Both Zerbe and Grosz have become American citizens. Zadkine, long connected with the School of Paris, has only recently arrived in this country. The most evident point of contact among them is that each artist, while expressing a personal and fresh sense of values in his work is essentially a trained performer; exceptional in his technical gifts.

Grosz, who has changed his point of view emphatically in recent years, is much more interested now in painting than in the drawings and satires which form the foundation on which his reputation is built. The show at the Museum of Modern Art, which is retrospective and gives an account of all his doings from 1914 to the present, tends to emphasize the new development in painting. While good example of the caricatures are shown, these have been sparsely drawn upon, and a fuller presentation is made of water colors and paintings. The best of the water colors, such as "In the Subway" among his first subjects, and "Lower Manhattan" and "Dunes at Truro" among his landscapes, seem to us to rank with the finest expressions to be found throughout this field of painting today.

* * *

Not so much can be said for Grosz's more ambitious oils, the works with symbolic outlines which are essentially satirical. Such expressions of his feeling as "The Last Battalion" and "A Piece of My World" are disappointing. There is too much heavy-handed brush-wielding, too little regard for the vitality of form which characterizes, among other subjects, his various and striking nudes, for example.

No one, we feel, can fail to be impressed, however, with the force of Grosz's talent as a whole, and with the way it has progressed. Since coming to this country, we were told, Grosz set about to reconstruct his entire career, abandoning vitriolic strictures of the kind shown in his "Ecce Homo" and other works attacking the social and political pattern of the world in which he lived, and giving his energies over to an intense study of painting. The water colors are among the finest testimonials to this effort which the museum discloses.

* * *

In addition to those at the museum, there is another group at the Associated American Artists Galleries, which is devoted mainly to the German period of Grosz's work. Besides these satirical water colors, however, there are some superb studies of the figure, both in drawings and in additional water-colors.

While known principally as an abstract sculptor, Zadkine, at the Wildenstein Galleries, is represented chiefly by gouaches in an exhibition showing much imagination and no little decorative feeling. In color, one can imagine this artist undertaking a decoration for a wall with genuine spirit. Traditional concepts, which are ordinarily strange to the abstractionist, such as fairies, centaurs, and goddesses, are embodied in the lyrical ebb and flow of these water colors, which recall the formal groupings of the ballet. Some landscapes of France, having verve and marked piquancy in color, also are part of a show which denotes in all its aspects an exceedingly clever performer.

Zerbe, at the Buchholz Gallery, shows similar sophistication. Since coming to America in 1934 he has made a strong impression in many quarters, and like Grosz has had a distinctly American phase. This is shown with works dated from 1937 through the present year, though not wholly through the means of American subject material, Zerbe having during the same period traveled more than once to France as well as to Mexico.

Decorative organization of color on a framework of skillful drawing is a prime characteristic of Zerbe's painting, whether in the form of landscapes or of figures. And being strongly attracted by color, he uses it, as frequently appears, much for its own sake and with superficial gestures. "Composition With a Cow's Head," perhaps the most noticeable picture on display, marshals different influences and symbols and is a tour de force in modern decorative design.

## A Theatrical Bill of Rights

By John Beaufort

New York

Freedom from mediocrity, freedom from unworthy commercialism, freedom from imitation—on such freedoms a theater Bill of Rights might properly be founded. As always, there are the freedoms to which courageous producers and free creative thinkers are striving to deliver the theater. At the moment, it appears to stand in especial need of some liberalizing idealism. Even commercial idealism—enlightened self-interest, so to speak—would be acceptable.

The stream of invention and active creativity flows turgidly, if at all, these days. Since the season's first curtain rose last Sept. 3 on the country humors of "Village Green," the theatrical district court has heard thirteen new cases of entertainment testify in their own behalf. The record is not good. To say that among these there is not a single distinguished new theater work might be superfluous, since distinguished works are rare.

Even at the sea level of ordinary commercialism there have been only two genuine successes so far: "Best Foot Forward" and "The Wookey." The former will be taken up in subsequent paragraphs. The latter is being reserved for a discussion of war plays later in this space.

* * *

Most of the remaining arrivals may be passed over briefly. "Village Green" needed more style and substance to uphold Frank Craven's dry and pliable performance. "Ah, Wilderness!" (soon to tour) is a good revival of the excellent O'Neill comedy, worth anyone's seeing for a first or second time. "All Men Are Alike" (still running) would be one of the unfunniest plays in the world were it not for the superb clowning of Bobby Clark, one of the funniest men in the world. "Anne of England" was a dull and pompous tragedy about a dull queen, impressively acted by Barbara Everest, who ventured the journey from England to star in the title part, Flora Robson, Frederic Worlock, Leo G. Carroll, and others. All the rest, from "Brother Cain" with its coal mine to "Viva O'Brien" with its swimming pool (still running), were flat, dreary and profitless.

Three of the recent arrivals exemplify acutely the evils of imitation. "The More the Merrier," "Mr. Big," and "Cuckoos on the Hearth" (still running) were all more or less distantly related to "Hellzapoppin" or "Arsenic and Old Lace"—or both. Even so wise a showman as George S. Kaufman, who produced and directed "Mr. Big," apparently overlooked the fact that what makes "Hellzapoppin" a riot of laughter to most spectators is not running actors but galloping gags. In the cases of these three new plays, it was conspicuous that there is no formula for farce without at least a fairly constant supply of reliable jokes.

Several weeks ago the state of things provoked Brooks Atkinson to write in the New York Times: "The mystery of the theater is not that there are so many failures but that so many of the failures are ignoble. . . . Producers occasionally apologize in advance for a crime they are about to commit by saying that the play they are staging is commercial. That is rationalizing a failure. The chances are that the producer who is being smart and holding his ear close to the ground for private signals from the public is going to find himself with something pretty objectionable on his hands . . ."

* * *

Already this season several producers have experienced the uncomfortable sensation at a total cost of a few hundred thousand dollars. In view of which, it is ironical to hear a producer like Vinton Freedley contend that experimentation is the surest road to bankruptcy in the theater. By the record, there is an equally sure road: lack of experimentation. Even so, one obviously cannot belittle all commercialism in the theater. There are good showmen who are also shrewd businessmen. They are better showmen and shrewder businessmen on some occasions than on others.

George Abbott, for instance, is shrewd and showmanly. Mr. Abbott is said to work by a formula. But is this true? If fortune were a matter of formula, Mr. Abbott could never have come to town with those regrettable and easily forgotten items of last season. Formula can perhaps salvage doubtful material, but cannot be counted on for gluing together a play that leaks at all the seams.

Mr. Abbott is an experimental as well as a commercial producer in the sense that while his plays are familiar, the people he picks to play them are very often new and untried. It may be true that fresh faces cost less to engage than famous names. But fresh faces also mean that a producer is sensitive to new and young talent and that he is willing to prove his convictions by placing on young and—in Mr. Abbott's case—ever younger shoulders the responsibility for carrying a show.

"Best Foot Forward," Mr. Abbott's new musical at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, is a case in point, and a particularly delightful case, too. Its lyrics and music are by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blaine, who, after experience as choral arrangers and radio singers, are making an impressive debut as tune and verse purveyors, respectively, to a Broadway show. Principally occupied with putting over the score and the John Cecil Holm book are Gil Stratton, Jr., Maureen Cannon, Nancy Walker, Jack Gordon, Jr., June Allyson, Kenneth Bowers, and Victoria Schools, whose names mean nothing to the majority of delighted Ethel Barrymore patrons until the same patrons begin thumbing through their playbills to identify the aboundingly bright and talented lads and lasses.

Among the minority of grown-ups at the prep school frolic are Rosemary Lane of Hollywood and Marty May, a dry comedian who behaves like a patent and occasionally outraged uncle. Miss Lane appears pleasingly as a Hollywood glamour girl sliding into a "B" queen, who accepts for its publicity value a faltering bid to a prep school prom. The story is helter-skelter, wild, and unlikely. But the entertainment is definitely superior.

* * *

The fact remains that this is a poor season, to date. Whether it is being properly taken to heart in production circles or not, the record of failures testifies that war tension has not reduced the public to a condition where "just anything" is acceptable; that, whether in a commercial or an artistic sense, a play must make a challenging, stimulating, or at least an amusing impact to succeed; that all the unpredictability and width of latitude in the world won't accommodate the woefully inferior plays of recent weeks, and that seeking success by a formula is rather like trying to fire off the same skyrocket twice.

It is not safe to assume that a public which frequently accepts less than the best will perpetually welcome the worst, or that ideas redolent of moth balls can be hauled out and passed off as new for an easy success.

The season so far—heavy with ignoble failures—proves it.

Detail From "Best Foot Forward"

**Kenneth Bowers and June Allyson in George Abbott's new musical, now at the Barrymore Theater in New York.**

## Inauguration of a Centennial

By Oscar Thompson

New York

When a world-celebrated symphony orchestra is a hundred years old, it may be pardoned for being a bit set in its ways. Especially when the conductor of the moment comes to it fresh from the leadership of juveniles such as make up the National Youth Orchestra. But when that same celebrated symphonic body has acquired the reputation of being the most "guested" in America and when the conductor in question has behind him long years of brilliant successes with so notable an ensemble as the Philadelphia Orchestra, then it might well be expected that players and conductor would be able to adapt themselves handily to one another. Those who looked for something like open warfare between Leopold Stokowski and the musicians of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony at the opening of that veteran organization's centennial season must have been grievously disappointed. The playing at the five concerts of Mr. Stokowski's first week with the orchestra as the first of its nine conductors (his engagement is for a fortnight) was spirited and of surpassing quality, so far as tone and technique were concerned. The conductor repeatedly summoned his players to their feet, passing on to them the applause from enthusiastic audiences. Certainly there was nothing to indicate to the public that anything but the best of feeling prevailed.

* * *

Still, there were signs that Mr. Stokowski's way of doing things was not altogether the old Philharmonic's ways. Particularly in the work that was given at the opening pair of concerts as a reminder of the Philharmonic's first concert on Dec. 7, 1842—Beethoven's Fifth Symphony—the players seemed to be trying hard to adjust themselves to unexpected spurts and stresses in a highly individual reading that ran contrary in many of its details to their settled habit of performance. Much of what was achieved was vastly stimulating as beautiful sound, but it was touched with anxiety and something of scurry. The Beethoven Seventh, later in the week, was more smoothly integrated.

Virtuoso playing of a high order did not result in the complete unity of the Philadelphians when the orchestra undertook Mr. Stokowski's familiar transcription of the Bach Toccata and Fugue in D minor. The conductor's more recent arrangement of the Andante Sostenuso from the same composer's A minor Violin Sonata, calling chiefly for a broad, singing style, was lushly—some thought too lushly—performed. Old questions as to the taste and the need of such transcriptions aside, this was an instance in which the Philharmonic-Symphony was made to sound like the Philadelphia Orchestra. Visually, also, there was a new resemblance between the two ensembles, because of the removal of the requirement for uniform bowing. Whether this resulted in a richer sonority in the strings, as has been contended for the Philadelphians, was something on which there was no unanimity of opinion among experienced listeners. Beautiful in tone quality, if with more to suggest a vertiginous eroticism than any very lofty transfiguration, was the playing of the Prelude and "Liebestod" from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

On each of the Stokowski programs was an American composition, performed for the first time in New York. Henry Cowell participated as pianist in his own "Tales of Our Countryside," and in so doing reverted to his once sensational tone-clusters, using fists, elbows, and the flat of the forearm as well as the fingers in an expert projection of the keyboard part. "Tales of Our Countryside" proved to be a pleasantly orchestrated version of four piano pieces composed in the nineteen-twenties, each in a different state of the Union, and called "Deep Tides," "Exultation," "The Harp of Life," and "Lilt of the Reel." Their prevailing feeling is Irish and they are agreeably melodious.

* * *

At his second pair of concerts, Mr. Stokowski played an interlude called "Folk Dance for Strings and Percussion" from Roy Harris' seven-movement "Folk Song Symphony." the excerpt was too short and too fragmentary in suggestion to make any very definite impression, particularly since it seemed to end "in the air." When a surprised audience hesitated to applaud, the conductor faced about and remarked: "I am sorry you did not like the music." In all fairness, it should be reported that many of those present did not realize that the piece was ended. There was the usual friendly applause at its repetition on the following day.

Always the most unpredictable of our leading conductors, Mr. Stokowski stood on a podium of indigo blue and from somewhere on that box a small light shone upward so as to give a fugitive illumination to the palms of his hands and occasionally to his face. The Philharmonic began its hundredth year without oratory such as marked the orchestra's celebrations of its fiftieth and seventy-fifth anniversaries and there was virtually nothing of a festive character about the first week's concerts to compete for attention with the music and the conductor.

Tonio Selwart

Supporting Helen Hayes in Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," which opens at the Shubert, New York, Wednesday.

## The Art of Australia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, D. C.

A comprehensive exhibition of Australian Art opened in the National Gallery of Art on Oct. 1. It comprises approximately 75 paintings in oil and water color, drawings, and one work in sculpture, selected by a committee which included the directors of the large galleries in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, with Prof. Theodore Sizer, director of the Yale University Art Gallery, acting as adviser. The project, sponsored by the Commonwealth of Australia, was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the exhibition is to be circulated among American Museums by the Museum of Modern Art of New York City.

The period covered by this exhibition is only about 150 years, yet, beginning with paintings on bark made by Australian aborigines before the arrival of the first white settlers, it brings us completely up to date, including works by the foremost Australian artists of today. To see this drama of the development of art set before one in such limited space is a rather stirring experience. The bark paintings are not trivial, small affairs, but large, positive, and significant. They are of gods, men, and animals—distinctly illustrative, communicative, but bold and sure. Their preservation is astounding; the bark used must have come from mighty trees.

There have been art schools in Australia since shortly after its settlement, and its art galleries are richly endowed and well administered. Excellent painting has been going on there for a full century—painting evidencing gift, and upholding that which is best in tradition. That some of this good painting was done by transported convicts is something of a shock, but among the most interesting of the exhibits shown is an exquisite portrait in water color of a Mrs. Wilson, by Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, writer, dandy, forger, poisoner, who, it will be recalled, inspired some of the portraiture in Dickens' "Hunted Down," Bulwer's "Lucretia," and Wilde's "Pen, Pencil and Poison." There is also an excellent painting of Sydney—one of a series of four—by another convict, John Eyre, painted shortly after the rescue of Governor William Bligh, and showing Government House conspicuously in the foreground. Lastly, and possibly not in the same class, is a handsome still-life painting in oils of fruit and flowers, reminiscent of the works of Dutch masters, one of many, it is said, by a painter who traded them for a strong drink, until practically every "pub" in the part of Australia in which he lived had one or more of his small masterpieces on its walls.

Of other type, and by painters now of world honor, are a number of canvases showing what may be termed the Australian scene—such as "Shearing the Rams," by Tom Roberts; "Weighing the Fleece," by G. W. Lambert; and "Gold Diggers," by J. Roper. Engaging landscapes are shown which familiarize the visitor with the vast Australian country, barren in places, but beautiful also. Among the painters who render this service are David Davies, Elioth Gruner, Arthur Streeton, and James R. Jackson.

It may not be remembered that Charles Conder and Phil May went to England, where they attained lasting fame, from Australia, and that Herbert Ward, sculptor, and Eric Scott, etcher, spent their formative years there. There is a fascinating oil painting in this exhibition by Conder, done before he left for the mother country, of "The Departure of the S. S. Orient from the Harbor of Sydney," a masterly achievement, enchanting in treatment, color and tone.

The water colorists prove themselves masters of their medium. The earliest water color easily dates to the Victorian era, while the latest is nothing if not modern.

Of some of the later work in oils the cataloguer remarks the impact which post-impression has made on the "uneradicable British personality," the net result of which is not extravagance and indecision but increased simplicity and sincerity—which is very true. It is in the preponderance of these qualities that the works of the Australian artists gain present and doubtless lasting significance. The exhibition continues in Washington through Oct. 26.

## Ballet's American Wing

By Margaret Lloyd

II.

Prominent among growing young companies in the American field is the Littlefield Ballet, resident ballet of the Chicago Opera Company during the seasons of 1938 and 1939, now taking its place for the third time as official ballet for the 1941 season, performing in all operas requiring ballet, but giving no all-ballet programs as did Ballet Theater when it filled this position in 1940. A coast-to-coast tour of about 70 American cities is to follow the Chicago engagement.

The Littlefield Ballet has the distinction of being the first American ballet company to visit Europe, which, as the Philadelphia Ballet, it did in the summer of 1937, guest of the Paris International Exposition, appearing also in London and Brussels. English and Continental audiences relished the American flavor of "Barn Dance" and "Terminal," and if it had not been for war an equitable interchange of dancers between the two hemispheres, rather than the present concentration of them in the Western Hemisphere, might, however indirectly, have resulted from this initial venture.

* * *

Catherine Littlefield is the founder, prima ballerina, and chief choreographer of this six-year-old company, which had its beginnings in Philadelphia, where Miss Littlefield presented her own version of "Daphnis and Chloë" at the Academy of Music, with Leopold Stokowski directing the Philadelphia Orchestra. The company has also given a full-length production of "The Sleeping Princess." The repertoire consists of individual interpretations of the classics and the more unconventional genre ballet on such American themes as "Ladies' Better Dresses" and "Café Society."

Miss Littlefield has also had experience in musical comedy dancing, having danced in Ziegfeld shows, trained the corps de ballet at Roxy's, and more recently, staged the dances for the New York World's Fair "American Jubilee," the first edition of "It Happens on Ice," and Al Jolson's "Hold On to Your Hats." With a full ballet season ahead, she has dropped this type of work for the present at least, it is said.

Another growing American company is the Graff Ballet, which began in Chicago when Grace and Kurt Graff conducted their little dance theater there. This company combines classical ballet technique with modern Central European methods. Grace Graff, when she was Grace Cornell, studied with both Ceccetti and Rudolf von Laban. Kurt Graff was at one time solo dancer at the Berlin Staatsoper, and assistant to Laban. They seek to interpret the drama and comedy of human living in terms of movement which expresses those imponderable things that cannot be said in words. This background, together with the fact that their repertoire is entirely original, would indicate that they have more in common with the Jooss Ballet than with either the Russian or American ballet style.

New works scheduled for this season are: "Fanfare," a group dance by the two principals; "Dance of Peace," a solo by Grace Graff, and "Creature in the Night," a solo by Kurt Graff—each here composing independently of the other for the first time. Other works for the current programs are: "Preface," "Garden Party," "Vintage—1912," "Ode to the Living," and "Singing Earth," which latter, like "Behind This Mask," "Viennese Fragments," "Odyssey," and "Renaissance," numbers among their earlier productions.

In recent years the company has made headquarters on its own farm-estate, Fieldstone, at Newfane, Vt., where it has a little theater called the Fieldstone Playbox. Here the company lives, trains, and rehearses during summer and vacation periods, each fall embarking on a new tour more extensive than the last. On Nov. 11 the Graff Ballet will appear for the third consecutive year in the Washington Irving High School Students Dance Recital Series, New York, but the actual Broadway debut has not yet been made.

Out on the West Coast, William Christensen, brother of Lew Christensen, has built up the San Francisco Opera Ballet, in personnel, repertoire, and reputation, touring as far East as Cleveland last year, and planning a further push East this one, in addition to the regular appearances with the San Francisco Opera Company. This company has presented all four acts of "Swan Lake," a ballet, like "The Sleeping Princess," seldom given in its entirety in the United States. It was active up and down the West Coast throughout the summer.

* * *

Among smaller ensembles, Ruth Page and Bentley Stone, of Chicago, have for the past two summers taken an augmented company to parts of Central and South America, offering the intimate, original ballets which comprise their repertoire. Their plans for the coming season are not known at this writing.

Lillian Moore, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, is heading an ensemble of 12 dancers, drawn chiefly from that organization, in an engagement as prima ballerina and ballet mistress of the National Grand Opera Company, San Juan, Puerto Rico, this fall. She is presenting her ballet divertissement, "Masquerade," to music of Tchaikovsky, as well as directing, and with her company taking part in, the opera ballets. Miss Moore, author of "Artists of the Dance," and many magazine articles on her subject, last summer spent her second season as prima ballerina and ballet mistress of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Company.

New life is expected of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet this winter, now that the esteemed Russian dancer and teacher, Laurent Novikoff, has been appointed ballet master.

It has been announced that Boris Romanoff, former ballet master at the Metropolitan, will start a company of his own, with Grant Mouradoff, formerly of the Metropolitan, as soloist.

* * *

Igor Schwezoff, Russian dancer and author of "Russian Somersault" (known as "Borzoi" in England), who came to the United States with the Original Ballet Russe last fall, and soon dropped out to conduct a New York studio of his own, is ballet master for the regular productions of the New Opera Company, which opened at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York, on Oct. 14.

Ballet in the United States is largely financed by American capital. Not every company, but some of the major companies, owe their success at least partially to the very practical patronage of wealth. Other, smaller companies, are liberally endowed by the private fortunes of their founders. The aristocratic art of Europe has taken root in the Americas, but has not thereby been transformed into a thoroughly self-supporting, democratic institution.

The so-called American ballet is not a native art, but an adopted and adapted immigrant form. It is of necessity both racially and artistically conglomerate. Based on a great tradition evolved in Western Europe, tinged here and there with Oriental color, influencing and being influenced by the modern dance of both Central Europe and America, its development in the United States may be impressed but never saturated with American thought and feeling. Ballet is essentially an international art.

## The Family in Art

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Art Alliance has discovered the family in art. Opening its exhibition season is an impressive display of paintings, sculpture and crafts by 10 families, each represented by no fewer than three artists.

At the head of the list are the Wyeths, who now number seven: N. C. Wyeth, the father, Henriette and Carolyn, daughters; Andrew, son, and sons-in-law Peter Hurd, John McCoy, and Francisco Lenz Donne. The kinship of their painting no less than that of their relationship suggests that propinquity is a strong force in forming both techniques and viewpoints.

Particularly akin are paintings by N. C. Wyeth, son Andrew, and son-in-law John McCoy. All three favor gesso on panel, developing strongly decorative compositions, whether of landscape or figure, but with emphasis on the former, that follow the chosen medium in color opacity—a trait that, at times, stops stream or ocean in its tracks.

More sensitive, given to softer pigmentation, is daughter Henriette; while Carolyn is the most dramatic, often seeing color in terms of black-and-white.

* * *

Family solidarity is strong, also, in the work of three other groups, the four brothers Martino, three brothers Pinto, and three Soyers. The Martinos, choosing industrial Manayunk, in the Philadelphia outskirts, for subject matter, see the physical city in identical color tones and range; it is difficult to tell apart paintings by Antonio and Giovanni. Edmund and M. Frank, whose work is shown in memoriam, differ slightly, and lean toward other subject matter.

Angelo and Salvators Pinto, with flair for human rather than architectural aspects of contemporary life, from circus to beach to theater, relish the same bright palette with reds, blues, greens, and yellows in subtle under- and over-tones. Biagio, the youngest of the trio, however, is more brusque in his manipulation of paint, and prefers a deeper color range.

Perhaps the most striking similarity of viewpoint and technique is to be found in the work of the three Soyers, Raphael and Moses, twins, and Isaac. Not only do all three revel in rich but restrained earth tones, with accents of yellow, blue, or red, but they see people in the same image—slim, with wistful piquancy, at an opposite pole from the buxom contours given men and women by Guy Pène du Bois, father of one of the more individual family units.

The du Bois link, in fact, is less technical than satiric. Father turns a keen eye on his fellow beings; Yvonne, the daughter, on city buildings, while William, the son, offers in illustrations for "The Boy who could see through Walls" satiric black-and-whites remarkable in draughtsmanship, and extraordinary in character penetration. Raoul, the nephew, turns his love of color and design from canvas to stage in creating theater décors.

* * *

Varied, also, is the Zorach family. The father, William, appears in the show as sculptor and painter, but preoccupation with form underlies his brush stroke as well as that of his chisel. Marguerite, the mother, and Dahlov Ipcar, the daughter, while stemming from the same modern art trend, appear as individuals, daughter claiming a virile decorative sense that combines with satire in such canvases as "The Champion," a brilliant, lean game cock crowing over a fallen rival, and "The Vigil," a dog watching his master's ski garments in snow—not a sentimental dog but a basically decorative one.

Sculpture, with William Zorach as proponent, is further explored in the work of three sculptor brothers, Attilio, Furio, and Horatio Piccirilli, whose approach to the medium is nineteenth century when contrasted with the simplified mass handling accorded by Zorach—a fact of interest, as both the Piccirillis and Zorach know stone. Attilio is represented by nudes; while his brothers contribute animal and bird compositions.

Rounding out the families are the Talbots, weavers and designers, mother Mrs. Arnold G. Talbot, son and daughter Frances and William; the Curtis family of potters, E. de F., E. de F., Jr., Emily S., F. M., and C. R., and the four Andersons, also potters, mother Annette, and sons James, Walter, and Peter.

Vandamm

**Maurice Evans**

Whose revival of "Macbeth" will be presented at the Colonial Theater, Boston for two weeks beginning Oct. 27, and at the [illegible]York, on Nov. 11.

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# Schuman's Third Symphony First Novelty of Season

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky introduced the first novelty of the season yesterday afternoon in the second Friday subscription program of the Symphony Hall series of concerts. The new work was William Schuman's Third Symphony, which then had its first public performance.

Mr. Schuman has been represented before on Boston Symphony programs. His Second Symphony, played in February of 1939, was remarkable chiefly for the striking trick of an almost constant reiteration of the note C, set off by chords totally unrelated to it. His "American Festival" Overture, written for the pre-season festival of American music in the autumn of the same year, turned out when heard later at a regular concert to be unpretentious, lively, and ingratiating music.

This Third Symphony, which is dedicated to Dr. Koussevitzky, is a symphony only under a liberal interpretation of the word. It has four movements, with a pause between the second and third. The first section consists of a Passacaglia and Fugue, the second of a Chorale and Toccata. Possibly it would be more accurate to describe the work merely by those terms, or perhaps as a neo-classic suite.

But this after all is a matter of small importance. If Mr. Schuman has written some good music we ought not to quarrel with him over his nomenclature. And the impression left by a first hearing is that he has here written some good music, more especially in the first two movements. The Passacaglia and the Fugue struck me as showing not only skill but imagination. The themes lend themselves well to contrapuntal treatment and they are varied and intertwined in a manner that produces a sense of beauty as well as of mastery over material.

Not so much can be said for the second section of the work, in which the hand of the artificer was more apparent, and the imagination of the artist less in evidence. This is a first impression, which may be modified by further hearing. The public applauded warmly, and the composer, who must have been grateful for the interpretation of his work, bowed from the platform.

The concert opened with an exquisite performance of Mozart's Symphony in D major ("Haffner") by a reduced orchestra, and closed with the Symphony "Pathétique" of Tchaikovsky. This composition never fails of a thrilling promulgation from the Boston orchestra under Koussevitzky, but yesterday, against the background of world events, there seemed to be more than the usual eloquence in the direction and the playing. The house was enthusiastic

Incidentally, is it not extraordinary that a conductor should be able to play with so much sympathy three such disparate "symphonies"? The program on the face of it looks scattered rather than unified, but in performance it is so persuasively presented that the listener finds it a natural and logical list.

# 'King John' at Jordan Hall

In producing such a rarely acted Shakespearean play as "King John," the Tributary Theater has found a useful function in the community for such a dramatic group. Not since 1914 has the play been professionally presented in Boston. Probably few of those who saw the performance last evening at Jordan Hall, or who will attend the second and final performance tonight, have ever sat before the play. Though there is no Maurice Evans in the cast, the players give a creditable presentation that grows in assurance as the evening progresses. They rescue the play from the confines of closet drama and put it back on the stage for which it was written.

"King John" is not the most dramatic of the Shakespearean works. It is easy to see why it has been so long neglected. It lacks a clearly defined starring role to attract the attention of an actor or actress. John is hardly a sympathetic figure. Falconbridge has a likable heartiness, but he is of insufficient stature to dominate the stage. Particularly in the first half, the play is dispersed among many players and is divided into episodic chronicle scenes.

Yet it does have an abundance of poetic speeches and a surprising number of remembered phrases. In the later portions of the play there is a touching human quality to the grief of Constance at the loss of her son and in the plea of the boyish Prince Arthur for mercy from his jailer, Hubert. And the concluding apostrophe of Falconbridge—"This England never did, nor never shall, lie at the proud foot of a conqueror"—suggests in miniature the more eloquently developed tribute of Gaunt in "Richard II" to "This England."

Eliot Duvey, in preparing the present production, has borrowed several speeches from "The Troublesome Reign of King John," on which the Shakespearean play was based. The five acts have been arranged so that there is only one intermission, which comes after the capture of Arthur. The stage has been divided into several levels. There are simple hangings in place of realistic scenery, and lighting is employed to aid the dramatic effect. The colors of the costumes have been well chosen to blend with the lighting.

The direction in the first half of the play tends to emphasize the static quality, with the players taking their places in tableaux from which the speeches are delivered with little illusion of action. Silhouetted figures are used with good effect to suggest the battle scenes, but this method could have been even further developed. In the smaller scenes of the second act, in which fewer characters participate, the action is more successful than in the earlier portions.

The playing, as might be expected, is uneven in quality. Aaron Gordon in the title role reads his lines intelligently but misses opportunity for characterizing shading of the speeches and illuminating accompanying action. George Kyron as Falconbridge seems the most at ease of the players, but the part is one that invites a vigorous performance. Florence Barr gives with emotion the big speech of Constance, and Sabina Tynam, who seemed at first a colorless Prince Arthur does surprisingly well in the harrowing scene with Hubert. Robert Hazelton as Philip of France speaks clearly and with a feeling for the rhythm of the lines. The cast is a large one, more of an advantage for a group of ambitious players than it would be for a professional producer.

E. F. M.

# Class Distinction Declared on Wane

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18—Destruction of class distinction in the United States may be one of the greatest achievements of the present national emergency says Linton B. Swift of New York, General Director of the Family Welfare Association of America.

In a prepared address today for the southern conference of the organization, he declared: "Changes being wrought on the country by its defense program, if accepted in the right manner, will stamp out distinction existing because of differences in race, creed, religion, or politics."

He reasoned it this way:

Before the Nation went all-out in its effort to defeat the dictators, dangerous walls of class distinctions were being erected.

Great changes are taking place in family life in every community in the United States and especially in defense communities. Families are being split up by selective service or by defense work and the Nation's population is being shifted here and there.

The forced association of peoples of all classes because of defense work or selection under the draft law should make sectional, racial and religious antagonism and jealousies disappear.

The burden for acceptance of the changes was placed on social agencies which, he said, "must become the great community forces in influencing the correct attitudes. And people of all classes must be made to see and appreciate people of other classes."

## Web of Defense

Wide World

**Use Made of Spider Silk**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Prof. John G. Albright of the Case School of Applied Science—a vital figure in the United States' defense program—is shown examining spider silk which he extracts from arachnids for use in the manufacture of bomb sights, gun sights, range finders, surveying instruments, as well as guide lines for telescopes and microscopes.

Professor Albright and his brother run a spider ranch in near-by Fredericktown, Ohio, where they keep more than 200 head of spiders in a large blackberry patch. Extraction of the silk is like milking a cow, according to Professor Albright. The spider is first arranged so it cannot scamper away. Then with a tiny instrument, the arachnid's spinneret (a cocoon-shaped organ with which the spider spins its web) is stimulated, causing silk to be exuded, which is wound on a reel. The Albright brothers get $9 for a 100-foot reel which is a price comparable to that charged by another silk web worker, Mrs. Nan Songer of Redlands, Calif.

# Landon Finds Too Little Iron In War Arsenal

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Alf M. Landon says, is "feeding us sugar when he ought to be feeding us iron."

Describing this country's defense production as an "alarming failure," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee told a meeting of Second District Women's G. O. P. Clubs last night that "this is no time to be generous to a Chief Executive who has refused to tell industry, or labor, or even the Army and Navy, what is or may be expected of them."

Quoting "nonpartisan, experienced political writers in Washington" as saying that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking a fourth term, Mr. Landon said "we have the tragedy of a President selfishly playing politics and denouncing all disagreement with him as 'playing politics.'

"After two years, we are still too much of a papier-mâché arsenal. The mass production of war tools we have been repeatedly promised for months is still just around the corner," the former Kansas Governor asserted.

". . . So far, the President has not brought home to the American people the blunt truth, that the level of indstrial output required by the menace of Hitler and by the President's avowed intention to shape the destiny of all the world, means enormous sacrifices and disruption of our lives."

Applause greeted his statement that "when the Administration calls for complete sacrifice of all citizens, there is no need to doubt what the answer . . . will be."

Mr. Landon charged that "under the smokescreen of national defense a little group of New Dealers" is "attempting to establish a collective state in America.

"The plight of the small businessman in this country is partly because this little but influential group of New Dealers believes his day is past. . . .

"It makes no difference to these New Dealers if men employed by small business are thrown out of work and compelled to rely on the cold comfort of public aid. This only increases the number dependent upon the State, and thus makes easier the establishment of the new world order."

## Miami Awaiting Defense Area Ruling

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's desire to be made a defense area and thus obtain defense housing priorities is to be studied by an Office of Production Management representative to be sent here soon, it has been announced.

# Strike of Building Trades Threatened in Pittsburgh

*By the Associated Press*

Pittsburgh faced the possibility of a general American Federation of Labor building trades strike in the near future, as the Nation today pondered President Roosevelt's Prediction that the Office of Production Management soon would have something to say about labor strife.

The threat to Pittsburgh's vast national defense industrial setup came from the A. F. of L. Building Trades and Construction Council. The labor group's chief, James Ahearn, said the strike call would be issued in 10 days "as a protest against incursion into the building and construction field by the Duquesne Light Company and other outside organizations."

The utility firm has been awarded contracts for installation and other construction in Allegheny County and the Council has struck on some projects, contending the company should not have been given the work.

Promise of support, Mr. Ahearn said, had come from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Company employees, which would mean "that transportation will be cut off the minute the strike goes into effect."

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers is planning a vote on whether to strike at the Bell Aircraft Corporation's plants here and in Niagara Falls. Leo Lamotte, C. I. O. official, said wage negotiations were stalemated. The firm employs 10,000, at work on pursuit planes for the United States and England.

The union asks a 20 cent hourly general wage increase, a rise in minimum starting wage from 50 to 75 cents an hour, a union shop and dues checkoff. Mr. Lamotte said the firm offered a five-cent general increase and a 10-cent minimum pay increase.

**Kirkland, Wash.**—Work at the Lake Washington shipyard was delayed by a walkout yesterday of 300 welders at work on five airplane tenders for the Navy.

The walkout was the result of a dispute between the Seattle Welders and Burners Council and the A. F. of L. Dave Basor, welders' Secretary, said a Welders Council member was pulled off the job by the boilermakers, an. dadded that his group was withdrawing from the A. F. of L. because its national convention in Seattle refused to give it a hearing.

**Detroit**—James F. Dewey, Federal labor conciliator, appealed to striking employees of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, to go back to work, describing the strike as "wildcat" and saying the Government would support the company and the responsible union officials in their demand that the men return to work.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 strikers continued picketing while the C. I. O's Steel Workers Organizing Committee threated their suspension. The strikers ask wage increases higher than those negotiated between the union and the company.

**New York**—Settlement of a musicians' strike against two radio outlets in Pittsburgh returned to normal schedule today all sustaining musical program on the NBC and CBS networks.

The programs had been halted by order of James C Petrillo, President of the American Federation, of Musicians (A. F. of L.).

His action resulted from a dispute with NBC and CBS over the number of musicians to be employed on sustaining programs by the two networks in their

## Republic Must Pay

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18 (AP)—A jury returned a $30,000 personal injury damages verdict against the Republic Steel Corporation for a Congress of Industrial Organizations unionist who contended company police inspired and led a 1937 steel strike raid on union headquarters.

The plaintiff, John Solanics of Cleveland, had asked $50,000. Eight women and four men returned the verdict after deliberating one day.

The suit was the first to be tried of more than 250 actions seeking $2,500,000 damages from Republic because of strike violence in several Ohio cities and at South Chicago. Marvin K. Harrison, Mr. Solanics' counsel, said he regarded it as a test case

# Bundles Link Two Nations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Relief given by the American people through Bundles for Britain and other organizations to needy British has cast a new link of good will and friendship between the two great nations, Mrs. Edward R. Murrow, London representative of Bundles for Britain, with headquarters at 745 Fifth Avenue, declared in an address yesterday. Mrs. Murrow is wife of a radio commentator in London.

"So intense is the feeling of good will that patients in hospitals are reading up on the cities in which Bundles for Britain branches aiding them are located, and have a surprising acquaintance with such places as Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Charlottesville, Va., for instance," Mrs. Murrow said. "Tags sewn on Bundles for Britain clothing, telling from which organization the garments have come, are looked for eagerly so the people wearing these gifts may feel they have a closer acquaintance with their friends in America."

Mrs. Murrow said the clothing, blankets, and other materials sent to Britain were distributed on a percentage basis according to the needs of the different regions.

Other speakers were Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General in New York; Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain; Anne O'Hare McCormick, writer of the New York Times, and William L. Shirer, radio commentator. Mrs. Wales Latham, President of Bundles for Britain, presided.

# Entertainment Timetable

### Music

**Symphony Hall**—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

**Tomorrow**

**Symphony Hall**—Annual concert by the Don Cossacks. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 3:30.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Concert by Frances Brockman, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist. 2.

### Theaters

**Boston Opera House**—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason, and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter; Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Copley**—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Plymouth**—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, with Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

**Wilbur**—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Jordan Hall**—"King John," by Shakespeare, presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2, 5:30, 9. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 4:10, 7:45.

**Fenway**—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quis Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

**Fine Arts**—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:20, 9:30. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial**—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

**Kenmore**—"Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 8:35.

**Metropolitan**—"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

**Modern**—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

**Orpheum**—"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

**Paramount**—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quis Kids," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

**R. K. O.-Boston**—"Burma Convoy," with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:55, 10:10. Stage show 11:50 a. m., 2, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

**Scollay**—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

**South Station Theater**—"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France," "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "A Tour of Radio City," "Florida Yacht Races," Newton, Mass.—"Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 11:45 a. m., 3:35, 6:20, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

**Telepix**—"Arthur Murray Dancers in Pete Smith's Cuban Rhythm," "U. S. Cavalry Maneuvers," "Fitzpatrick Traveltalks," "Popular Science," "Snow Dogs," comedy, cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Blonde from Singapore," Leif Erikson and Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. "The Man They Couldn't Hang," Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

**Tremont**—"Peter Ibbetson." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche. 8:50 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:45, 10:10.

**Uptown**—"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. Continuous, 2-11.

**ARLINGTON — Regent:** "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. Continuous 1:30-11.

**Capitol:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "For Beauty's Sake." 2 and 8.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian:** "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. 3:15, 9:15.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner:** "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

**Brookline Village:** "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 2:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Lady from Louisiana." 1:30, 5:10, 8:10.

**Cleveland Circle:** "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. Continuous, 2-11.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. Continuous 1-11.

**Harvard:** "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo." 2 and 8.

**University:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:50, 8.

**CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square:** "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester:** "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker. 2. Evenings 7-11.

**Strand:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:07, 5:55, 9:27. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 12:46, 4:34, 8:06.

**Codman Square:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 8, 9:10. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 1:25, 4:35, 7:45.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 2, 4:33, 7, 9:23. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 3:29, 5:59, 8:29.

**Park:** "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Adventure in Washington." 1:50 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 2, 6:05, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill." 4:05, 8:09.

**Hyde Park:** "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. "Sheriff of Tombstone," Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 2:30, 6, 9. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

**LYNN — Open-Air Theater:** "Argentina Nights," with the Ritz Brothers. "Pastor Hall." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." 1:40, 5:35, 9:17. "Blondie in Society." 3:50, 8.

**Mystic:** "Puddin' Head." Judy Canova. 2:10, 5:18, 8:30. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

**Maplewood:** "Arizona Band," Tim McCoy and Buck Jones. 2:22, 5:22, 8:19. "Bowery," Warren Hull. 3:34, 6:35, 9:34. "Jungle Girls Serial No. 7." 2:02, 5:02, 7:59.

**Orpheum:** "Cyclone on Horseback," Tim Holt and M. Reynolds. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

**Strand:** "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 2:55, 6:05, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 12:50, 4:33, 7:59. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:12, 5:56, 9:21.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:30 and 7:30.

**Medford:** "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:20. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:50, 9:55.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3, 9. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. 1:50, 7:50.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:25, 9:25. "Parson of Panamint." 2, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." Keye Luke. 1:30 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionell Barrymore. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Claude Rains. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee and Emma Dunn. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

**Strand:** "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime."

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:08, 5:08, 8:08. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige and Eve Arden. 2:53, 10:13. "March of Time." 3:25, 10:05.

**Revere:** "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:44, 9:44. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige and Eve Arden. 2:27, 8:27. "March of Time." 2:08, 8:08.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Hats Off," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Continuous, 7:30 to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.

**Central:** "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin. 2 and 8.

**Davis Square:** "Invisible Ghost," "King of the Zombies," John Archer. 2 and 7:45.

**Strand:** "Tight Shoes," John Howard and Binnie Barnes. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and Maureen O'Hara. 2 and 7:30.

**Strand:** "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "Misbehaving Husbands," Harry Langdon and Betty Blythe. 2:07, 7:52. "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:25, 9:10.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:45 and 7:45.

**Watertown Square:** "Horror Island," Leo Carrillo and Dick Foran. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. March of Time's "Thumbs Up, Texas!" 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON — West Newton:** "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater:** "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. Continuous, 7:30 to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:29, 8:04. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

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# The Home Forum



## Seventy Miles Into Childhood

NATURALLY ENOUGH, the place had changed, grown smaller, gloomier, shabbier in twenty years. I don't quite know what I expected of this whimsical pilgrimage, this deliberate intention to mount upon a bicycle and ride seventy miles into childhood. Certainly, I did not hope to ride through twenty years as well. So the thing was, I suppose, sentimental, slightly frivolous and, above all, inquisitively nostalgic.

The road from the railway bridge was shorter than it had been when I walked along it at ten years old. Into the town we would go, my mother and I, for the morning shopping and buns at Spindler's Cake Shop. The poplars stood, soldierly, along the little road, and the red pillar box still reeled rakishly on the corner; and there, halfway along it, was yet the wooden bench under the chestnut tree where the vicarage boys and I would sit stringing the glowing glossy treasures into autumn storage. I sat down there, trying to feel something or other, but it didn't quite come off. The place was the same, but the vicarage boys were in Ceylon being fathers of families; and I was different, too.

* * *

My heart bumped a bit at the entrance to the drive. I wanted, yet didn't want, to pass between the terra-cotta pillars with the heron's heads on top that marked the entrance to the private road where the house stood. There were different poplars here, sad, silver-leaved umbrellas that whispered against the gray sky. I didn't remember these as so large—nor had they been—for a tree can cast a deal of extra shade over twenty years. Yes, the trees had folded themselves thickly around the house, making a dank cave of the gay little lawn where the phlox had always bloomed so brilliantly. I had weeded, all one summer day, for sixpence, the little "extra" lawn that nobody had sat on much, or even looked at; the silly little, pretty little lawn with its prim white metal basket of geraniums in the middle.

They had moved the basket to the main lawn, and it was full of raw yellow marigolds. A black retriever sat possessively on the veranda steps, and the veranda itself was glassed-in. There, in other days, we had sat for summer tea with, overhead, an absurdly raffish little contraption of painted glass, tinkling endlessly in the light breeze.

* * *

Then, suddenly, staring at the house, the nostalgia came on with a rush and anger at those who had dared to move grandfather's geranium basket, at the dog who glared at me as though the place belonged to him. This was my place, where I had heard the summer rain falling in the poplar leaves from the little attic bedroom; where I had found a flycatcher's nest in the Virginia creeper against the wall; where I had helped the gardener build a now vanished log shed; where I had feasted during blue June mornings on gooseberries and narrow little Alpine strawberries.

The house was an ugly house. It had never been much, with its fancy tiles and its absurd round turret glued on to one corner of it. Staring at it, I realized just what an ugly, over-decorated house it was; and I hated it for being ugly now, for ever having been lovely in the mind's eye.

* * *

The back gate still hung squeakily on unsteady hinges. The feel of it brought back in a flash the familiar action of dealing with it—an action that had been dormant in the mind these twenty years. Yes, that was it. You pushed the handle downward as well as forward, or else it jammed. And there was the short asphalt path up to the kitchen door. There had been a thrush's nest in the privet hedge there one year; and the ivy over the kitchen was always full of sparrows, churring and chittering away in the early mornings when the sun shone into their shaggy nurseries.

Some of it all was smaller, some of it—the great trees—infinitely larger. The trees seemed to crush in upon the house, piling up the little garden with sad shadows. In the meadow opposite, where every year we had plied the wooden rakes at the haymaking, a well-established bungalow stood among svelte lawns and rosebeds. This was all quite different.

* * *

I left the house, found the narrow short-cut down to the river overgrown with briar and nettle, turned to the left, and took the road. Here at "Avonholm," the Jarry girls had lived: here at "The Moorings," old Colonel Bridgemount had gardened with tidy ferocity; there, in the big nameless corner house, the wealthy Politzers had held their week-end parties, kept their two huge cars. A glance showed that none of these remained—indeed, the Politzers' house had given way to a private hotel.

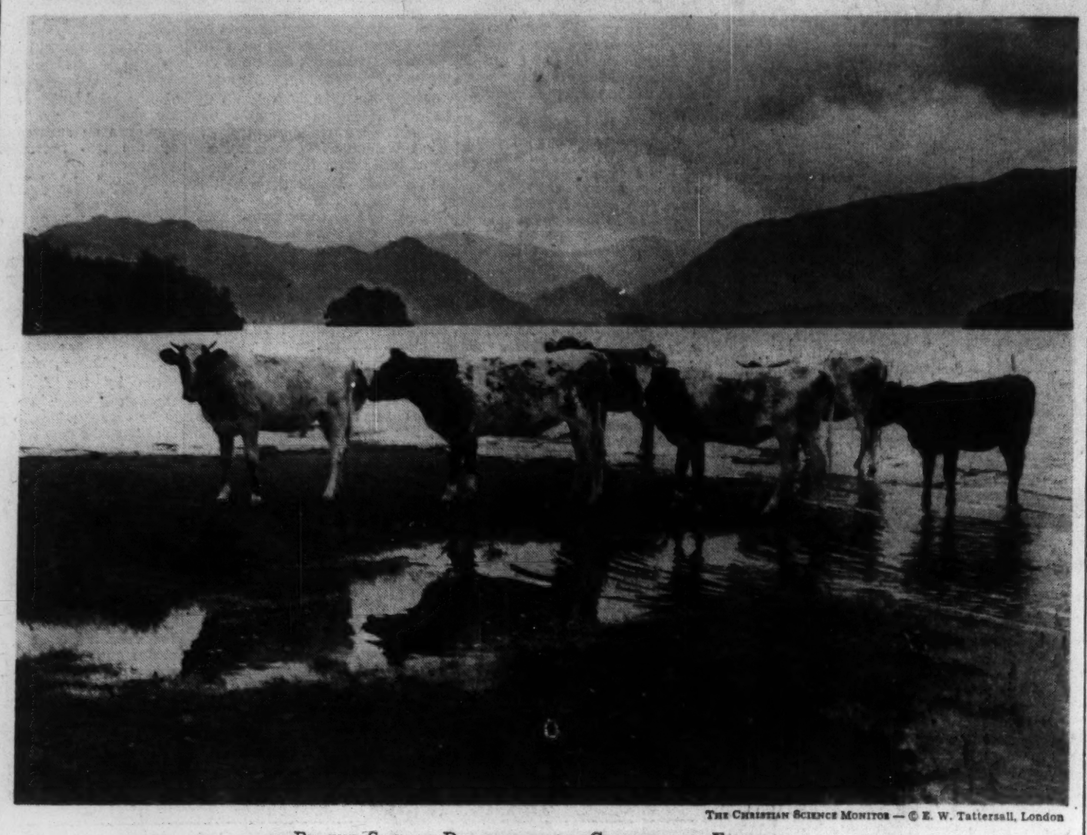
Everywhere the trees were enormous. The road and its homes were, it seemed, being swallowed in a jungle. Shadows were in all the places where I remembered only sunlight.

I came to the river at last. They couldn't change that. Nor, praise be, had they changed the ancient boathouse. Twenty years ago it had been closed, unused, housing half-a-dozen peeling launches. In it the house-martins and swallows had built. Purple loosestrife had clouded on the river-bank beside it. There the stream had run clear and shallow over pebbles; there the dace and gudgeon had swarmed, to be remorselessly hooked by a small boy with rod and jam jar. Across the river the countryfolk had hailed the ferry; water rats had plopped from their bankside homes, the moor fowl bobbed like clockwork toys toward their nests around the eyot.

The river was the same; the boathouse the same. Even the ancient launch, *Phoebe*, still peeled and rotted in her chocks. The windows were rimed with rain, the rafters turned gray with cobwebs. Yet here all was preserved—childhood, too, a state of mind, of enchantment preserved here before the river, and the willows, and the poplars, and the gray stub of the church tower down by the weir.

This was what I had come to find. This is what, for twenty minutes of forlorn, yet sunny, silence, I sat and enjoyed. Not everything could pass.

C. GORDON GLOVER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

BY THE SIDE OF DERWENTWATER, CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND

DERWENTWATER is fair and kind. Derwentwater is cold and menacing. It is ablaze with the colors of reflected sunlight; it is gray and a little terrible before the nearing storm. It is entrancing when the day is clear and the mountains rise in countless shades of blue against the sky; when the oak trees turn the woods to gold, and the pine trees sing, and the waters laugh. Then a wind blows down the valleys, and the grass trembles, and the lake comes shivering to the shore. From the wilds of Cumberland the clouds roll in, and the sun has gone and the hills have gone and the woods have gone, and the song of the leaves is lost in the tumultuous roar of the falls, crashing down with a riot of sound as if the very mountains were shouting.

Those who have left the lake on a spring morning of sunlight to reach the heights of Skiddaw; who have climbed to a cairn of stones high up among the rocks in time to see the clouds massing in dark formation over the mountains; who have felt the great wind guarding the summit and, turning, have fled through the soaking grass, stumbling over the rocks and roughened ground to the valley again, there to tread with wonderment into a world of glittering glory—they are the favored ones who have touched the heart of Derwentwater and have learned to love its swiftly changing moods.

## Reflection

After the rain, when pools of water lie
Holding their deep infinitude of sky,
One does not think how shallow such things are—
Pausing to see the beauty of a star
Lying serenely at his very feet
In a small hollow in a village street.

PRESCOTT HOARD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## Grandmother's Indian Pudding

GIVEN A CHOICE of desserts, most of our children would have voted for ice-cream, as we did not often have it; but there is little doubt in my mind that Grandmother's Indian pudding would have been the unanimous second choice. Indian pudding as we knew it in those days is extinct. Some of the materials of which it was composed no longer exist. Two of the ingredients, coarse stone-ground corn meal and old-fashioned black-strap molasses, have not been obtainable in forty years—and even if they were to be found on the kitchen shelves in abundance, nobody living today could produce one of Grandmother's Vermont Indian puddings. Every member of my family has the recipe, but not one has ever made—or probably ever will make—such a pudding as Grandmother used to toss off on a moment's notice. . . .

Grandmother's version of this pudding was not made by any sort of accurate measurement—it was the result of the touch system. Roughly there were so many measures of this or that, but they were only a starter, there being, of course, no formula for a work of art. The really important part was done by the feel. Corn meal varied; sometimes it was coarser, sometimes finer. Often, after feeling out Mixture No. 2 with a wooden spoon, she would add another handful of meal, stirring until it felt just right. For Mixture No. 1 she usually took the big yellow bowl into her lap. After the ingredients were all in and she had stirred awhile she would stop and reach for something.

"It wants a mite more molasses." Then she would stir a little more, sniffing carefully, and finally call for another pinch of ginger or cinnamon.

After the two mixtures had been combined and the result was ready for the oven she would not allow it to stand a moment; the baking must begin at once. And the baking of an Indian pudding is a delicate matter. Two minutes too long in the oven will spoil it, and if it comes out too soon you cannot put it in again. It was always a mystery how she could tell when it was done. Different members of the family had different theories about this. Mother thought that Grandmother used to recite to herself certain chapters of the Bible. Some of the children thought that she counted up to a million by fives or tens. . . . Grandmother herself said that she went mainly by the smell. But in any event when she said, "Fannie, I think that puddin' should come out," you could be sure that the pudding was at that moment ready to come out.—From "Big Family," by BELLAMY PARTRIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

### *Summary*

There is this to say about springtime:
That it comes with a joyful shout,
So that all the trees put forth their leaves
To see what the cry is about.

There is this to say about summer:
That it lies in a drowsy swoon,
With the mountain that rests in the lake
Fearful to wake too soon.

There is this to say about autumn:
That it touches the land with a flame
To convince the leaves that this glory
Is the reason why they came.

There is this to say about winter:
That it comes with a swift white peace,
Clothing the year-weary countryside
In its solemn tremulous fleece.

There is this to say about seasons
As they march through the changing year:
That each of them is the loveliest
While it is here.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

## Immediate Availability of Good

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

INSTANTLY AVAILABLE GOOD is an ideal which becomes more and more attainable as good is recognized as wholly spiritual. Jesus of Nazareth, by his Christliness, demonstrated the immediate availability of God in ways that far surpass all human means of achievement. With a word he healed the sick, stilled the tempest, and triumphed over sin.

Christian Science is teaching humanity today that through the true understanding of God the blessings of goodness and health become quickly available. It bids its students contemplate the example of Jesus, for his is the true pattern for spiritual accomplishment. Jesus cited as basic the two commandments which call for supreme love of God and true neighborliness. Christian Science explains that God must be known as He is, the one perfect Life and Mind, the absolute divine Principle, Soul, the creator of all that really exists.

Evil, as evidenced in sin, sickness, and all sorts of limitation, is a mistaken sense of being. To human consciousness, it seems to be real, but it is not, for God never made it. Its falsities must be dealt with as mental impostors, depicted in experience because mentally accepted as real. Evil cannot be ignored; it must be annulled on the basis of its unlikeness to God, its lawlessness, its fraudulency.

When Mary Baker Eddy, at the very brink of the grave, called for her Bible and read therein the account of a healing wrought by Christ Jesus, she caught a glimpse of God as omnipotent Life. This immediately restored her to health and led her to the discovery that Jesus' work was scientific, done in obedience to God's eternal and demonstrable law. From earliest childhood, Mrs. Eddy had been prompt in her response to spiritual leadings. When she experienced this great illumination, she accepted its responsibilities nobly and immediately. She undertook at once to fathom the Scriptures, to make clear for others their spiritual meaning, and ultimately, after untold labor and sacrifice, to found her Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science in 1866. Since then the fact has been abundantly proved, through healing works, that the Christ, Truth, is present here today. In her principal work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 333): "The advent of Jesus of Nazareth marked the first century of the Christian era, but the Christ is without beginning of years or end of days. Throughout all generations, both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth."

"To all prepared"! Experience shows that spiritual preparedness consists of a readiness to turn from the testimony of material sense, which engenders all fear and suffering, and to acknowledge prayerfully and gratefully the allness of God, good. In divine good there is no punishment, no vengeance, no misery. These errors are phases of material sense, the false belief in a power apart from God which begets envy and discontent and the dread of disease and death. As it is realized that the only Life is never-changing and ever-present Mind, God, false belief loses its hold on one's consciousness and so disappears from his experience. The fact that God is infinite includes the fact that the real man is God's likeness; and this truth, as it is understood, uncovers and corrects the misrepresentation of man as material.

Christian Science has enabled many to gain instant release from bondage, for it offers to mankind the truth which is complete, and which needs only heart-whole acceptance in order to be demonstrated. If legitimate freedom seems to come slowly, the individual may well consider whether or not he is spiritually "prepared to receive Christ, Truth." Is he honestly turning away from materiality to behold the allness of God? Pertinent, too, are Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

The Master said (Luke 12:35, 36), "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately."

To keep alight in consciousness the vision of one's real selfhood in the likeness of God, never mortal or despairing; to utilize to the full the gladness which this true viewpoint brings; to wear the garment of humility, recognizing the allness of the omnipotent and loving God—this is readiness for progress, this is readiness for healing, and best of all, this is readiness for participation in the work of human redemption.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]


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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Doctrine of Atonement"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.


## Het Goede is altijd onmiddellijk te onzer Beschikking

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE OOGENBLIKKELIJKE BESCHIKBAARHEID van het goede is een ideaal, dat meer en meer binnen ons bereik komt, naarmate wij erkennen, dat het goede geheel en al geestelijk is. Jezus van Nazareth kon, door zijn Christuswezen, de bewijzen geven, dat God altijd onmiddellijk te onzer beschikking staat en Jezus deed dit op een manier, die alle middelen waarmee de menschen ooit iets hebben volbracht, verre te boven ging. Met een enkel woord genas hij de zieken, stilde hij den storm en behaalde hij de zege over zonde.

De Christelijke Wetenschap leert heden aan de menschen dat zij, door God waarlijk te begrijpen, de zegeningen van goedheid en gezondheid terstond zullen ontvangen. Deze Wetenschap vermaant hen, die haar bestudeeren, hun aandacht te wijden aan het voorbeeld van Jezus, want hij is het ware voorbeeld, dat wij moeten volgen, willen wij het geestelijke bereiken. Jezus leerde, dat de twee geboden, die tot de hoogste liefde voor God en tot ware naastenliefde aansporen, de grondslag van alle andere geboden zijn. De Christelijke Wetenschap maakt het duidelijk, dat men God moet kennen zooals Hij is, namelijk, als het eene volmaakte Leven en Gemoed, het absolute, goddelijke Beginsel, de Ziel, de Schepper van alles, wat werkelijk bestaat.

Het kwaad, dat zich voordoet als zonde, ziekte en allerlei vormen van beperking, is een verkeerd begrip van het zijn. Het kwaad schijnt het menschelijk bewustzijn werkelijk toe, maar het is niet werkelijk, want God heeft het niet geschapen. Al zijn leugens moeten als gedachtelijke bedrieglijkheden behandeld worden, die, omdat zij in de gedachte voor werkelijk zijn aangezien, zich in de levenservaring van stervelingen afspiegelen. Men mag de oogen niet sluiten voor het kwaad; het moet vernietigd worden op grond van zijn ongelijkenis met God, zijn wetteloosheid en zijn bedrog.

Toen Mary Baker Eddy eens den dood nabij was, vroeg zij om haar Bijbel en las daarin het verhaal van een genezing, door Christus Jezus verricht; op dat oogenblik ving zij een lichtstraal op van God als het almachtig Leven. Deze visie maakte haar onmiddellijk gezond en bracht haar tot de ontdekking, dat het werk van Jezus op wetenschap berustte en dat hij het deed in gehoorzaamheid aan Gods eeuwige en bewijsbare wet. Van haar vroegste jeugd af had Mrs. Eddy stipt gevolg gegeven aan iedere geestelijke leiding. Toen deze stralende verlichting tot haar kwam, aanvaardde zij terstond en op nobele wijze al de verantwoordelijkheid, die daarmede samenging. Dadelijk begon zij met een grondige studie van den Bijbel om zijn geestelijke beteekenis aan anderen duidelijk te kunnen maken en later, na onbeschrijfelijke moeite en zelfopoffering, stichtte zij haar Kerk, De Eerste Wetenschappelijke Kerk van Christus, te Boston, Massachusetts.

In 1866 ontdekte Mrs. Eddy de Christelijke Wetenschap. Sedertdien heeft het genezingswerk overvloedige bewijzen geleverd van het feit, dat de Christus, de Waarheid, hier en nu aanwezig is. In haar voornaamste boek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*], zegt Mrs. Eddy (blz. 333): „Met de komst van Jezus van Nazareth begon de eerste eeuw van de Christelijke jaartelling, maar de Christus is zonder begin van jaren of einde van dagen. Door alle geslachten heen, zoowel vóór als na den aanvang der Christelijke jaartelling, is de Christus als de geestelijke idee—de weerspiegeling van God—met een zekere mate van macht en genade tot allen gekomen, die bereid waren Christus, de Waarheid, te ontvangen."

„Tot allen, . . . die bereid waren!" De ondervinding leert, dat geestelijk bereid-zijn hierin bestaat, dat men gereed is zich van het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen, die alle vrees en leed voortbrengen, af te wenden en, vervuld van gebed en dankbaarheid, tot de erkenning te komen van de alheid van God, het goede. In het goddelijk goede is geen bestraffing, geen wraak en geen ellende. Deze dwalingen zijn verschijnselen van den stoffelijken zin, het waangeloof, dat er buiten God nog een tweede macht bestaat, welke macht afgunst en ontevredenheid, en den angst voor ziekte en dood verwekt. Wanneer men gaat beseffen, dat het eenige Leven het nooit-veranderende en altijd-tegenwoordige Gemoed, God, is, zal alle waangeloof zijn invloed over het bewustzijn verliezen en bijgevolg uit de levensondervinding verdwijnen. Het feit, dat God oneindig is, sluit ook het feit in, dat de werkelijke mensch de gelijkenis van God is; en als deze waarheid wordt begrepen, stelt zij de onjuistheid van de voorstelling, dat de mensch stoffelijk zou zijn, in het licht.

De Christelijke Wetenschap heeft het menigeen mogelijk gemaakt zijn onmiddellijke bevrijding van gebondenheid te verkrijgen, want zij biedt de menschheid de volledige waarheid, die daadwerkelijk kan worden bewezen, zoo zij slechts van ganscher harte wordt aangenomen. Indien iemand niet spoedig in het bezit van zijn rechtmatige vrijheid schijnt te komen, zou het goed voor dien mensch zijn eens te overwegen, of hij al dan niet geestelijk „bereid [is] den Christus, de Waarheid, te ontvangen". Keert hij zich eerlijk van alle stoffelijkheid af, zoodat hij de alheid van God kan aanschouwen? In dit verband kunnen ook de volgende woorden van Mrs. Eddy (t.z.p. blz. 3) worden aangehaald: „Zijn wij werkelijk dankbaar voor het goede, dat wij al hebben ontvangen? Dan zullen wij ons de zegeningen, die wij reeds hebben, ten nutte maken en zoodoende waardig [bereid] worden meer zegeningen te ontvangen."

De Meester heeft gezegd (Lucas 12:35, 36): „Laat uwe lendenen omgord zijn, en de kaarsen branden; en zijt gij den menschen gelijk die op hunnen heer wachten, wanneer hij wederkomen zal van de bruiloft, opdat als hij komt en klopt, zij hem terstond mogen opendoen."

Houdt men in zijn bewustzijn het licht der visie van zijn ware zelfheid in de gelijkenis van God brandende—van de zelfheid, die nooit sterfelijk is en nooit wanhoopt; maakt men zich ten volle de vreugde eigen, die deze ware aanschouwing brengt; draagt men het kleed van deemoed, terwijl men de alheid van den almachtigen en liefdevollen God erkent, dan is men gereed voor vooruitgang, dan is men gereed voor de genezing, en beter nog, dan is men gereed om deel te nemen aan het werk van de bevrijding der menschheid.

Men wende sich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1941



# Intimate Message: Washington

*Another A. E. F. Due* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

American defense officials are beginning to ask the final question about the Government's role in the war. That question is: Is the United States doing enough and preparing to do enough to be sure that Hitler is defeated?

I know of no responsible authority in Washington who can frankly answer that question with a "yes."

There are signs here of an increasingly realistic attitude toward what has got to be done to win the war and this underlying realism is slowly coming to the surface. It is partly illustrated by the recent speech of Stacy May, OPM Statistical Chief, who said candidly that the whole production program has got to be doubled, must come nearer $80,000,000,000 rather than $40,000,000, if "enough" is going to mean an assured crushing of the Axis.

It is again illustrated by the stand taken by SPAB in banning all private construction unless it is directly and decisively related to defense. It is embodied in the Government's request that Congress repeal the Neutrality Act.

These tokens of things to come give partial expression to the more realistic approach to America's part in the war, but, when taken all together and with the vital job which the Navy is now performing in the Atlantic added to them, they do not give an affirmative answer to the question: "Even then would the United States be doing enough to be sure that Hitler is defeated?"

In the highest defense councils of the Government there is today simply no doubt that more must be done, and the only point at serious issue is when and how it can be done. The fruits of this thinking may not be expressed in policy for some little time, but what is being privately said today will most certainly be publicly said tomorrow. It has been that way since the beginning of the war.

**American Expeditionary Force**

It is probably quite true that talk of an American Expeditionary Force is politically tactless at the moment, but the time has come when it is no longer possible to discuss seriously and with certainty of the outcome of the war without talking frankly and realistically about an A. E. F.—when it will be sent, where it will be sent, and how long it will take to do the job.

It is a fact which can properly be reported that when the highest American military authorities come to grips with what must be done to win this war, they come face-to-face with the judgment that an A. E. F. ultimately will be necessary to do it.

It may be that the time is at hand when this fact should come clearly out into the open in order that the American people may make their decision with the fullest possible knowledge and, equally important, in time.

The President's military advisers are not called upon to make political decisions but they are called upon to know and to plan what is necessary to defend the United States. I know of no American military authority who believes that if the defeat of Hitler is essential to the defense of the United States, that defeat can be brought about without an A. E. F. sometime and some place—and not too long deferred. I know of no British military authority—and there are many resident here and others constantly coming and going—who can candidly say that they feel confident of victory without the United States as a fighting ally. This honest judgment was frankly admitted by a well-informed British M. P. not long ago.

It is significant that the Milwaukee Convention of the American Legion broke the ground for a prospective A. E. F. and it can be said that the Legion would not have done this against the wishes of the Government. This week in Seattle William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared that American workers support the cause of Hitler's defeat "to the bitter end" even "if it becomes necessary for us to do more than work in the mines, the mills and the factories."

**Army Takes It for Granted**

These are some of the outward signs of the inner development of the more realistic official attitude toward winning the war.

It may be surprising to say, but it is true, that the Army takes an ultimate A. E. F. for granted. It is not surprising in one sense because the War Department is being called upon to train a huge military force. It takes this emergency seriously and it is a cardinal principle of military strategy that if a war has to be fought it ought to be fought on the enemy's territory. The army plans on an A. E. F.; is preparing for an A. E. F. and will be ready for an A. E. F.

Correspondents who have recently returned from the Louisiana maneuvers report that the almost unanimous sentiment of the selectees is in favor of an A. E. F., that they take it for granted that there will be one, that they would prefer to fight now and get it over than to continue in this state of suspended belligerency.

When and where an American expeditionary force might be sent is, of course, highly problematical. Numerous courses of action have been carefully canvassed by the General Staff. Liberia, a strategically located American protcetorate on the West Coast of Africa, is a probable point of occupation. It is conceivable that an A. E. F. might begin operations in Norway. It is possible that developments in the war might lead American forces into Spain. These are matters for the practical strategists.

An A. E. F. is not in the news today but there is growing evidence that it will be in the news in a not too distant tomorrow.

# The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

*Let's Have More of 'Em* ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Answering the public demand for reduction in nondefense spending, Los Angeles' county government for the third year straight has reduced its tax rate, contrary to trends in other local governments and despite mandatory increases in services, particularly relief.

The 1941-42 rate of $1.4627 on each $100 of valuation as compared with the $1.51 in 1938-39 may not seem too great a drop and indeed may not result in a lower gross expenditure, due to business upswing which improves the tax bases.

The important thing is that the rate trend has been reversed, and all indications assure a continuation of the reductions beyond the defense emergency. This is assured because "business methods" are used in putting more and more county functions on an efficiency basis. There are still many political loopholes. But in comparison with most other government agencies, the county is showing up very well. Insofar as it is acting as a model for other agencies, the county is refuting the reputation some counties have as an "anachronism," in modern government. Local taxpayers are saying, if this be anachronism, let's have more of 'em.

**Wisdom of Manager Setup**

Proponents of better government everywhere are glad to know that the county's reduction dates from the year following the installation of a Chief Administrative Officer, who practically is a County Manager, protected by Civil Service. Cities adopting managers seem to get all the publicity, but here is a deserving county, embracing more than 2,500,000 persons, comprising the Nation's third largest metropolitan area, which has seen the durable wisdom of a manager setup.

The way in which it was set up is a feather in the cap of representative government. A successful fiscal officer of a northern California utility was chosen by the county's five supervisors to become Purchasing Agent. Without a direct vote of the people, but in answer to the continuing pressure over many years for more efficiency, the elective supervisors enlarged the job to Chief Administrative Officer. The political heads were impressed with the man's background as a commanding Colonel of a National Guard outfit, and the fearless efficiency of Wayne Allen reflects the best in Army tradition.

The rate reduction is particularly significant in view of the abnormal relief load shouldered by the county, which in some other areas is borne by a city government. The reduction trend was believed to be gone this year when the State Legislature stopped its aid to employables last July 1. The county bore the State's former share for as many as 10,000 cases for three months of this fiscal year. Then the county, believing the defense program would absorb the rest, shut off all but 1,000 marginals. Yet even this year the rate is down 1.22 cents over last year.

**Ways Money Is Saved**

Here are some of the ways Colonel Allen has saved money: Long-term contracts, despite rising prices, are bringing in supplies cheaper than almost any other major government agency can get them.

Each department now gets its money for a single month only, this keeping a closer check on departmental expenditures; any budget "overages" now go to the general reserve fund. Any vacancy can be filled only on special recommendation of the Chief Administrative Officer. Many posts have been left vacant because mechanization of office work has allowed a smaller crew to do the same amount of work. Elimination of duplication of records of relief cases alone is saving $150,000 yearly.

To show the taxpayers how the county costs compare with other local taxing agencies, the Supervisors now enclose a leaflet with each tax bill. The latest shows that the county services account for only $40.38 of the typical tax bill of $138.82 on a home assessed at $2,400 but actually worth $5,000.

Citizens are now using the leaflet's comparison to put pressure on the City, school district, Colorado Aqueduct, and other special assessment districts to reduce even further the gross rate of $5.7847 on local property for this year. The taxpayers know "it can be done."

# To Change the Subject:

*The Twain Meet* ..... *By Laura B. Haddock*

The wealth that once flowed out of China and into New England via clipper ships whose bows were "as sharp as the toes of a pair of Chinese shoes," now flows back to China—from Americans who suddenly find their sympathies strongly reaching out to a people who had seemed remote. Men whose grandfathers made fortunes in the China trade now taking an intensely interested part in United China Relief; and Chungking and Boston, though far apart geographically, are virtually clasping hands in refugee relief.

How incredible it would have seemed in the middle 1800's that China should ever be else than the land of silks and spice and teakwood and the sound of temple bells in the courtyards of mandarins. Yet the picture is as different now as the Soong sisters are from a Manchu empress.

**China Roused to a New, Better Basis**

It isn't alone that China has ceased exporting to us her loveliest products—has ceased making a great many of them—nor is it alone that the immensity and age of China have been rudely invaded and devastated. It is not alone that the tables have turned and that we, the recipients, have now become the givers. The whole scene has changed. China has begun to rouse herself from the pleasant, rich, beautiful—but static—past, and to adjust herself to the present. We, the new country without a past to delay us, accomplished the task a little faster, and on the way to doing it we enjoyed the gracious fruits of China's culture. Now she in turn is being made the recipient of our dynamic experience in change, in adjustment, in adaptation.

**Co-operative Boon to China**

Think, for instance, of Rewi Alley, the Australian organizing genius who started the swiftly successful Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, and who is now almost as much of a hero in Boston as he is in Shanghai. Money from New England, from New York, from San Francisco is beginning to move in an ever-larger stream to aid in the financing of this revolutionary work. Every seven American dollars are sufficient to equip a Chinese refugee worker to join a co-operative and thenceforth support himself and his family.

The Wellesley-educated wife of China's Generalissimo, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, has proved herself as ready to welcome a new idea as any American career woman could be; and she and others like her have done a vast deal to break down the old ignorant attitude of strangeness that once existed mutually between the two races.

The spread of Christianity to China unquestionably has had a large share in this bringing of the two peoples together.

But however numerous the causes of it all, the shuttle has moved back and forth and the pattern is beginning to join.

# Concord Gets Cracker Barrel for Its Philosophy

By a Staff Photographer

**The Clock Is Turned Back in Picturesque Concord**

**(1) The Country Store of F. H. Trumbull which opened today in Concord. (2) Rare candies of childhood are dispensed here by clerk Edith Carbone. (3) Frank Oliver, architect who remodeled the old Keyes house, has shoes fitted by Mrs. Trumbull as he sits on a settee used once by famous men and women of Concord. (4) The genial proprietor sits on the front stoop. (5) Helen Root tries a cracker from the old barrel.**

**Poised New England town gets a real old-fashioned country store—painted red—bell that tinkles when the door is opened—the barrel, and other pleasant features of long ago.**

**By John Bond**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 18—There may be a return to real cracker barrel philosophy in this tranquil New England town.

F. H. Trumbull, Salem-born son of a Yankee trader who in 1871 equipped in Zanzibar the intrepid Stanley starting his trek in search of Dr. Livingston, has restored to Concord a facet of American life that is rapidly disappearing—the country store, cracker barrel and all.

It was opened today for the first time. Just out of Monument Square beyond the old Colonial Inn, it's right on the road to the Battle Ground where thousands of pilgrims to that historic spot pass each year. And they'll be sure to see the store for it's painted a rich barn-red in the best New England tradition.

There on the front stoop are two comfortable-looking old settles where the menfolk may come on a summer afternoon to sit and whittle and discuss politics while they watch cars from all over the United States moving up Monument Street loaded with sightseers. And if things aren't too busy perchance the genial proprietor will be found tilting back in his favorite chair passing the time of day with the townspeople as they pass the store.

There's a merry tinkle of a bell as the door swings open or shut admitting or discharging customers.

On the left as you enter the Country Store there is a broad, substantial looking counter with an old-fashioned candy scales. Here are the candies of childhood all in picturesque old jars gathered by the owner at auctions and in rural attics up and down New England.

Row on row of these jars are filled with peppermints, jawbreakers, licorice sticks and — most rare of all — Zanzibars and Derbies, the kind of candy Salem sea captains always took in great quantities when they made a voyage because they kept fresh through all weather and climates.

Nearby stands the cracker barrel. Many have heard of this most authentic symbol of an earlier era but few of this generation have ever seen one. Filled with common crackers it has a glass top and a small opening which will permit a hand to enter and be withdrawn provided it takes but a single cracker.

About the walls of this modern country store are rare old prints—Currier and Ives and others—and auction posters with flowery printing going back far beyond the "Gay Nineties."

Old kerosene lamps wired for electricity provide illumination and a Franklin stove provides heat as well as atmosphere.

In the shoe department stands a rare old settee once used by Frank Pierce, veteran shoemaker of Concord, to accommodate his patrons while their shoes were being fitted. On this settee it is said the literary giants of old Concord once set, among them Thoreau, Hawthorne, Emerson, and the Alcotts.

Built on Main Street in 1780 by Elnathan Jones, Jr., as a wing to his new house the building became after his passing a tavern in 1793, which it remained until 1817 when it again became a dwelling.

Sometime before 1837 the building was moved to the lot on the square where it served as a country store under a succession of Yankee traders among them John Thoreau, father of Henry D. Thoreau who once referred to it as "the place where my old Trader kept."

# N. E. Fairs Keep Alive Traditions

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Whoever goes with a light heart to any sort of a community gathering in the White Mountain country, is sure to come away with the mind filled with goodly scenes, and healthier for contacts with strong and genial native personalities.

No occasion is likely to be richer in these elements than such autumn fairs as that held annually on Columbus Day at Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, surrounded by foothills of the White Mountains.

It is a smiling, sprawling village of some 40 homes, about 10 miles north of Lake Winnepesaukee. Nearly a half-mile before we reached it, the roadsides were lined with parked cars. Nearer, door yards and small fields were crowded with them, although within the grounds that spread over many acres of easy slopes there were hundreds more.

Close-by woodlands were massed with the reds and yellows of maples and oaks, mixed with the deep greens of pines, that stretched away to cover mountainsides with the richest of carpets blended from many tones.

**About to Start**

The great single event of the day was about to start as we arrived—the street parade that had been forming outside the village for hours before. Twice it made the half-mile circuit of the triangle of roads along which most of the village houses stand, as do the two churches, two stores, Town Hall, Grange Hall, and Sandwich Historical Society.

A local uniformed lieutenant, veteran of the World War as chief marshal, led with his staff, followed by the lusty brass band of a neighboring town. Then came floats—disguised trucks or wagons —comic, practical or artistic, that community groups had outfitted and decorated. Then another gay group of musicians, cornet-playing girls dressed smartly in blue satin trimmed with white and led by a trio of baton twirlers in white. There were decorated private cars whose owners all hoped to win a blue ribbon, or at least a red; long strings of yoked cattle, astonishingly well matched, and a group of riders on prancing mounts from the local Victory Lee Riding Club.

Midway of it all came the Town's own old-time stagecoach drawn by four horses, a sight that brought to minds of many old residents nostalgic memories of the 1880's and before, when such an equipage proudly dashed daily into the village. It pulled up at the post office and at the hotel opposite, bringing the mail, homecoming residents and occasional visitors from "down country," as city dwellers were termed.

**Bearing Governor**

Today it was the conveyance of honor, bearing the State's Governor, Robert O. Blood, his escort and Edwin G. Burgum, who was the last master coach-decorator at the Abbot-Downing coach shop at Concord, N. H., where this one was built in 1850, and has this year been thoroughly repaired under his supervision and repainted by himself.

Well might Mr. Burgum have been proud in the ability to contribute his unequaled knowledge and skill to bringing back to its first elegance the second earliest existing coach made by those famous Concord builders. Now its body is the original rich red, each door with a local landscape expertly painted, the sides heavily scrolled in gilt and colors, wheels and under-frame the same yellow as at first.

The parade over, thousands who had crowded the roads afoot turned to the Fair grounds, which to most of them meant merely facing about and walking a few yards.

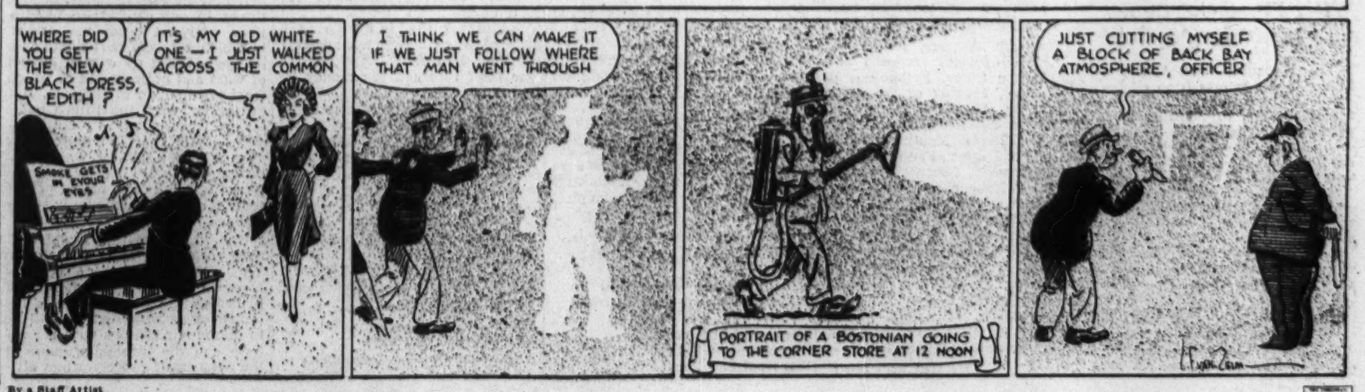
Nearest was the ball-field of the large Town playground, close to the main street, which had been turned into a village of more than a hundred concessionaires. There the merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, revolving swings, quick-lunch stands, tents of sideshows blatantly announced, and no end of gimcrack attractions, took the coins of young and old, giving them all in return excitement and delight.

This was a Farmers Fair, and a large portion of the grounds beyond the Midway was for showing blooded cattle, draft and driving horses and sheep, all assembled in orderly manner in newly built pens and stalls In an extensive poultry house also used for the first time, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks made a major attraction that kept the place crowded with visitors.

**Other Attractions**

But not all the people by any means, came directly to the Fair Grounds after the parade. One's blue ticket, swinging from a button hole, admitted the wearer to several buildings and exhibits outside the grounds.

There are three villages in Sandwich township which covers some 100 square miles, but the entire population numbers less than 800. Very few of them who were able did not have some part in this, their greatest event of the year. It was a community enterprise in every respect, and "The Center" where it was held was itself a part, and to many the best part, of the show. In the large Town Hall there were shown on two floors products of the farm and its home-fruits, vegetables, and grains; butter, cheese, milk and cream; preserved fruits, meats and vegetables; jams, jellies, and honey.


NEWS ITEM— BOSTON, FACING UNPRECEDENTED PALL OF SMOKE, IS CRITICISED AS "ONE OF THE THREE DIRTIEST CITIES IN THE U.S."
WHERE DID YOU GET THE NEW BLACK DRESS, EDITH?
IT'S MY OLD WHITE ONE—I JUST WALKED ACROSS THE COMMON
SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES
I THINK WE CAN MAKE IT IF WE JUST FOLLOW WHERE THAT MAN WENT THROUGH
PORTRAIT OF A BOSTONIAN GOING TO THE CORNER STORE AT 12 NOON
JUST CUTTING MYSELF A BLOCK OF BACK BAY ATMOSPHERE, OFFICER

By a Staff Artist

# Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, October 18, 1941

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## Where Library Brings Forty Nationalities Together

By Helen Johnson Keyes
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

An errand which has nothing to do with this story had caused me to descend from the Second Avenue Elevated at Chatham Square and set off in search of a secretive street. On East Broadway my attention was attracted by flocks of children pouring into a solemn-faced building which I finally discovered was a library. The physiognomies had only one thing in common—eagerness. What could be happening within to cause almond eyes, slant eyes, round eyes, black eyes and blue, to sparkle in an identical manner, and soft dark-skinned faces of south-Europe and the Orient to press close to sharply articulated, blond countenances from the far north, in exchange of confidences?

"What's going on?" I asked a Chinese girl whose arm was around the waist of an azure-eyed Irish beauty.

"It's story-telling hour," she replied, "and afterwards we're going to make tableaux like Chinese plates."

"Would it be all right for me to go in?" I inquired.

"Sure," interposed a tall, ruddy boy of Germanic strain. "Mrs. Alessios—she's the head librarian—wants people to keep coming. She says that's the way they learn to like books."

**Polyglot Unity Here**

I continued to stand at the foot of the steps, watching. One of America's melting pots boils and seethes in this section of New York City. It pivots on Chatham Square but runs from Pike Street to the North River and from Canal Street to South Ferry. Chinatown lies within it, a part of Little Italy and settlements of Irish, Greeks, Poles, Czechs—indeed of 40 nationalities. In Knickerbocker Village alone, one model housing development near Manhattan Bridge, live 1,200 families, among which are represented most of these racial stocks.

Vaguely I had known that in the midst of this polyglot area the New York Public Library operated one of its branches and I had heard Mrs. Alison Alessios mentioned as a woman doing an unusual piece of work, but never before had I been moved to curiosity. Was it possible, I asked myself, that now when nation is set against nation, individuals representing forty nationalities, divided abroad into hostile camps, live here in friendliness, conscious only of being Americans? What formula had been found?

Walking into the building, spacious and sunny, I asked if I might see Mrs. Alessios. She received me with good will and simplicity in her office.

"Please tell me," I said, "how you have met the unique problem of this neighborhood?"

**Studied Her Neighborhood**

"As soon as I was appointed," she replied, "I saw that in order to have these 15,000 books mean something in the neighborhood life I must make the building a happy gathering place for children and adults. To do so, I must become their friend by learning how they lived, what they enjoyed and what they could contribute to the library, maintained by the City to serve them. So I roamed through the streets, studying signs in strange languages and watched pouring in and out of hallways men, women and children whose diversity was interesting but whose fundamental alikeness seemed to me the really important thing.

"One of my early discoveries was two schools conducted by Chinese in Chinese for Chinese children. I was permitted to attend the classes and was greatly impressed by the charming manners and evident intelligence of the pupils. Most of the boys and girls had been born in the United States and were therefore citizens; and it seemed to me important that they should associate with people of their adopted country and also with members of the other races in the neighborhood, because, consciously or unconsciously, all of them were undergoing Americanization. So I had a little Chinese party at the Library and organized a Club. Soon they felt that they and the library belonged to each other."

**Story-Telling And Plays**

Still, however, some sense of apartness separated these Orientals from the European groups, so in order to bring the children together under the harmonizing influence of an enjoyment shared, Mrs. Alessios utilized story-telling hours. These programs were successful in starting an exchange of comment and criticism which knew no national barriers.

Of the Greeks, who, in this neighborhood, are outclassed in numbers only by the Italians and Irish, Mrs. Alessios has specially intimate knowledge, for though she is herself an American she married a Greek and has traveled with him in his native country.

Perhaps it is because she lived for a time at this fountainhead of a great mythology that she realizes the part that national legends play in national character and has been so very wise and eager in giving the children opportunity to explain and express themselves through pageants and plays that embody the legends of their people.

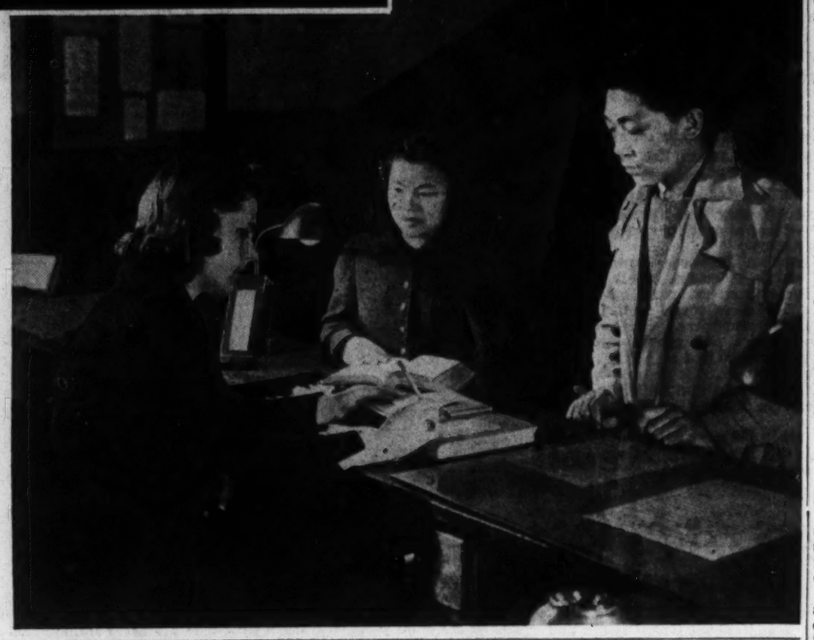
This is, indeed, another method Mrs. Alessios has employed to bring divergent groups into harmony. It has seemed to her that in view of all the direct methods used by schools and organizations to teach the American way of life, this library could more wisely pursue a different course to the same end.

**Respect For Native Arts**

"Children and grown-ups," she explained, "who are encouraged to conserve and respect their native arts and traditions and given opportunity to pour them into the great crucible of American democracy, will, it seems to me, have a vision of the true America which would be lacking in an education exclusively given over to our own history and customs."

This technic has another sociological aspect. By keeping children closer to their parents through preservation of old-country customs, the cleavage is narrowed between home life and social experiences elsewhere, a cleavage which often tends to make first-generation Americans rebellious against their families and equally maladjusted to the land of their adoption.

So far as the books are concerned, however, they are almost exclusively in the English language, and borrowers are encouraged to integrate their reading with school courses and international events. New books, fiction and nonfiction are, with this end in view, bought and rented at three cents a day, the charge being necessary to reimburse the purchasing fund. Mrs. Alessios said that the fee was readily paid and that recent publications have wide circulation.



**Above—This row of eager Oriental faces is an everyday occurrence at the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library. Chinese, Greeks, and Irish are the predominant national strains in this section, and the Library serves them with deep knowledge of their special interests and contributions. These youngsters borrowing books and the Chinese boy and girl just below are, of course, Americans all. In the circle, the adult quietly reading a magazine is mute reminder of another of the many ways the branch library serves a neighborhood.**

## Fair Sharing of the Family Car A Cause of Unity, Not Friction, In This Family

**The Family Forum**
**Democracy in the Home**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Minnesota

Dear Family Forum:

We enjoy so much the splendid letters in the Family Forum and often find just the helpful thought we need to work out something in our home. A recent letter on the automobile driving problem prompts me to write of our experience.

Ours is a one-car family and it has not seemed possible to buy a second car in order to avoid arguments. For that reason we have tried to find another solution to this modern problem.

As our son became a proficient and careful driver, we gradually allowed him more freedom in the use of our car. He was first allowed to take it during the day to run errands for us or for himself. Then we permitted him to take his turn driving a group to the weekly Hi-Y evening meetings and occasionally for some other evening affair. Last winter, his senior year in high school, we felt that his trustworthiness deserved the reward of sharing the car on week ends. He was allowed to use it either Friday or Saturday night and his father and I had it the other night. It was usually possible to plan ahead so that our dates would not conflict. When they did, we expected our son to give way to us unless his need was urgent and we could make other arrangements.

This summer we faced the problem of our son's wanting to use his hard-earned money to buy a second-hand car in which to drive to college this fall. He had had considerable highway experience in going with us on a long vacation trip and we did not question his ability, but we did question the advisability of a Freshman's having a car at college. We finally convinced him that we would not give our consent and he has reluctantly but definitely come to see that we are wise. This acceptance of our viewpoint was made more difficult by the fact that a number of his classmates received cars as graduation presents in June. However, we have tried to be extra generous in letting him use the family car this summer.

As the boy has been working most of the summer, he has only occasionally had any use of the car during the day. We have let him take it almost as much as he wished in the evening if we did not need it. In return, we have expected him to drive his small sister sometimes before he goes out, to refrain from "cruising around" and so wasting gasoline, and to contribute a definite sum to the gasoline bill each month.

We usually try to discuss our plans and his together several days in advance in order to make as fair a division as possible. We expect him to give up the car to us if a need arises unexpectedly and he has nothing serious at stake. We have also made some sacrifices for him, even to the extent of postponing a planned engagement when he found at the last moment that a friend would not have his car in time for them to go on a "double date." This may have seemed unnecessary to some, but the boy's appreciation and his feeling that his parents are fair and "good sports" was sufficient return for any feeling of disappointment on our part.

The result of our efforts to have a reasonable and just solution to this present-day problem has been good-natured discussion and bargaining and lots of wholesome fun about the use of the car. It has tended to bind us closer as a family rather than to be a source of friction. (Mrs.) G. G. M.

### Uses Bible Stories

Oregon

Dear Forumites:

Mrs. D. M. N. brings up the subject of self-assertion and answering back, and the editor asks for discussion. May I put in my oar?

It seems to me that our real aim is to teach the child, by precept and example, to reflect loving qualities. For this, I find Bible stories very helpful. They are simple and direct, and I can pick out specific qualities to hold up as an example. For instance, the ever-popular story of David and Goliath, analyzed bit by bit, furnishes a dozen or more lessons.

David, the youngest of his family, is assigned the task of caring for the sheep, while his older brothers have the far more exciting occupation of going to war. David shows obedience and willingness to do the job assigned him. Perseverance, initiative, and self-reliance are all brought out in developing skill in the use of the sling-shot. Also, love of the good and beautiful in his probable use of leisure hours, for his faith in and knowledge of God was surely the result of study; and no doubt he often sang hymns and psalms which laid the foundation for future talents in that line.

And so it goes through all the story. David offers to meet Goliath: Why were the soldiers afraid? On what were they depending? Why was David not afraid? Because he placed reliance on God who already had delivered him from "the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear."

Sometimes, for contrast, I use the story of the boy who cried "Wolf! wolf!" and show where he failed for want of qualities which made David successful and lovable.

Of course these stories do not work like magic. Time is often necessary for the child to think over the lesson and make his own decision.

Sometimes when my boys get to quarreling, I suggest that they return good for evil—see which one can first make peace. If the fight is mild, that sometimes works. Other times, I make them sit on chairs to cool off, or, if necessary, go to separate rooms. Then, when they ask to get down or come out, I discuss the error with them so they know why they are being punished, and point out the remedy.

If we can just help a child to identify himself with good, make him want to emulate a hero, the problem is solved, for he will express that which he holds in thought.

I sometimes think that in teaching children—the children are smart enough—it is we parents, or teachers, who fail to find the right means of arousing or directing their native intelligence. The thought is well expressed in a little poem, a mother to her babe:

"I your guiding star? Ah, no!
You the light by which I go.
The candle with the small bright wick
Of which I am the candlestick.

Oh, little precious beacon, burn
Along my course until I learn
In all humbleness to be
Splendid as your faith in me."

As to the title of our column, I like both the regular name, and a sub-title indicating the topic under discussion. (Mrs.) F. R.

**A Saturday Column**

## P. T. A. Defense Plans Keep Parents Busy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago, Ill.

No need for any parent-teacher association to ask "What can we do for defense?" from now on. The Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, following a recent meeting here, has issued an outline of specific jobs the 2,500,000 members of P. T. A.'s can do in 10 fields related to defense, and it will be a busy year for the parents if they undertake to do half of them.

The eight-paged statement is considered one of the most important pronouncements that has come in years from the Board of Managers of the Congress and was worked out in a five-day meeting of State presidents, national chairmen, and national officers.

Topping the list are a set of tasks headed "morale." Mothers of school children have an important role in this field, the statement points out. "The strength of a Nation is inherent in the spirit of its people," the preamble to the list emphasizes and tells parents of school children that they have "a particular responsibility in insuring this strength and for building "a fearless, unselfish, and valiant spirit."

**Co-operative Service**

This they can do, the statement advises, by giving children wholesome and cheerful surroundings in home, schools, and church; by encouraging character-building agencies for boys and girls; by strengthening parent-teacher work; and by emphasizing, through programs and study classes, the necessity for unity and loyalty in the national emergency.

A second field of activity mapped out for P. T. A. people is headed "Co-operative Service." This includes not only the usual type of co-operation with established agencies, but also that with the new Defense Councils of community and State. The basic program of the P. T. A. is not to be neglected, but co-operation in activities which naturally fall within the province of parents is urged.

Nutrition and health are given a great deal of attention in this outline. P. T. A. members are called upon to do a variety of things to improve the standards of school lunches. Some exceedingly practical measures are recommended. For example, there's the question of proper choice of food in school cafeterias. None of this business of choosing two desserts and no soup or bread and butter, say these experienced meal planners in the P. T. A. They recommend that food in school lunchrooms be placed "on a meal basis rather than on an individual dish basis." They go into many other phases of school lunches, and suggest the slogan, "Two Rows in Your Garden for the School Lunch."

Education naturally comes in for major attention. P. T. A. groups should encourage widest use of school facilities; offer volunteer service wherever there is reduced school personnel; and "develop leadership that will not only defend America in a crisis but will build the foundations of a lasting world peace based upon democratic principles."

Recreation for home and school is greatly needed in the present period and P. T. A.'s are advised to encourage such things as school community centers, youth hostels, supervised excursions, backyard playgrounds.

A detailed program to promote safety for children is offered. Guide in this field is "A Safety Manual for Parent-Teacher Associations."

**For the Men At Camp**

Two items on the list have direct bearing on the defense program. One proposes things to do for "the boys in training." This takes the P. T. A. beyond the school where it started to the army camp and its adjacent towns. It suggests to P. T. A.'s that they can build community sentiment for supporting recreation programs for men in training, can offer home hospitality to selectees, can encourage letters to selectees from the home town, can supply a home town paper for the recreation center.

The other defense job recommended to the P. T. A. army is to purchase defense bonds for future education of children and to guard against inflation and subsequent depression. **Dorothea Kahn**

## Introducing You to the Verbs of Basic English

By Ellen Walpole
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Basic English**
**Sixth of 30 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons**

The 850 words of Basic English are printed in three separate lists. One hundred are listed as "operations," 600 as "things" and 150 as "qualities." Of those listed as "things," 200 are "picturable" and 400 are "general." Of the "qualities" 100 are "general" and 50 are "opposites."

The list of "picturable" things is the simplest to understand. It includes the names of 200 separate things which can be defined by pointing: This is a knife. This is a roof. This is a sheep. The list of "general" names includes names of material things which are not easily pictured. Words like "family," and words like "building"—which cover various things. There are the names of solid substances like "iron" and "copper." There are the parts or divisions of material things, such as "back," "front," "side," "middle," "top" and "page." There are the divisions of time like "day" and "hour." There are personal relationships like "father," "mother," "son," and names by occupations like "judge," "porter," "servant." There are the names of common actions, "reading," "teaching," "writing," and a "smile," a "cough," and a "sneeze."

The "qualities," or adjectives, include "good," "great," "regular," "broken," "yellow," etc.

**Structure Words**

The 100 words listed as "operations" are the structure words of our language. They are the most difficult words and the ones upon which we shall make our first attack. The first 18 of these are the Basic words which take the place of verbs in complete English. There are 16 verbs:

| | |
|---|---|
| come | seem |
| get | take |
| give | be |
| go | do |
| keep | have |
| let | say |
| make | see |
| put | send |

And there are two auxiliary verbs:

| | |
|---|---|
| will | may |
| (with) would | (with) might |

These 18 verbs are conjugated as in complete English, so *we, do,* and *have* are used also as auxiliaries. In other words these 18 verbs are used in all tenses as in complete English.

**Restating In Basic**

In our first example we shall see how it is possible to restate in Basic English some seemingly complex verbs from complete English.

We *disembarked* at The Hague.
We *got off the ship* at The Hague.

The rain *penetrated* his coat.
The rain *came through* his coat.

She *entered* the room.
She *came into* the room. (Or)
She *went into* the room.

He *decided* to work.
He *made up his mind* to work. (Or)
He *came to a decision* to work.

They *pushed* the button and *ascended* in the elevator.
They *gave* the button a *push* and *went up* in the elevator.

Some of the examples have alternative Basic English translations, for Basic English like complete English can generally find more than one way of putting an idea into words. And as in complete English the clearest and the smoothest statement is the best statement.

Here is an exercise to do. Some suggestions as to its solution are given at the end of the article, but we hope you will not look at these until you have done your sentences.

**Exercise**

Use any of the 18 Basic English "verbs" named above, together with any prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, etc., in place of the verbs in italics in the following sentences.

All the children *descended* the mountain.
The birds *returned* in the spring.
Some of the swimmers were *emerging* from the water.
The thief *returned* the money he had *stolen*.
His store *rendered* an account.
She *appears* to be very strong.

Remember that there is not *one* Basic English version, but that one is generally the best.

**Answers**

Here are some suggestions for the answers to the exercise:

All the children came down the mountain.
The birds came back in the spring.
Some of the swimmers were coming out of the water.
The thief gave back the money he had taken.
His store sent an account.
She seems to be very strong.

**Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.**

### Phonograph Records On Democracy

A series of 20 phonograph recordings, titled "The Growth of Democracy" and presenting dramatizations of important episodes in the development of democratic institutions, can be obtained from Erpi Classroom Films, 35-11 Thirty-Fifth Avenue, New York City. The episodes recorded are: The Magna Carta, Beginnings of Parliament, Freeing of the Serfs, Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses, Petition of Rights, New England Town Meeting, Public Education Begins, Penn and Religious Liberty, Bacon's Rebellion, Right of Habeas Corpus, Indictment of Slavery, Locke on Human Rights, Freedom of the Press, Search and Seizure Issue, Stamp Tax—Proposal, Stamp Tax—Opposition, American Outlook: 1776, Declaration of Independence, and The Constitution. The price for the complete set (ten 12-inch double-faced disks, 78 r.p.m.) with Album and Study Guide, is $25.

Ohio State News Letter

### Our Children

Our children must be prepared to meet entirely new contacts, new forces—they must be physically strong and mentally braced to stand up under the ever-increasing pressure of life and its many complications.

—Herbert Hoover, quoted in Your Child's World, the Book House for Children

### Defending Ideas

It may be that the most serious threat to our democratic institutions will not come via a war in which we shall participate as a belligerent, but by way of impact of wars and philosophies in which we have had no direct part. But no matter what the future holds for us, whether trial by battle, or adjustment to the tremendous friction generated by world upheaval, no one will deny that the future will call for a united people secure and harmonious in their democratic faith.

The term "national defense" thus connotes something more than military preparedness. Perhaps the most significant service Princeton can perform in the interests of national defense will be to imbue our campus with a realization of the democratic processes and attitudes which, despite the human imperfections, supply the true instruments of human betterment.

—President Harold W. Dodds, Princeton University, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

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# U. S. Army Private Scores Fifth Victory in Dolphin Club's Golden Gate Swim

## All Contestants Finish Under the Hour

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Private Jack Reynolds of the United States Army in winning the Dolphin Rowing Club's annual Golden Gate swim registered his fifth triumph in this colorful event. Aided by favorable tide conditions he swam from the Marin shore (on the north side of the Gate) to the San Francisco side near Fort Point in 24m., 12s. Another interesting phase of this year's race was the performance of the whole field of 16 swimmers in completing the ⅞-of-a-mile course in less than 60 minutes—the first time in many years that such a thing had happened.

The Dolphin race is one of a number of annual club competitions held over this course in either September or October. During these months tide conditions in this famous stretch of water (over which vessels of all nations have passed) are generally quite favorable for the swim. By consulting the tide book it is possible to choose a day when there will be absolute slack (motionless) water for 20 minutes and easy swimming conditions for an hour and a half. Temperature of the water at that time of year is generally around 58 although it has been known to go as high as 64 degrees.

**Records**

Some of the greatest swimmers in American swimming history have registered one or more victories in races across the Golden Gate. Ted Wiget and Austin Clapp each won two open championships while Norman Ross, George Schroth, Harold Kreuger, Walter Spence, Leo Purcell, and George Horsfall each has one victory to his credit. Strangely, the record for the short (⅞-of-a-mile) course is not held by one of the champions but was established by Walter Pomeroy of The Olympic Club on Sept. 27, 1914. Piloted by Billy von Poellnitz and aided by a freak tide he swam the side-arm stroke from Fort Point to Lime Point in 20m. 44s. and also established a round-trip record of 1h. 22m. 9s. Norman Ross' best time for the short course was 21m. 13 1-5s. while George Schroth registered 22:09 for the same distance. Ted Wiget holds the record for the long (1¼-mile) course with the splendid time of 36:31 made Sept. 26, 1932. He also won the event the next year but owing to unfavorable conditions his time was 39:19 2-5. Even with favorable tide conditions the swim across the Golden Gate can at times be quite a test, especially as was the case the year Walter Spence won the event when a fog-laden trade wind blew in from the Pacific Ocean.

* * *

**Golf Driving Contest**

Another page in the history of golf has just been written with the completion of the first international "correspondence" driving competition between the sports writers of Melbourne (Australia) and a team representing the Northern California Golf Writers' Association. The contest was initiated by president Russ Newland of the N. C. G. W. A. who sent a friendly challenge to Ern Cowley asking him to arrange the event. Cowley (who is the most active of all the Australians in striving to develop friendly relations between the athletes of the two countries) lost no time in accepting the challenge and invited prominent Melbourne sports writers to compete.

The Northern California team (which did its driving at the Orinda Country Club) consisted of—Russ Newland (Associated Press San Francisco sports editor); Bob Blake ("Putter Patter" Oakland Tribune); Art Rosenbaum ("In the Rough and Out" S. F. Chronicle); Nelson Cullenward ("Puttin' it over" S. F. Call-Bulletin); and Roger Williams ("Tales from the Tee" S. F. News). Among the Aussies who accepted was Harry Hopman, the internationally-famous tennis star who was manager of the Australian Davis Cup team which wrested the Davis Cup from the United States representatives in 1939. Hopman writes a daily column ("Talking Sport") for the Melbourne Herald and is one of the most informative writers in Australia. Other members of the Melbourne team were—Hector de Lacy (feature writer The Sporting Globe); Harold Jenkinson (sports editor, Melbourne Herald); Merv Williams (feature writer, The Sporting Globe) and Ern Cowley (baseball editor of The Sporting Globe) and foremost in the movement to make baseball a major sport in Australia.

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

**Special Rules**

A special set of rules was evolved for this particular contest and each contestant was allowed three drives (those off the fairway were not counted), the longest distance of each drive was measured and the aggregate formed the team total. The Aussies were handicapped by the absence of their star, Bill Edgar, who was doing his period of compulsory military service. Edgar is golf editor of the Melbourne Herald and is the present amateur champion of the State of Victoria, so it is easy to see that his absence from the Aussie team was severely felt. The contest will be continued next year and invitations will be extended to golf writers of the eastern cities to compete.

**Results**

**Melbourne Team**—Hec de Lacy 279 yards; Harold Jenkinson 207 yards, 2 feet; Ern Cowley 199 yards, 2 feet; Harry Hopman 190 yards; Mervin Williams 165 yards. Team total, 1,041 yards, 1 foot—an average of 208 4/5 yards per man.

**Northern California**—Roger Williams 317 yards, 1 foot; Nelson Cullenward 255 yards; Art Rosenbaum 252 yards, 1 foot; Russ Newland 232 yards, 1 foot; Bob Blake 196 yards, 1 foot. Team total—1,253 yards, 1 foot—an average of 250 yards, 2 feet.

**Santa Clara Too Good**

In defeating the University of California (13 to 0) in the War Memorial Stadium on Oct. 11 the strong University of Santa Clara squad served notice to the rest of the teams on its 1941 schedule that they are a hard team to beat this year. The Golden Bears needed a victory over Santa Clara in order to regain the prestige lost in the game against Washington State, but they could not match the resourcefulness of their opponents. A crowd of around 60,000 witnessed the renewal of the Santa Clara-California game (which had been discontinued since 1935) and came away with the conviction that Clark Shaughnessy's Stanford team will have to be at its peak in order to defeat Santa Clara on Nov. 5.

Kenny Casanega of Santa Clara made the two most brilliant plays seen in the Golden Bears Stadium since Tom Harmon of Michigan ran back the opening kickoff 96 yards to a touchdown in the initial game of 1940. California had the ball on its own 20-yard line and when Bob Rheinhard punted Casanega took it on his own 45-yard line and ran it back to California's four-yard line — a return of 51 yards. A fumble by teammate Visali again gave California the ball and after they had lost three yards Rheinhard again punted. This time Casanega caught the ball on Santa Clara's 34-yard line and ran all the way to a touchdown—a distance of 66 yards. Thus in two successive punt returns he had rolled up a total of 117 yards and a touchdown.

H. A. R.

## Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

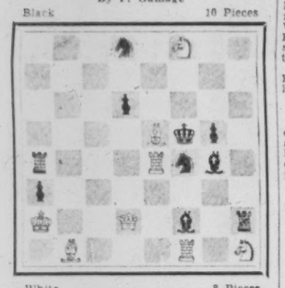
Oct. 18, 1941

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2393**

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

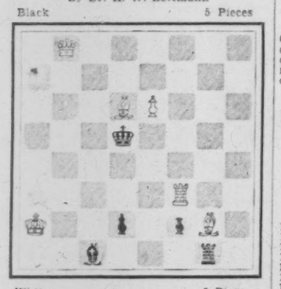
3kt1Kt2/8/3p4/4Bkp1/r3Rktbl/p7/K2Q1b1r/1B3R1Kt

(First Prize, The Chess Correspondent Tourney, 1941.)

**Problem No. 2394**

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

1Q6/8/3BP3/3k4/8/5R2/K2p1pB1/2bJr1

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, 1918. "Lovely study in echo mates (3) by WQ.")

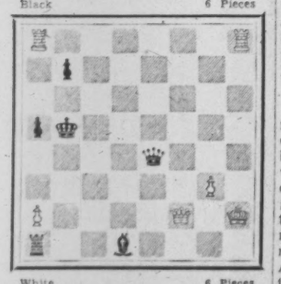
**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2391. Q-Q7
No. 2392. 1. P-Kt4 QxP
2. Kt-B5 1 BxP
2. R-B3ch'

End-Game No. 584. Black wins: 1 RxKt (Black); 2 BxR, QxBch; 3 KxQ, KtxQPch; 4 K-Kt4, B-Bch; 5 K-R4, Kt-B6 mate.

**End-Game No. 585**

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

R6R/1p6/8/pk6/4q3/6P1/P4QiK/r2b4

Black to play and win.

(Thierng-Schlechter. The latter wins quickly.)

**Ventnor Tournament Book**

The 1941 Ventnor City Invitation Chess Tournament is now properly commemorated in book form. Once again Roy Dessauer, 4 South Quincy Avenue, Ventnor, New Jersey, has undertaken to duplicate his efforts with the 1940 invitation tournament.

All of the games, with annotations by the players themselves, are printed, with interesting and informative matter dealing with the players. Ventnor chess supporters.

Those who wish copies may secure them from Mr. Dessauer for $1. There are 64 pages, neatly printed, with a paper cover.

**Composing Tourney**

The chess column of the New York Post under the expert direction of H. R. Bigelow, announces an "Informal Two-Mover Tournament. There are no thematic limitations. Entries may be sent up to the first of the year. Book prizes have been offered by Alain White and F. Damage.

**Hesse Pennsylvania Champion**

The Labor Day week end was used by 16 Pennsylvania players to contest the annual championship tournament, at the Americus Hotel, Allentown. K. Erdeky, of Pittsburgh, and Herman Hesse, of Bethlehem, won their respective sections, and in the play-off, Hesse was triumphant. W. H. Steckel, of Greenville, and C. H. Buck, of Bethlehem, were second in their sections, and Steckel won the play-off for third place.

Jack MacDonough, of Stroudsburg and Herbert Buck, of Bethlehem, tied for the lead in the Minor Tournament.

**Ventnor Game**

This game was awarded a prize as one of the two Best Played Games. Bernstein allowed his position to be weakened, believing that he had good attacking chances. A concluding combination proved he was right.

**Zukertort**

| Bern'tein White | Mengarini Black | Bern'tein White | Mengarini Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 16 B-R3 | Kt-K2 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-Q3 | 17 P-KKt4 | P-K5 |
| 3 P-Q4 | Kt-B3 | 18 K-B4 | BxKt |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt5 | 19 PxKB | PxKtP |
| 5 B-Kt2 | P-K4 | 20 PxKtP | B-B2 |
| 6 P-Q5 | Kt-K2 | 21 B-Q4 | P-B4 |
| 7 Castles | Q-Q2 | 22 PxPep | KtxP |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | P-QKt3 | 23 P-Kt5 | Kt(B3)-K4 |
| 9 Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt3 | 24 Kt-K6 | KR-B |
| 10 Q-Kt5 | B-K2 | 25 KtxP | KxKt |
| 11 B-Kt3 | Castles KR | 26 KBxKt | RxP |
| 12 QxQ | KtxQ | 27 B-Kt5 | R-B2 |
| 13 Kt-K | P-KB4 | 28 R-B6 | R-Q |
| 14 P-B3 | B-R4 | 29 RxP | Resigns |
| 15 Kt-Q3 | B-B3 | | |

**St. Louis Game**

This game, from the St. Louis Open Championship, is highly praised in the current Chess Review. Erich Marchand, one of the prime movers behind the tournament, demonstrates that he can turn out a creditable performance.

**Zukertort-Reti**

| Marchand White | Rauch Black | Marchand White | Rauch Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-QB4 | 21 P-QKt4 | Kt-Q5 |
| 2 P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 R-B2 | P-QR3 |
| 3 B-Kt2 | P-Q4 | 23 B-B | Kt-K4 |
| 4 P-B4 | P-K3 | 24 Kt1xKt | RxKt |
| 5 P-Q4 | BPxP | 25 R-B7 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 KtxP | B-Kt5ch | 26 QR-B | KR-K |
| 7 B-Q2 | BxBch | 27 R-Kt7 | P-QKt4 |
| 8 KtxB | Castles | 28 R(B)-B7 | B-B |
| 9 Castles | Q-Kt3 | 29 R-Kt6 | Kt-K5 |
| 10 KKt-Kt3 | Kt-B3 | 30 Kt-B6 | Kt-Q7 |
| 11 PxP | PxP | 31 Kt-K7ch | K-B |
| 12 Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 32 KtxP | B-K3 |
| 13 Q-Q2 | KR-K | 33 B-Kt2 | Kt-B5 |
| 14 P-Kt | Kt-Kt5 | 34 R(Kt6)-Kt7 | |
| 15 P-QR3 | Kt-R3 | | KtxRP |
| 16 Kt(B3)-Q4 | Kt-K5 | 35 Kt-B4 | B-B5 |
| 17 Q-R5 | QxQ | 36 Kt-Q5 | KR-B |
| 18 KtxQ | P-QKt3 | 37 RxPch | K-K |
| 19 Kt(R5)-B6 | B-Q2 | 38 R(Kt7)-K7ch | Resigns |
| 20 KR-B | Kt(R3)-B4 | | |

## Sport Siftings

U. of Iowa football players take Friday workouts at old Stagg Field in Chicago two more times this season . . . next Friday en route to Purdue and Nov. 7 en route to Illinois . . . the Indiana (homecoming) game at Iowa on Nov. 1 begins at 2 p. m.; but the kickoff for the Minnesota game at Iowa Nov. 15 starts at 1:30 p. m.

* * *

Tony Butkovich, Illinois sophomore halfback, expects to be a candidate for the basketball and baseball teams. He won freshman wrestling numerals last year, qualified in the shotput in the 1940 interscholastic and led Lewistown to the State basketball tournament . . . When Illinois and Dartmouth play ice hockey in Chicago Arena Dec. 22 it is said it will be the first intercollegiate ice hockey match in Chicago . . . Dartmouth will appear in the Illinois rink Dec. 23 after the Notre Dame basketball game, which will make a big night.

## MacMitchell Betters Course Mark at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18 (AP)—Capt. Les MacMitchell tore nearly a minute off the six-mile cross-country course record here yesterday as his N. Y. U. harriers defeated Yale, 27 to 32.

MacMitchell, who won by nearly 200 yards, was timed in 26m., which was 58 seconds better than the previous mark.

Leroy Schwartzkopf, Yale star who was runner-up, also came in under the previous record, being clocked in 26m., 32s.

## College Football

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Oct. 17**

**East**

Duquesne 7, St. Vincent 0.
Franklin and Marshall 7, Moravian 6.
Villanova 14, Baylor 6.
West Chester Tea. 13, Penn Military 0.
West Virginia Tech 10, Bluefield 0.
Grove City 2, Alliance College 0.
Providence 25, St. Anselm 19.
Hartwick 6, Ithaca 6.
Bergen Junior 26, Marianpolis (Conn) 7.
Georgetown 25, George Washington 0.

**Midwest**

Ripon 26, Beloit 0.
Grand Rapids 16, Hope 6.
Grinnell 20, Parsons 0.
Emporia Tea 10, Southwestern (Kan) 0.
Bethel 7, McPherson 0.
St. Thomas 32, Concordia (Minn) 0.
Wayne (Neb) 7, Hastings 0.
Wittenberg 27, Marietta 0.
Warrensburg (Mo) Tea. 0, Cape Girardeau (Mo) Tea 0 (tie).
Youngstown 48, Oklahoma City 7.
Doane 20, Tarkio 6.
Ohio Northern 27, Capital 6.
Midland 23, Central (Ia) 13.
Missouri Valley 24, William Jewell 0.

**South**

Louisville 13, Transylvania 0.
Miami 21, Rollins 0.
Middle Tennessee Teachers 26, Gordon 0.
Tampa 37, Erskine 0.
Austin Peay 13, U. of Tennessee Jr. Col. 0.
Mississippi Southern 20, Millsaps 0.
Russellville (Ark.) Tech 6, Arkansas T. 0.
Roanoke 12, High Point 6.
Catawba 20, Appalachian 19.
Howard 7, Chattanooga 7 (tie).
Memphis Teachers 7, Union University 6.
East Tennessee T. 13, Tusculum 0.
Presbyterian 13, Newberry 7.
Milligan 18, Carson-Newman 6.
Marion Institute 13, South Georgia College 13 (tie).
Emory and Henry 41, Union College 7.

**Southwest**

Texas A. & I 14, Southwest Texas State 6.
North Texas State 38, Stephen F. Austin 0.

**Rocky Mountains**

College of Idaho 14, Idaho (Southern Branch) 6.
Greeley State 7, Montana State 6.

**Far West**

Hardin-Simmons 7, San Jose State 7 (tie).
Loyola (Los Angeles) 20, Texas Mines 6.
Williamette 33, Whittier 7.
College of the Pacific 7, Calif. Aggies 0.
California Polytechnic 14, La Verne College 0.

## Miners Toss 61, Complete 32 But Lose Game, 6-20

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (AP)—Texas Mines of El Paso may have set an intercollegiate record for passes thrown in one football game as it lost to Loyola of Los Angeles 6-20 last night.

With Capt. Owen Price doing most of the chucking, Mines threw 61 passes and completed 32. Six were intercepted, however, and two of these were converted into Loyola touchdowns.

Sports writers couldn't find anything in the record books even approaching the Miners' flurry. The books listed 72 as the greatest number by both teams in one game. In 1939, Hardin-Simmons of Texas threw 37 and West Texas Teachers 35. Loyola tried only six last night.

## New Drive for Grid Team

Wide World

**Fort Ord Football Team Workout**

**FORT ORD, Calif.—The football eleven of Fort Ord prepares an attack which probably will be disallowed by the officials when the team plays its 1941 schedule. Fort Ord tied San Jose State College in its opening encounter, 6 to 6.**

## Early-Season Attendance Averages 16,000 a Game

**Southwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSTON, Texas—Exceeding even the wildest dreams of Southwest Conference athletic business managers, Southwest Conference football teams are drawing the largest early season crowds in history, and indications are the seven teams will play before 1,000,000 fans this season. This would better the season attendance record, set last year, by 250,000.

The 1,000,000 estimate is based on attendance figures on the first three Saturdays of the season, and does not take into consideration attendance at any post-season Bowl games to which one or several Southwest teams may be invited.

In the first 18 games of the season, including only two Conference contests which are usually the big drawing cards, the Southwest teams have attracted 288,400 grid fans, or an average of 16,000 a game. The Southwest teams attracted 98,500 fans at the five games played out of this section, indicating that teams from this section have better than average drawing power outside their own followers. Thirty-one games remain on the schedule at which crowds of between 25,000 and 45,000 will attend a dozen or more

**Many Good Teams**

The athletic business managers say the high attendance figure is proof that a good football team will always draw a large crowd. In Texas, Texas A. & M., Baylor, Texas Christian, Rice and Southern Methodist the Southwest is regarded as the strongest football section of the nation this season. All except S. M. U. were unbeaten up to Oct. 17.

The University of Texas Longhorns, Conference favorites, are drawing the biggest crowds. Eighty thousand fans have seen them chalk up three victories and extend their winning streak for two seasons to seven games. The Longhorns have a good chance of bettering the attendance mark set by Texas A. & M. last season. Last year 263,000 saw the Cadets play 11 games, including the Cotton Bowl tilt against Fordham University.

**Could Pack Big Stadium**

The only regret Southwest Conference schools have is that there is not a stadium that will seat at least 70,000 spectators. They believe it would be packed at least two if not three games: Rice vs. Texas at Austin, Oct. 25; Texas vs. S. M. U. at Dallas, Nov. 4, and Texas vs. Texas A. & M. at College Station, Nov. 27.

Last Saturday 135,900 fans saw the six games in which Southwest teams played. Of this number 46,000 attended the Texas-Oklahoma game in Dallas, the high for the season.

Attendance will fall off this week end (Oct. 18), but mainly because only five games will be played. An estimated 100,000 will see Baylor play Villanova at Philadelphia, Texas A. & M. and Texas Christian at Fort Worth, Arkansas and Texas at Austin, Rice and Louisiana State at Baton Rouge and S. M. U. and Alabama Poly at Birmingham.

J. H.

## Sports Around the Hub

**Providence Man Heads N. E. G. A.**

Ralph Rooks of Providence is the new head of the New England Golf Association. He was elected president to succeed Samuel N. Pierson of Stamford, Conn., during the annual meeting at the Harvard Club of Boston last evening.

Vice-presidents are Melville P. Merritt of Boston, president of the Masschusetts Golf Association, and Joel F. Sheppard of Dover, N. H. Raynor M. Gardiner of Boston was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to hold the New England amateur championship on July 27-30, starting on a Monday instead of the usual Wednesday opening. No course has been selected, but it will be held in either Vermont or Maine.

* * *

Dartmouth's soccer team yesterday blanked Harvard on the Crimson's own field near the Business School. The Big Green scored twice, Dick Deane, right inside, scoring first after 2m. and 40s. of play in the third period. John Earle, substitute left inside, made the other goal midway through the final period. The Dartmouth freshman team also blanked the Crimson freshmen, 3-0.

* * *

In freshman football yesterday at Newton, the Dartmouth freshmen defeated the Boston College yearlings, 6 to 0 . . . Harvard's varsity cross-country team stopped Holy Cross 21 to 48 on the Charles River course . . . Crimson freshman harriers also won an easy victory yesterday over the H. C. yearlings, 26 to 38.

## Water Boy Goes In to Throw Passes; Eight of 13 Completed for 93 Yards

CLAREMONT, Calif., Oct. 18 (AP)—Hey, coach, would you let your water boy throw forward passes in today's game?

Coach Earl (Fuzz) Merritt of Pomona College would—and it pays dividends.

Billy Kern of San Francisco weighed only 149 pounds. So for three weeks he carried bottles and towels. Then, one night, the scrubs had only three backs available. Merritt asked Kern to step in and throw a few passes.

Coach Merritt pinched himself to make sure he was seeing what he was seeing. Kern rifled passes with amazing accuracy.

Two days later, Pomona lost to Whittier, but then, Coach Merritt didn't put Kern into the contest until the last five minutes.

What did Kern do? He tossed 13 passes, and eight were completed for 93 yards. He carried the ball three times for 20 yards. His last drive, with six out of eight passes completed, was good for 73 yards before the final gun stopped him.

Billy Kern is eating with the regulars now.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Temple beat Michigan State, 21-19; Detroit edged out Manhattan, 6-0.

**Three Years Ago**

Pie Traynor re-signed as manager of Pittsburgh Pirates. Phillies gave Chuck Klein and Pinky Whitney permission to make deals for themselves.

**College Soccer**

*By the Associated Press*

Dartmouth 2, Harvard 0
Dartmouth Fresh. 3, Harvard Fresh. 0
Yale 1, Amherst 1 (tie).

## Former Iowa Grid Greats Will Return

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The unbeaten football squad of 1921, Big Ten champion and claimant to the mythical national title, is preparing to line up once more at the University of Iowa.

The famous Hawkeyes will rally for their 20th reunion here during the homecoming festivities Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Glenn Devine of the athletic department has announced. The 40 squad members will be invited to return.

**Gaps Will Appear**

Gaps will appear here and there in the lineup—one tackle and several other men probably can't return—but between seven and 10 of the 13 major letter men and numerous other squad members are expected, Devine declared. They will appear at the Friday evening pep meeting and will be introduced between halves of the Indiana-Iowa football game.

Hawkeyes of 1921 won all seven games. In the conference, they bowled over Illinois at homecoming, 14-2; Purdue, 13-6; Minnesota (at Gopher homecoming), 41-7 when Aubrey Devine made 29 points; Indiana, 41-0; and Northwestern, 14-0.

**Whipped Notre Dame**

They whipped Notre Dame, 10-7, in the classic at Iowa City, ending a 20-game Irish winning streak and strengthening their claim to the mythical national championship. Knox was beaten in a warm-up game, 52-14.

Letter men who are expected back include Aubrey Devine of Pasadena, Calif., quarterback; Glenn Devine of Iowa City, halfback; Dr. Chester Mead of Bakersfield, Calif., guard; Fred (Duke) Slater of Chicago, Ill., tackle; Craven Shuttleworth of Cedar Rapids, halfback; Dr. Max Kadesky of Dubuque, end; and Glenn Miller of Waterloo, halfback.

Lester Belding of Mitchell, S. D., end; Paul Minick of Mexico, Mo., guard; Leo Kriz of Piedmont, Calif., John Heldt of California, and Gordon Locke of Philadelphia, Pa., are others who will come if possible. John Thompson, tackle, passed on in 1939.

## By-Plays

**Football**

When the college football season of 1940 came to a close there was considerable speculation as to what the season of 1941 would bring forth. The world situation was so uncertain that there was doubt about the colleges being able to carry on successfully.

The selective service draft did take quite a number of varsity players. Some others went into defense work; but it is already quite apparent that while a few stars who would have been playing this year but for the above-named conditions are missing, new ones are coming up to take their places. In fact we believe that there will be just as many high-grade players this fall as ever.

**Still a Question**

The season is still only in its infancy and which teams will head their respective leagues, and the Nation, is yet very much a question. Upsets are occurring every week end and by the time the last big game is played we predict more than one of the present favorites will have joined the also ran.

The biggest surprise to us to date was the defeat of Stanford and its famous T formation. While this one defeat does not mean that the T formation is not just as good as it was last year, it does show that it is not as potent as some thought it was and chances are that other coaches will not take it up to the extent that many believed they would.

The newest form of attack that has come to our attention is the Y formation which Ossie Solem is teaching at Syracuse this fall. In this the center faces his own backfield when passing the ball. This has been tried before, but with so little success that it was soon given up and we shall be very much surprised if this new formation meets with enough success to warrant its continuance beyond this fall. We certainly don't expect to see any other coaches adopting it.

**Plunging Fullback**

That the plunging fullback who can gain a few yards on his own momentum is still one of the chief assets of a championship team is being proved by the work of Bert Stiff of Pennsylvania. He is not only an asset on account of the yardage he gains himself, but he forces the defense to tighten up and so adds to the effectiveness of the open game. Why more coaches do not devote more time to trying to develop this kind of a player has puzzled us for some time.

The season is rapidly approaching the traditional games which mean so much to the followers of those colleges that have them, and while few of them will determine either local championships or national titles, they will no doubt furnish plenty of interesting football. And when the season is over we believe that it will have produced as exciting football as the colleges have ever engaged in.

G. M. R. H.

**College Cross-Country**

*By the Associated Press*

Harvard 21, Holy Cross 48
Harvard Fresh. 18, Holy Cross Fresh. 45.
New York U. 37, Yale 32
New York U. Fresh. 18, Yale Fresh. 45
Coast Guard Academy 15, Amherst 40
Princeton Fresh. 16, Penn. Fresh. 49

## 'Thursday Club' Members Vote for Continuance

By A. Linde Fowler

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Among the golfing organizations of one sort or another which have been in existence a long time is one known as "The Thursday Club," originated in 1908 by four congenial companions who derived so much pleasure over their weekly sessions that in 1908 they invited four friends to join up, four more in 1911 and from that time on kept expanding until they had a club of just over 30 members, with a maximum always under 40 and no desire for further expansion.

The reason for bringing up the subject of "The Thursday Club" at this particular time is that its founder, Charles H. Cross, former president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, recently passed on, and the question then confronting the members was whether to continue the organization or disband. Linked with this decision was the matter of what, in this contingency, were the wishes of the man who founded the club and directed its affairs over so many years with a dictatorial hand. The vote was to continue, and that decision, the writer has reason to believe, was what the club's founder hoped would happen.

**Private Affair**

As far as the general golfing public is concerned, "The Thursday Club" has little meaning, or none at all, being strictly a private affair and not in that category of so many organizations which have found golf a happy medium for their athletic activities, such as the numerous trade organizations, i. e., automobile, wool, metal, shoe and leather, hotel and purveyors, paint and oil and so on down the line. Most of these organizations have courted publicity, rather than shunned it.

"The Thursday Club", contrarywise, has been a shrinking violet on publicity and organization unique in other respects. Its ranks have been made up of men in many walks of life, professional, business, financial; its membership comprised largely, over the years, of individuals who have held posts of prominence in their respective fields, some of whom have wielded large influence in business, civic and even in political affairs.

But one of the factors which has made the club unique is the way in which its members have been dominated and domineered over, for 34 years, by one man, the aforesaid Charles H. Cross, affectionately labelled by his fellow members as "The Czar." A notable example was provided earlier this season of the loyalty of members to the club and "The Czar."

**At Brae Burn**

"The Thursday Club," as the name denotes, is a society whose members forgather every Thursday from mid-May to late September for golf, followed by dinner and some form of indoor evening recreation, either at the golf club or some other designated place. It so happened that one Thursday last June, when the weekly session was scheduled for Brae Burn, there was a gale and rainstorm, anything but golfing weather. A smattering of the members showed up. They discussed the advisability of calling it off for the day, until one of the members, more familiar than the others with the past history of the club, remarked that in 34 years there never had been a complete cancellation of a scheduled Thursday tournament.

Well, you can imagine what happened. Out in the wet and the wind went seven intrepids, among them a hardy Everett Litchfield who, like Mr. Cross, had been a president of the Massachusetts Golf Association. The others were Jerome T. Turrell, starter of Massachusetts state championship tournaments for some years past; Robert Dunkle, whose father had been a Thursday Club member as far back as 1913; Gordon Cameron, Edward Lotz, George Miller and William Dennison. They wouldn't let "The Czar" down.

As for "Czar" Cross, the manner in which he handled these weekly sessions, first at the golf course and later at dinner and whatever form the evening recreation took, was something that had to be seen and heard to be appreciated. His word was law. He made up all the foursome groups on the golf course and was equally the master of ceremonies in the evening. Anybody who entered a word of objection was squelched.

**Ruled With Iron Hand**

Even on the golf course, supporter of the U. S. G. A. as he always was as an official of the M. G. A., he inaugurated new rules for "The Thursday Club" as he saw fit, governed by existing conditions. If anybody objected to his rulings, they were "out of order," and often their objections were premeditated, just for the fun of being called down. They loved it. Being squelched by "The Czar," on the golf course, in the locker room, the clubhouse or wherever they assembled for the evening, was one of the tidbits of membership.

In voting to continue the organization, the members realize that in some measure its character will change, and it already has, to the effect that it will now have a president, rather than a "Czar," along with other regular officers, including vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. It might be mentioned that one of its members, and the only one who is not an active participant in its meetings, is Bobby Jones.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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 300,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 676,010 |
| 1941 volume to date | 113,219,092 |
| 1940 volume to date | 161,238,715 |

## Stock Market Steady; Some Leaders Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Borrowing courage from Friday's rally, the stock market moved on an even keel today although certain leaders felt the force of week end lightening of speculative accounts.

Trimming of holdings against the possibility of new crises arising before Monday was not much of a factor in general trends but it put pressure on a few individual issues, notably Westinghouse Electric which gave up about a point.

Fair stability was shown by the Steels, Motors, Aviations, Utilities and Rails and each group boasted some fractional gains near the final hour. Receiving support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, Dow Chemical, Western Union, and Great Northern pfd.

The market's recovery yesterday in the face of alarms created by the torpedo attack on the destroyer Kearny and increased tension in U. S.-Japanese relations was pleasing to analysts, who suggested it denoted an improved line of resistance after a fairly continuous decline since the start of the month.

### Bond Market Steady

Bond prices steadied today, gains outnumbering declines toward the final hour but with most price changes in minor fractions.

Speculative rails were moderately active in the stock exchange, trading mostly unchanged to a shade higher.

Long-term U. S. Treasuries were 1/32 to 3/32 of a point higher in over-the-counter markets, although the governments were idle on the stock exchange.

Best corporate volume in the bond market went to American Telephone 3s, active all week, sales approached the $1,500,000 mark, face value, with transfer of a large block unchanged from the previous close.

Among domestic bonds bringing slightly higher prices were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Shell Union 2½s, Wabash first 5s of '39, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Southern Pacific 3⅜s.

Fractional lower quotations were posted for Northern Pacific 4s, Milwaukee Railroad 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s.

The foreign list was quiet, German 5½s of '65 losing a shade along with Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40.

## Frazer Would Limit Auto Production To Light Weight Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph W. Frazer, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, said he had presented to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board a proposal that automobile production be limited as soon as possible to the lightest weight car normally produced by each manufacturer.

Setting this forth as the principal point in a 14-point plan to reduce civilian consumption of vital defense materials, Mr. Frazer told a press conference that the Government must answer the questions: "Is this a real emergency or is it a lot of politics? Are we going to face it squarely or pussyfoot around?"

The Willys-Overland manufacturer, who described his car as an example of economical production during the period of shortages, said that as an instance of how his plan would work out, General Motors would be permitted to make only Chevrolets, the Chrysler company only Plymouths, and output of other concerns would be similarly restricted.

Mr. Frazer presented the plan to SPAB on Oct. 4 and he said he understood that it was receiving careful consideration by high Government officials.

Asked what would be the reaction of other manufacturers in the automobile industry, Mr. Frazer said:

"I think the reaction of the various automobile manufacturers is still a competitive one to the extent that everyone is still looking out for his own interest so long as there is a chance to wiggle something out of the Government."

## Railroad Earnings Above 1940 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eighty-eight Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $396,976,910 in September, compared with $311,835,231 in September, 1940, and $361,524,594 in September, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The association said the 88 reporting carriers represented 81.5 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

Freight revenues of the 88 railroads amounted to $333,157,318 compared with $256,128,465 in September, 1940, and $297,290,777 in September, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $36,887,677 compared with $30,330,339 in September, 1940, and $50,202,646 in September, 1930.

## Asbestos Makers Face FTC Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission annbounced it had issued a complaint charging 19 corporations with agreeing to prevent competition in the sale of certain materials. The companies manufacture low pressure asbestos covering and the materials used to produce it.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55¾ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | Oct 17 |
| 51¾ | 44 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Oct 16 |
| 8⅛ | 5⅛ | Adams Exp (.15) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Oct 17 |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 2 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| 45 | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 4 | 39¾ | 38⅜ | 39¾ | +1⅜ |
| ⅜ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Oct 17 |
| 5 | 3 | Alaska Jun | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 9½ | 5½ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | Oct 17 |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 25⅜ | 18 | Alleg Lud (1½g) | 6 | 21⅛ | 20¾ | 21 | Oct 17 |
| 11¼ | 7¼ | Allen Ind (¾g) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 167½ | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 2 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ | − ¾ |
| 13 | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Oct 16 |
| 14¾ | 11¾ | Allied M (⅝g) | 3 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 8 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 86¼ | 71⅝ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | + ½ |
| 37 | 25¾ | Allis-Ch Mfg(1g | 4 | 28½ | 27¾ | 28½ | + ¾ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | Oct 16 |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 20 | 10 | Amal Lea pf ¾k | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Sep 25 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 55½ | 55 | 55 | |
| 19¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.90g) | 9 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | Oct 17 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 2 | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | + ⅜ |
| 9¾ | 8½ | Am Bk N (.20g) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5¼ | Am Bosch | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Oct 17 |
| 29 | 29½ | Am Br Sh(1.40g) | 9 | 30½ | 29¾ | 30⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| 96¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 2 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | + 1 |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 177 | 177 | 177 | Oct 16 |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 17 | 28⅜ | 24⅝ | 26½ | +1¾ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 2 | 63½ | 62 | 63½ | +2 |
| 23⅛ | 18⅛ | Am Ch & C 1.20g | 1 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Sep 17 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Oct 17 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Col'type(.60) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Oct 16 |
| 9¾ | 4⅜ | Am Comm Al | 2 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 9¼ | Am Crys Sug(1¼g) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 1¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Oct 16 |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 24⅜ | 11⅞ | Am FP $6 pf .90k | 3 | 20¼ | 19½ | 20¼ | + ¾ |
| 28¾ | 14¾ | Am FP $7pf 1.05k | 4 | 24⅝ | 23¾ | 24¾ | +1 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (3g) | 2 | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 24 | Am Hide & Lea | 3 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Oct 16 |
| 51¼ | 44⅛ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | Oct 17 |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 30½ | 20 | Am Ice pf(1½e) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Oct 9 |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 9 | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Oct 17 |
| 50 | 43 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Oct 9 |
| 17⅛ | 10⅜ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loco pf 5½k | 1 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | Oct 17 |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.74g) | 2 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | Oct 16 |
| 6⅛ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Oct 17 |
| 22⅜ | 15¼ | Am Metal (¾g) | 3 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | − ¼ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 46¾ | 30 | AP&L $6 pf 51¼k | 2 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | Oct 17 |
| 39 | 24 | AP&L $5pf 43¾k | 3 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Am Rad&S(.45g) | 6 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11¾ | Am R Mill(1.05g) | 7 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Saf R (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 10⅜ | 7⅛ | Am Seating(½g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Oct 17 |
| 45⅜ | 34 | Am Sm & R(2g) | 5 | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38¾ | +1 |
| 155 | 138⅞ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 150⅜ | 150⅜ | 150⅜ | Oct 17 |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Oct 17 |
| 28½ | 19 | Am St Fd(1¼g) | 4 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | +1 |
| 11½ | 9⅜ | Am Stores (¾g) | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 9 | Am Stove (.90g) | 3 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | Oct 17 |
| 22⅜ | 11 | Am Sug R (⅝g) | 6 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | + ¼ |
| 96 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ½ |
| 19⅝ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | Oct 17 |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 10 | 152 | 151⅜ | 152 | + ¾ |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68¼ | Oct 17 |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 3 | 150⅞ | 150½ | 150½ | Oct 16 |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ⅛ |
| 29½ | 24 | Am Viscose (1g) | 15 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 116¾ | 113⅜ | Am Viscos pf (5) | 1 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | Oct 16 |
| 7¼ | 3½ | Am Water Wks | 8 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 99¼ | 82 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Oct 14 |
| 8⅝ | 5½ | Am Woolen | 13 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 81¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7k) | 7 | 72½ | 73¼ | 72½ | +2½ |
| 8 | 3 | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 63¾ | 46½ | Am Zpr pf (3¾k) | 2 | 48½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | Oct 10 |
| 30 | 22¼ | Anaconda (1½g) | 23 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26 | + ½ |
| 17¼ | 11¼ | Anchor-H (.20g) | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (¾g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Oct -3 |
| 12⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Oct 17 |
| 33¾ | 26 | Arch-DM (1.35g) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | − ¾ |
| 112⅛ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | Oct 14 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 70¼ | 47½ | Arm Ill pr pf1½g | 4 | 65⅜ | 65 | 65 | Oct 17 |
| 72 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | ½ | 72 | ½ | Sep 18 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Armstrong 1¼g | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 9¾ | 6⅞ | Arnold C (.5g) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | Oct 15 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Artloom (.52½g) | 8 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | Oct 16 |
| 10⅞ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 2 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 83 | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 3 | 85 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | Oct 9 |
| 102½ | 87 | Assd D 2 pf(14g) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Oct 2 |
| 33¼ | 23 | Associates (2) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | Oct 16 |
| 31⅜ | 18 | Atch T&SF (2g) | 8 | 28⅜ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | + ⅜ |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&S Fpf(5) | 6 | 65 | 64¼ | 64¾ | + ½ |
| 28¼ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 7 | 24 | 13½ | 24 | + ⅜ |
| 39 | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 11 | 42½ | 39½ | 42¼ | +3½ |
| 53 | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 11 | 54 | 52½ | 54 | +3¼ |
| 24⅜ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 10 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 111⅛ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Oct 15 |
| 7½ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (⅛g) | 68 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Oct 17 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (2½g) | 1 | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Oct 15 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Oct 16 |
| 3¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 17 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 4 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | + ¾ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | − ¼ |
| 8½ | | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 13½ | 7 | Barber As (1½e) | 6 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Barker Bros ½g | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Oct 14 |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall (.45g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 24⅞ | 16½ | Bath Ir Wks ¾g | 3 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ⅜ |
| 31¾ | 25⅜ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 1 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 27⅜ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Oct 16 |
| 104½ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Sep 10 |
| 106 | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Oct 14 |
| 104 | 103 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 103 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 104 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 2 | 119 | 118 | 118 | Oct 8 |
| 8½ | 7 | Beid-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 32⅞ | Bendix Av (4g) | 6 | 37 | 36⅛ | 37 | +1 |
| 20 | 13⅝ | Benef Ind (1½g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅜ |
| 57 | 30 | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 3 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | Oct 6 |
| 43⅜ | 26½ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 3 | 29⅜ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 89½ | 59⅞ | Beth Steel (4.45g) | 6 | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ | + ⅛ |
| 131½ | 119½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 15 | 62¼ | 61 | 62¼ | +1⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 23¼ | Bigelow S (3g) | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | Oct 17 |
| 23⅞ | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Oct 17 |
| 19¼ | 6⅝ | Blaw-Kn (.45g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13½ | Bliss & L (¾g) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 24⅞ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 38 | 20¼ | 19⅜ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 35 | 25⅛ | Bohn Al&B 1½g | 4 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | Oct 17 |
| 21⅞ | 17⅜ | Borden Co (.80g) | 6 | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 16 | Borg-Warn 1.30g | 3 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Oct 17 |
| 30⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Brew Corp(.30g) | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Oct 14 |
| 12⅜ | 8½ | Bridgeport B ¾g | 3 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18 | Briggs Mfg 1½g | 20 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18½ | Oct 17 |
| 41 | 26½ | Briggs & St 2½g | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Oct 17 |
| 45⅛ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Oct 17 |
| 2⅝ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Oct 14 |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Bkly-Man Tr | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Oct 17 |
| 14¼ | 10 | Bkly Un Gas | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Oct 17 |
| 23½ | 16 | Bruns-Bal (1½g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Oct 17 |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Bucyrus-E (.65g) | 14 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 5¼ | 3½ | budd Mfg | 4 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 8½ | 5½ | Budd Wheel .45g | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 21⅛ | Bullard (1½g) | 3 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 35⅝ | 27½ | Bullova Wat (2a) | 2 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 15¼ | Burling (.95g) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 56½ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | Oct 15 |
| 9¾ | 7⅜ | Burr Add (.70g) | 6 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 4¼ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 5 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30g) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 19⅝ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(¼g) | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24⅜ | 16⅜ | Calif Pack (1½) | 13 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Oct 2 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Calumet&H(¾g) | 4 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Camp Wy (1.10g) | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | Oct 16 |
| 17½ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | Canadian Pacific | 15 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1½g) | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Oct 16 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl (2g) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | Oct 6 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 87¾ | 43 | Case (J I) Co(3e) | 3 | 79 | 78 | 79 | +3 |
| 50⅜ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 2 | 42 | 41¾ | 42 | +1 |
| 29¾ | 18⅞ | Celanese (1½g) | 12 | 23½ | 22¼ | 23½ | +1½ |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 15½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 3 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16½ | Oct 17 |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Oct 17 |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Oct 9 |
| 14⅝ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2½ | Century Rib M | 2 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Oct 16 |
| 34⅞ | 27 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 6 | 32 | 31¼ | 32 | +1 |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Chain Belt 1½g | 2 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | Oct 17 |
| 22½ | 17½ | Champ P & F 1g | 2 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | Oct 16 |
| 18 | 11½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Oct 17 |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 19 | 35¼ | 35 | 35 | − ¼ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Oct 16 |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Oct 17 |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Oct 16 |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅛ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 2 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Chi Great West | 5 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 28 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (1¼e) | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu (1½g) | 3 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Oct 17 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 51¾ | 51⅝ | 51¾ | Oct 17 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | − ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 16 |
| 9¾ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab(1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | − ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 10¾ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Sep 20 |
| 3 | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Oct 16 |
| 72½ | 53¼ | Chrysler (4½g) | 23 | 58¾ | 55 | 55⅝ | +1¼ |
| 10⅜ | 8⅝ | City I & F (.90g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 4½ | 2½ | City Stores | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Oct 15 |
| 40½ | 30¼ | Clark Eq (2½g) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 33⅜ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br 1.20g | 2 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| 43½ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 1 | 37½ | 36¾ | 37½ | +1 |
| 30⅞ | 28½ | Cluett Peab (2g) | 3 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (2½g) | 2 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | + ½ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (2) | 2 | 62 | 61¼ | 61¼ | −1¼ |
| 16¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (.55a) | 7 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | Oct 17 |
| 104¾ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | Oct 16 |
| 30¼ | 17¾ | Collins & A 2¾g | 10 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | + ½ |
| 20 | 14 | Col F & I (1a) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Oct 13 |
| 21¾ | 14¾ | Col Br A (1.35g) | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Oct 17 |
| 21 | 14¼ | Col Br B (1.35g) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Oct 17 |
| 4⅞ | 2 | Col G&E (.10g) | 14 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | |
| 82⅛ | 64⅛ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 64⅜ | 64⅛ | 64¼ | Oct 17 |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 4 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 28½ | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | Oct 16 |
| 83 | 69¼ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ | Oct 17 |
| 31 | 21⅝ | Comi Credit (3) | 3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | − ⅛ |
| 104 | 99¾ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Oct 13 |
| 37⅞ | 27⅞ | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 13 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T ev pf(4½) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Oct 6 |
| 11⅞ | 8¾ | Comi Solv (1¼g) | 5 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 7 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 65⅝ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 4 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 30⅛ | 24¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 7 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(1.40g) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Oct 9 |
| 16⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 2 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 22½ | Cons Airc (4g) | 27 | 29⅛ | 27¾ | 29¼ | +1⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 13⅜ | 9⅝ | Cons Cop (½g) | 8 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 23⅜ | 15¾ | Cons Ed (1.40g) | 29 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | |
| 107⅜ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 5 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ | − ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | ⅛ | Con Elm Ind | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Oct 16 |
| 11 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (¾k) | 1 | 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| 31½ | 21¼ | Cons Laundries | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | Oct 16 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | Consol Oil (⅛) | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Oct 17 |
| 45½ | 30¾ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Oct 9 |
| 15⅜ | 11⅛ | Consol'n Coal pf | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 47¼ | 34 | Crown Zel (1g) | 6 | 42¾ | 43 | 43 | Oct 16 |
| 98½ | 78 | Crucible pf (5) | 3 | 80 | 79¼ | 80 | +1 |
| 72½ | 41⅞ | Cuban-Am Sug | 12 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 16½ | 11½ | Cuban-AS pf 5½ | 2 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Oct 17 |
| 25 | 18 | Cudahy Pack | 2 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | Oct 17 |
| 17⅜ | | Cuneo Pr (1⅛) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | Oct 16 |
| 45 | 26½ | Curtis Publish | 17 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 34⅜ | 21¼ | Curtis P pf(¾k) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Oct 16 |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | Curtis P p pf (3) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 24½ | Curtis-W(1g) | 25 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 15 | Curtiss-W A (2g) | 7 | 25¾ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| | | Cutler-H (1.10g) | 4 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | Oct 17 |

### D

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 3 | Davega Str(.30g) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Oct 15 |
| 18 | 14⅝ | Davega S pf(1¼) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Oct 2 |
| 11¼ | 6¼ | Davison C (.80g) | 9 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ½ |
| 28⅜ | 18⅝ | Deere & Co (2g) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 30½ | 27 | Deere pf (1.40) | 9 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 18⅜ | 13¼ | Deisel W-G (1½) | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | Oct 9 |
| 14 | 9 | Del & H

Commerce and Finance

# Brighter Outlook Seen for New Housing Under Defense Program

Business and Industry

## Babson Says Stocks Below Book Values

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK—There are half-a-dozen simple rules which every investor should consider when buying stocks. These are:

Prefer companies without debt or embarrassing preferred issues.

Prefer companies with natural resources, real property, or marketable equities.

Prefer companies with good will, trade marks, and assets which are difficult to duplicate.

Prefer companies which cater to consumers and enjoy a "repeat" business.

Prefer companies whose issues are selling for not in excess of their book value.

Prefer companies with a satisfactory earnings record.

Be sure that directors and officials are men of high character, sound judgment, with a personal financial interest in the company.

**Morgenthau's Theories**

Most readers know that the market had quite a break following the recent statement of Secretary Morgenthau regarding taking away all earnings of a company in excess of 6 per cent. If he would guarantee 6 per cent to all legitimate companies, or even guarantee the continuance of what they are earning up to 6 per cent, this would be something to discuss. To say, however, that a businessman should take all losses on existing and new enterprises and then have the profits on the one that does make good limited to 6 per cent on the capital invested is, of course, fundamentally unsound. This was the argument first used by the Russian radicals in bringing about Communism and later by Hitler and his crowd in bringing about Naziism.

I do not for a minute fear that Congress will adopt any such crazy legislation. It would be much harder on small businesses than on large businesses and be the end of new enterprises. This, I have already stated, through these columns. It, however, should be recognized that the Treasury Department is thinking along these lines. The Good Book says, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." This means that it is not what we accomplish so much as it is what we think. It is much better to think good thoughts and fail temporarily than to think wrongly and temporarily succeed. Hence, this week's message.

**Can Buy Insurance**

Investors who have their money in companies which are seeing their employees ruthlessly "organized" by the C. I. O. come to me in great distress. They attempt to show me that after companies are organized by labor leaders into closed shops they never again earn what they did when there was free bargaining between the employer and the wage workers. They also insist that it is not primarily a question of wage raises, but rather of discipline and efficiency. They claim that under a closed shop the labor leaders really rule and the efficiency greatly declines.

I tell these investors to quit their worry, give up struggling against the inevitable and gradually shift their holdings into something which will profit by this labor union move. For instance, when wages are advancing and working hours reduced, wage workers' families spend much more in the local stores. Hence, I advise selling the stock in the XYZ Manufacturing Company and buying the stock in the leading grocery store corporation which is feeding the neighborhood of the XYZ Manufacturing Company. Also some shares in the leading department stores of that community may be a purchase. Investors who have taken such advice have come out satisfactorily.

**Studying Book Values**

Cannot the same principle be used in connection with Mr. Morgenthau's threat of allowing only 6 per cent on book values? For instance, I understand that the book value of Standard Oil of Ohio is around $65 a share, while this stock is selling at only about 40. If the Government should allow 6 per cent on this $65 before any radical excess profit taxes, then certainly the investor has nothing to fear from a 6 per cent ceiling.

Other reported illustrations are American Woolen preferred with a book value of over $160 selling at about 74, and Mack Trucks with a book value of over $60 selling at around 30. I am not recommending these stocks, but I do insist that if you hold these and certain other stocks, Mr. Morgenthau should not worry you.

I prefer not to give illustrations of those stocks whose book value is less than current prices, but will give you this tip: Among such will be found the stocks of certain automobile, tobacco, airplane, soft drink, and patent medicine companies. Companies that have spent large sums in building up trade names very often suffer by having a low book value. This is not necessarily a criticism of these companies.

This column appears in nearly 400 papers with a circulation of several million readers. Yet I receive very few complaints about what I say, but I am burdened with complaints about the Government, about taxes, about Wall Street, about big business and small business. The American people have a complex on complaints. Too many are fearful for security, income, jobs, politics, war, etc. Yet the fun of life is in the striving; not in the arriving. Therefore, the message this week is not concerning Mr. Morgenthau's 6 per cent tirade; but rather I am using this as an illustration of the message, "Let us overcome our obstacles instead of fretting about them."

## *Aircraft Concern Pushes Revolutionary Housing Development*

Upper left: A Celotex "Cemesto" board panel being applied to the framing of a "Cemesto" house, one of 600 being built for defense workers by the Glenn L. Martin Company, near Baltimore, Md. Inset: Bror Dahlberg, President of the Celotex Corporation, who has worked toward the development of low-cost dwellings for wage earners for the past 10 years. Upper right: This is a Celotex "Cemesto" house at the Martin plant near Baltimore. Lower: Part of the group of 600 houses in the Martin defense housing development.

## Glenn L. Martin Co. Speeds Low-Cost Homes for Workers

*Last of four articles on how the defense emergency is breaking down resistance which has held back home building and is now changing it to one of the most progressive branches of American industry.*

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — An outstanding example of the bright new outlook in American housing is the home construction now under rapid headway in the neighborhood of the Glenn L. Martin Company at Middle River, 14 miles outside of Baltimore.

At the start of the defense program Martin had about 14,000 workmen, mostly living in Baltimore. Present plans call for a pay roll of 45,000, which without special housing would mean the crowding of about 125,000 people into already crowded Baltimore, in addition to the necessity of most of the men traveling around 30 miles a day to and from work. So it is now planned eventually to provide homes for about 125,000 people in villages spotted here and there about the Martin plants, which will in effect add up to the second largest city in Maryland and is already the largest privately financed and operated defense housing project in the country. It will be the result largely of the combined efforts of the Martin company, the John B. Pierce Foundation, and the Celotex Corporation.

**An All-Purpose Wallboard**

The basic economy in the project is the use, in lieu of the traditional construction, of a single special wallboard developed by Celotex with the co-operation of the Pierce Foundation, which is set like a curtain into a quickly and easily erected wooden frame. This board, which for the outside walls is only 1½ inches thick, takes the place of (reading from the outside of the building to the inside) two or three coats of paint, wood siding, building paper, wood sheathing, wood studs, wooden lathes, three coats of plaster, and wall paper or a couple of coats of paint.

The so-called "Cemesto" board, which is little more than layers of celotex surfaced with asbestos and cement (though the product of long and expensive research), requires no paint on either side, has the same insulating value as cork, is light, strong, fire-resistant, durable, moisture, weather and sound proof, easily bonded, capable of taking permanent exterior and interior finishes, comparatively inexpensive, and adaptable to use as curtain wall for standardized houses, custom-designed houses, pre-fabricated houses, non-prefabricated houses, big ones, little ones, factories, etc.

Roof trusses and accessories are assembled at the lot and equipment is put together in a near-by machine-shop. After the foundations are in and the material is at hand, the building can be constructed in between 35 and 40 man-hours (five men working one day) against round 200 man-hours for a comparable old-style job. The house will last as long as a similar frame-house of traditional construction or longer.

One-story high with a low ventilated attic for storage, the houses are 24 by 28 feet, containing 4½ rooms complete with tile-trimmed bath, plumbing, oil heat and electric refrigerator, water heater, stove and oven. Complete with utilities, they cost slightly over $2,000, depending on the prices of the last incoming load of material, and will sell for $2,750 to $3,000 or rent for $30 to $35 a month. However, none will be available outside of such defense projects for a long time to come, as the demand for Cemesto board for such defense-area mass housing is well in excess of capacity production.

The houses are going up in groups of 300. The construction methods were worked out with the help of the John B. Pierce Foundation, established 17 years ago to promote independent research, educational, technical and scientific work in the general field of heating, ventilation, and sanitation, particularly in the low-cost housing field. Since 1931, under Robert L. Davison, Director of Housing Research, the Foundation has been looking for a "sound, low-cost house." So far, Celotex' "Cemesto" board seems to be the only curtain wall which fills the bill, but it seems unlikely that much time will pass before other building material firms will also have similar products available.

Masonite hardboards, for instance, are being used in defense housing as well as being sent overseas for blackout buildings and for repairing air raid damage. The Pierce Foundation, Celotex, and Martin, were also assisted by Jan Porel and by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, consulting architects of New York and Chicago.

The defense housing projects mentioned in this and the previous article, including pre-fabrication, curtain-wall construction, demountable and portable housing, either privately or governmentally constructed, bid fair to revolutionize American low-cost housing because they by-pass the principal obstacles which have stood in its way.

They get round the difficulty of single-house unit construction because they are being put up in large blocks, running into the hundreds of houses on a single project.

**By-Pass Labor Restrictions**

They get round labor restrictions partly because they are government-constructed, partly because they have to be built in a hurry, partly because they are being built under the aegis of defense, partly because they are being built for workmen as well as by workmen, partly because they are being constructed mostly in the open country, whereas building labor restrictions are strongest in the cities.

They by-pass obsolete municipal building codes partly because they are being built in the country, partly because they have the defense authorities behind them. In its recent prohibition of non-defense construction SPAB called on local and state governments to suspend those building code requirements which call for "excessive amounts of critical materials."

Recently local opposition in a western Pennsylvania city to one of these defense area projects was finally swept aside when a leading OPM official flatly informed the mayor that "the government is going to build those houses whether you want them or not." At least three government departments, Commerce, Labor, and Justice, have been studying municipal building codes since 1939 to clear away regulatory debris that has been weighing on the industry and boosting costs of material and labor.

This new defense housing, lastly, by-passes the two remaining obstructions to housing advance listed in the first of these four articles—dislike of technological advance in general, and cost. The defense program has been doing this in every other field it has touched. How it will do it in the field of home-building for defense workmen is obvious.

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## Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged At 91.6 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended Oct. 11 at 91.6 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

During the past year, continues the report, average prices of commodities in the wholesale markets have risen 17.3 per cent and are at peak levels since early 1930.

Price movements during the week were quite varied in different markets. In general, prices of industrial goods not under regulation continued to rise and some farm products reversed their previous down trend, while foods and fuel declined.

Housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities rose over 1 per cent; building materials, 0.5 per cent; farm products, hides and leather products and textile products, 0.2 per cent; and chemicals and allied products advanced 0.1 per cent.

Average wholesale prices of goods declined 0.6 per cent during the week. Fuel and lighting materials dropped 0.2 per cent and metals and metal products were 0.1 per cent lower.

(1926=100)

| | Oct. 11 1941 | Oct. 4 1941 | P.C. Changes to Oct. 11, '41 from Oct. 4 1941 | Oct. 12 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commod'ies | 91.6 | 91.6 | | +17.3 |
| Farm products | 90.5 | 90.3 | + 0.2 | +36.9 |
| Foods | 89.2 | 89.7 | — 0.6 | +25.6 |
| Hides & leather | 112.6 | 112.4 | + 0.2 | +12.3 |
| Textile products | 89.1 | 89.9 | — 0.2 | +24.1 |
| Fuel & light mtls | 79.9 | 80.1 | — 0.2 | +10.5 |
| Metal & products | 98.6 | 98.7 | — 0.1 | + 2.3 |
| Bldg materials | 107.1 | 106.6* | + 0.5 | + 9.8 |
| Chem & allied | 89.8 | 89.7 | + 0.1 | +16.9 |
| Housefurnish'gs | 99.7 | 98.5 | + 1.2 | +10.8 |
| Misc commod | 85.9 | 85.0 | + 1.1 | +12.4 |
| Raw materials | 89.6 | 89.5 | + 0.1 | +26.6 |
| Semimnfd atcls | 89.7 | 90.5 | — 0.9 | +13.8 |
| Manufact prods | 93.1 | 93.1* | | +13.8 |
| Com other than farm products | 91.9 | 91.9 | | +13.9 |
| Com other than farm and foods | 92.3 | 92.1* | + 0.2 | +11.1 |

*Revised

**Army Canned Goods Bids Asked**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has asked bids on 37,000,000 pounds of canned meats to meet anticipated Army requirements for the period ending next June 30. The canned foods are used chiefly in field maneuvers.

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Nov. 19 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |

## G. E. Earnings For Nine Months Equal $1.30 Share

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Company's profit available for dividends for the first nine months of this year amounted to $37,471,681 compared with $37,094,776 for the same period last year, President Charles E. Wilson announced.

These earnings, which were equivalent to $1.30 and $1.29, respectively, a share of common stock, were after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes of approximately $82,000,000 for the nine months' period this year compared with $26,900,000 for the same period a year earlier.

Net sales billed by the company during the first nine months of this year exceeded the billing for any previous full year, amounting to $474,017,608 compared with $287,249,930 for the same period last year, an increase of 65 per cent. Orders received total $831,390,183 against $397,810,151.

## Do Stock, Bond Price Levels Indicate Fear of Inflation?

By G. R. Ericson

*Editor of the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor*

At a time when world-shaking events are taking place, the financial scene in America can be depicted as relatively unperturbed. Despite the fact that the Nazis have moved daily nearer Moscow, and Japan for some time has been hovering on the brink of hostile action, two pieces of financing, one private, one public, give evidence of investor confidence in the normal scheme of things. The American Telephone long-term issue of $90,000,000 of 2¾s is sold to the insurance companies at a record high price of 101.842 and the U. S. Government issue of $1,500,000,000 2½s is oversubscribed by $9,000,000,000 and goes to a 3 per cent premium. That "free riders" padded the subscription total does not alter the situation. If the bids mean anything, they should certainly mean that investors, savers, business men, are convinced that corporations are to be allowed to make a profit and that there is not the slightest qualm about the nation's credit.

There are times when such a statement would appear utterly palpable, redundant. But when an editor receives letters asking where to put savings bank money, at the same time declaring that the sender has no confidence in government bonds, and when opposition Congressmen point to the rising debt as evidence that the nation is marching toward a precipice, then the assertaion of otherwise obvious facts seem necessary to balance the account.

**Evidence of Confidence**

Another evidence of the citizens' faith in the future and of the future buying power of money is the steady if unspectacular sale of defense bonds. From last May to the first of this month the Government has placed $1,500,000,000 of such bonds and stamps in the hands of the public, or at the rate of $300,000,000 a month. Part of the impetus behind this distribution is, no doubt, patriotism, but, safety of principal and interest on the investment are potent factors. Some further effort in speeding up this form of loan to the government is necessary, since it serves the triple purpose of aiding the defense effort, restraining inflation and forming a backlog for post-war spending.

The action of the bond market in refusing to show material decline and the avidity of investors for fixed income-bearing securities tend to cast doubts on the continued warnings by officials and others that ruinous inflation is near. History affirms that the gilt-edge securities suffer in inflationary periods since the interest they yield buys progressively less. They are no better than a haven for capital. Yet today they are close to the top after the biggest bull market in bonds on record. Can it be that the current holders of bonds are lacking in perspective or would rather suffer current evils "than fly to others they know not of"? At any rate, preference of investors for the small but safe yield on Federals rather than for the generous returns now available from hundreds of common stocks "gives one to think," as the French say.

**The Case for Equities**

Of course, there are the time-honored reasons advanced for the purchase of inflation hedges, of which commodities, stocks and real estate are the outstanding examples. Investment services have little hesitancy in advocating such purchases, preferring, of course, stock equities. Their view, in general, is, that of the two outstanding types of inflation—(a) scarcity of goods, (b) fear of money, the former is the one to guard against since the latter is viewed as altogether unlikely.

The only partially effective means of meeting inflation is to put purchasing power where it will increase with the increase in living costs. This procedure could offset inflationary effects and might even go some distance in meeting higher taxes. And that means, the services say, the buying of good grade, dividend-paying common stocks of companies which have prospects of well-maintained earnings.

Coincident with this belief that common stocks are better than a strong box for money is the SEC move to get insurance companies to put some of their funds into equities. And only a few days ago Commissioner Edmund Burke, Jr., of the Securities Commission urged investment dealers to induce the average small investor to put some of his money in common stocks which look promising. Such official urgings, aided by investment service prognostications, together with the relatively low price level of equities today should, it appears, have some effect in creating a better market for equities. But the fact of the matter is, they don't.

**Why Yields Are Generous**

Common stocks today of what is called good to fair quality yield 6 to 10 per cent. And there is no rush to buy them up. Why? Because there are too many threats to their prospects. It isn't that companies won't be allowed to make profits. It is merely that they won't be allowed to keep them.

The company with mostly war orders will prosper as long as munitions take precedence over civilian goods. Nobody knows how long that will be. Say that a company's stock yields 6 per cent on market price, then the Federal income tax, surtax and state tax may lop off 55 per cent or more. This leaves the well-to-do investor with a puny 45 per cent of 6 per cent or a 2.70 per cent yield—not much when risks are considered. No wonder he buys tax-free municipals at 3 per cent or taxable governments.

Then, of course, there are the civilian goods producers now paying dividends but whose future is clouded by the growing incidence of priorities. These show high yields now, mute evidence of dividend casualties to come. Not alone must such concerns face scarcity of raw materials, but price ceilings, higher taxes next year, possible punitive action by the Department of Justice which blames distributors for the commodity price rises, the intransigeance of labor, the demands of the farm bloc, and the threat of a 6 per cent limit on profits. All of these throw doubts on the continuance of present fat yields or the possibility of larger returns.

Persons who would steer between Scylla and Charybdis may find it wise to choose those issues that carry a stake both in war industries and peacetime pursuits. Such a course offers the boon of an anchor to windward and represents the well-known, if unexciting, middle course.

The foregoing considerations may indicate why investors en masse are not impelled to exchange cash for stock certificates. Illustrative of this has been several instances recently of sound companies finding it difficult to finance with common stock. If the war lengthens out, higher prices for commodities are likely, but the growing Federal controls and inevitably rising tax levies promise a barrier too high for flagrant inflation.

## Oil Supplies Gain in East; Total Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinstor Harold Ickes announced that measures taken by his office had resulted in definite improvement in supplies of light fuel oil in the East.

Despite this betterment, however, he said a deficit continued in the over-all supplies of petroleum and its principal products on the Atlantic seaboard, with gasoline inventories last week 1,132,000 barrels under the corresponding week a year ago, heavy fuel oil 2,577,000 barrels below last year's level and crude oil 567,000 barrels down.

Light fuel oils, used for heating, were 1,164,000 barrels above 1940 stocks.

Mr. Ickes reported that East Coast inventories of crude oil, gasoline, heating oils and fuel oils totaled 61,528,000 barrels in the week ended Oct. 11, compared with 64,640,000 barrels in the week ended Oct. 12, 1940. The total reduction, therefore, was 3,112,000 barrels.

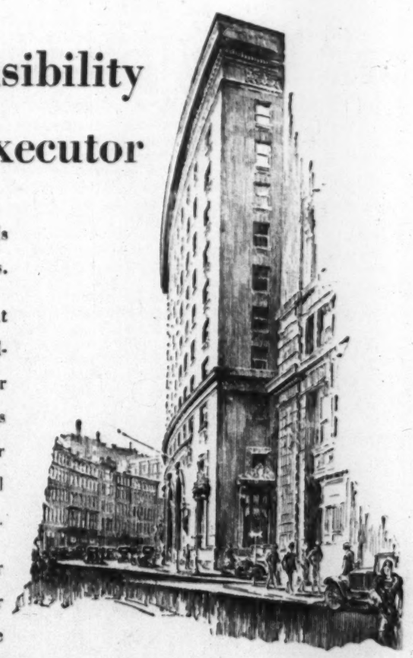
Last year's figure, the co-ordinator said, generally was regarded as being insufficient to meet future needs, because of increased civilian needs, military and other defense needs, and foreign requirements.

"The actual deficiency on the East Coast, therefore," Mr. Ickes said, "exceeds considerably the mere difference between current inventory levels and those of 1940."

He reported that restrictions on deliveries of gasoline in the East had enabled oil companies to rearrange tanker schedules so as to ship less gasoline and more heating oils.

Because of the continuing "overall deficit," the co-ordinator said, there was no change in restrictions on gasoline.

**The Great Responsibility Of Selecting An Executor**



Your selection of an Executor for your Estate is vitally important both to you and to your heirs.

The chief duty of your Executor is to carry out your wishes, as expressed in your Will, regarding the administration and distribution of your Estate. This primary duty, however, involves many technical steps. The experienced Executor tries to take these steps in a way which will obtain the greatest benefit for the beneficiaries.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Mass. Savings, Loan Groups' Assets Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — During the fiscal year recently ended the 124 co-operative banks and savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System in Massachusetts increased their resources by 3.3 per cent, according to James Twohy, Governor of the system.

Mr. Twohy paid tribute to the home-financing associations in that State, recalling that the district Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, serving New England, began operations nine years ago last week.

"Assets of the member thrift and home-finance institutions in Massachusetts now total $532,011,000, next to the highest figure for any state in the Union," said Mr. Twohy, "but this increase in size does not fully express the growing usefulness of these associations—extending their services to larger numbers of savers, investors and home owners, and co-operating with the Government in many of its defense efforts. Co-operative banks and savings and loan associations are currently making 46 per cent of the total of home loans in Massachusetts, a much larger proportion than that recorded for any other class of lender."

He based his statement on reports from Walter H. Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, which has advanced a total of $18,312,184 to its member institutions in Massachusetts since it was established as a central credit reservoir for this district in 1932. On August 31, its outstanding advances to members in this state totaled $4,241,940.

Massachusetts members of the Board of Directors of the Boston Bank are Milton A. Barrett of Fitchburg, Philip A. Damon of Pittsfield, Raymond P. Harold of Worcester, Bernard J. Rothwell of Boston, and Joseph H. Soliday of Boston. Mr. Rothwell is chairman. Member institutions of the Boston Bank in this state are located in 87 communities, ranging from towns under 2,500 in population to the largest cities.

## Republic Steel Planning to Buy Wickwire Company

NEW YORK (AP) — George W. Treat, chairman of the board of directors of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, disclosed that the Republic Steel Corporation had proposed tentatively to purchase for $7,349,062 in cash all assets of his company which has plants in Massachusetts and at Buffalo, N. Y.

In a message to holders of voting trust certificates for the company's capital stock, Treat described the conditions under which the proposal was received and inveighed against the appearance in the matter of a protective committee for holders of the certificates, headed by George N. Armsby.

The $19,000,000 Wickwire Company, which has been producing wire and kindred articles, emerged from a reorganization under section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act in 1937.

Republic is the third largest steel company in the United States.

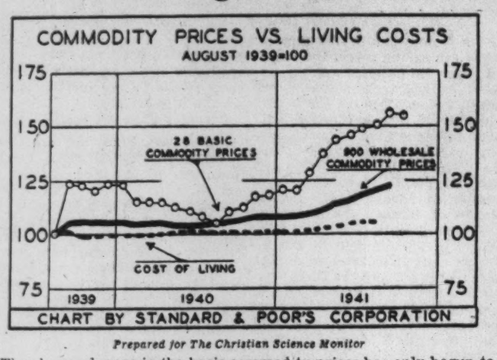
## Meat Packing Firms Indicted by Jury

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Armour & Co. and Wilson and Co., meat packing firms, together with five employees, were indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of conspiring to fix hog prices in the Oklahoma City livestock market.

The defendants were indicted under the criminal section of the Sherman-anti-trust law which provides a maximum penalty of one year in jail and $5,000 fine upon conviction.

The indictment alleges that for the past 10 years the two companies have "split purchases in the Oklahoma City hog market, paid identical prices and conspired to stifle competition."

## Further Substantial Rise In Living Costs Foreseen




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The sharp advance in the basic commodity prices has only begun to affect the broad wholesale price level, and it may be another year before the full compensating rise appears in retail prices, according to an analysis by Standard & Poor's Corporation. However, regardless of how effective a price control bill is enacted, a substantial further advance in the cost of living is inevitable.

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

By Robert Powell

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

This year's meeting of the General Court of the Bank of England has been noteworthy for the number of innovations which it approved. Precedents have been broken in order to maintain that continuity in wartime which is essential to the smooth working of the nation's financial system.

In normal times, the recommendations of the Court of Directors for the short list of selected candidates to the posts of Governor and Deputy Governor for the next year, beginning in April, are made in a formal announcement in the preceding November, and the names of persons recommended for vacancies on the board of directors also appear in similar fashion.

**Precedents Are Shattered**

These precedents were rejected when Governor Montagu Norman announced at the recent meeting the Court's recommendations that there should be no changes in the highest appointments in April next, and that Professor John Maynard Keynes had been nominated to fill the vacancy in the directorate left by Lord Stamp.

Yet another precedent was waived when Montagu Norman was asked to continue as Governor despite the Court's own rule that no member could offer himself for re-election after reaching his 70th birthday. Next April he will enter his 23rd year of office and three other directors will also carry on, though they violate the "70 rule." They are Lord Kindersley, Mr. Cecil Lubbock, and Sir Edward Peacock, all of whom are playing important roles in present-day British finance.

These extensions of service have been made because of the difficulty of choice in wartime when many likely candidates for these high offices are engaged on national tasks outside the ordinary limits of finance.

Montagu Norman's re-election will not be approved in all quarters of the City, as there have been many criticisms of his policy during the past few years. But so long and sustained have been the discussions as to a suitable succession that general opinion in the City agrees it is better to leave new appointments which may involve fundamental changes in policy until after the war, and the present Governor's combination of authority and experince is considered of the greatst value in these days.

**Meaning of Keynes' Appointment**

At the same time it is no exaggeration to say that the greatest interest both in the City and among the general public has been aroused by the nomination of J. M. Keynes to the directorate of the Bank. Many City men see in this move strong proof of the fact that though the Bank is still a private institution it is becoming increasingly under the control of the Treasury. Last year, Keynes was given a seat on the Consultative Council set up to advise the Treasury on special problems, so that his knowledge of the position from the government point of view is comprehensive.

Today, though many might disagree with his outlook on some basic issues, there are very few financiers or business leaders who do not strongly approve this new appointment. Mr. Keynes' mental freshness and elasticity are enthusiastically hailed, especially by those who fear that a long war may mean the continued control by those very men whom the "70 rule" was intended to remove from the highest positions, where policies of vital importance to the nation can be furthered or hindered.

Mr. Keynes is certainly a fit and proper person for the new post, fulfilling the policy of "continuously extending the field of experience of the directorate," though the historian who casts his eye back over the numerous monetary controversies of the past 20 years will probably smile at the thought of the Bank's critic No. 1 joining the Board of Directors. This brilliant Cambridge economist was so critical of Britain's methods of financing the present war at the outset that he produced a scheme for avoiding inflation by the introduction of "deferred savings." The present Budget, in its adoption of enforced savings through income tax, bears the Keynes' impress.

**Keynes May Be Leader**

The new director's intellectual courage and general knowledge of many other things than "pure finance," as well as his varied contacts in many branches of national life, are considered good qualifications for the great work ahead. In postwar reconstruction deliberations, Mr. Keynes is expected to play a leading part. At home, it is inconceivable (so his supporters maintain) that he will support a policy which places purely financial considerations before those of general industrial and trade prosperity.

It is not forgotten that only half a year ago Mr. Keynes declared, in a speech on post-war reconstruction of destroyed property, that the "finance humbug would not be allowed to interefere. This is taken to mean that financial orthodoxy in the narrow sense of the term will not be permitted to prevent essential reconstruction schemes through withholding credit facilities. In a sense this disappeared in 1931 when sterling became a managed currency and currency was no longer controlled by gold shipments from London. But even after that year, unemployment was tolerated because orthodox finance was against a courageous works policy at the right time.

In international issues, it is anticipated that the man who in his "Economic Consequences of the Peace Treaty" dared to expose the fallacies of the Reparations Agreements will be a sure guide to saner counsels when the present conflict ends.

## Stock Exchange Firms to Merge

CHICAGO (AP)—Shearson, Hammil and Company and the Chicago Office of Winthrop, Mitchell and Company, both members of the New York Stock Exchange and other important stock and commodity exchanges, will be consolidated in the near future, the firms announced.

As soon as the present partnership agreements of Winthrop, Mitchell and Company are adjusted, Leeds Mitchell will become a general partner of Shearson, Hammill and Company, it was announced.

## Dividend Meetings

A list of important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

**Tuesday, Oct. 21**

Barnsdall Oil Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.); Servel, Inc. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.); West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co (6% pfd.) (10 a. m.).

**Wednesday, Oct. 22**

Armstrong Cork Co. (4¼ Cum. Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.); Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.); Freeport Sulphur Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.); Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.); Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com. and Com. "B") (11 a. m.); Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (10:30 a. m.); Otis Elevatr Co. (N. Y. C.) (6% Pfd. and Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

**Thursday, Oct. 23**

American Steel Foundries (Com.) (11 a. m.); Bolding Hamilmay Co. (Com.) (4:30 p. m.); Chile Copper Co. (Com.) (11:40 a. m.); Container Corp. of America. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.); Diamond Match Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.); Hamilton Watch Co. (6% Pfd. and Com.) (11 a. m.); International Rys. of Central America (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.); U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.); Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

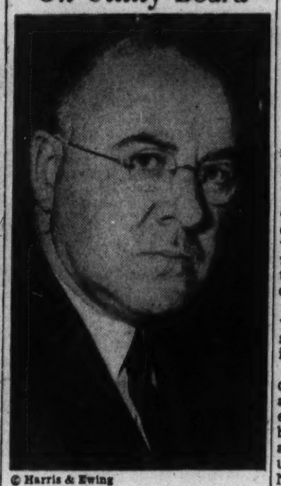
**Friday, Oct. 24**

Eaton Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

**American Tobacco Ruling**

NEW YORK (AP)—The appellate division has unanimously refused to stay the judgment of supreme Court Justice William T. Collins against the American Tobacco Company, by which stockholders were granted $2,188,023 against five company directors.

## *On Utility Board*



© Harris & Ewing

**Morris W. Wilson**

President of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has been appointed a director of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. to fill a vacancy. Mr. Wilson, a director of a number of other large Canadian companies, is at present serving as chairman of the British Supply Council in Washington. Dr. Arthur Surveyer, consulting engineer of Montreal, was also chosen a director of the utility. Mr. Wilson and Dr. Surveyer succeed the late Sir Herbert Holt and the late Senator D. O. L'Esperance.

## New Shipbuilding Facilities to Cost About $15,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced the signing of contracts for additional merchant shipbuilding facilities costing about $15,000,000 at five existing ship yards. The contracts provide for the construction of 18 additional shipways, and two outfitting piers.

The contracts included:

Alabama Ory Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala., eight ways; Louisiana Ship Yards, Inc., New Orleans, two ways; Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, Richmond, Calif., three ways; South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine., two ways and two outfitting piers; Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Pascagoula, Miss., three ways.

The 18 ways are part of the commission's emergency and British aid expansion programs which call for 131 additional ways in United States ship yards which will construct approximately 1,200 merchant ships by the end of 1943. Of the 131 ways, 83 have been completed, and most of the others are in varying stages of construction.

The commission said almost all of the new ways would be in operation by the end of this year, building ocean-going cargo vessels and tankers.

## Auto Production Increases in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated car and truck output this week at 85,600 units, compared with last week's 79,065. A year ago this week assemblies totaled 114,-672 cars and trucks.

Ward's said indications pointed to a continuation of the current level for the immediate period ahead, barring what it termed "the always present likelihood" of new materials shortages or labor interruptions.

## Bankers Acceptances Drop in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers acceptances outstanding Sept. 30 dropped to $176,801,000 from $197,-472,000 Aug. 31 and held just above the $176,614.000 outstanding at the end of September, 1940, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

The biggest drop on a month-to-month basis occured in paper covering imports which stood at $105,-266,000 in the latest period against $113,899,000 a month earlier. A year ago this item was down to $80,361,-000.

## Java's Sugar Export Trade Steady in 1941

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Exports of sugar from Java during the first seven months of 1941 totaled 517,134 long tons, raw value, as compared with 512,737 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of less than one per cent, according to a report received by Lamborn & Co.

Of the exports so far this year, approximately 80 per cent or 410,-946 tons went to Asia and Africa, 18 per cent or 93,001 tons were destined for Europe, while the balance of 13,187 tons went to other areas.

**Central Foundry Company**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Central Pattern & Foundry Company, Chicago, whose aluminum operations have been ordered suspended by the Office of Production Management because of alleged violations of priorities regulations, has no connection with the Central Foundry Company. Central Foundry Company, with headquarters in New York and offices in Chicago and elsewhere, manufactures cast iron pipe and fittings.

## Steel Firms' Sales, Salary Checks Larger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Nation's 10 largest steel producers did a $2,930,000,000 business last year and paid out $7,240,000 to their officers and directors, the Securities Commission reported.

The 1940 business volume compared with sales aggregating $2,-254,000,000 in 1939, when salaries and other remuneration for top men totaled $6,117,000.

These figures were made public in the first of a new series in the survey of American listed corporations which covered steel companies having assets of more than $100,000,000 each. The data are compiled from SEC records by the Work Projects Administration.

**12 Firms Named**

The report names 12 companies, but actually covers only 10 enterprises, since two companies, Illinois Steel Company and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, are subsidiaries of United States Steel Corporation. The other companies for which figures were prepared were the American Rolling Mill Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Crucible Steel Company of America, Inland Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, National Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Corporation, Wheeling Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

United States Steel, giant of the industry, reported $1,854,586,000 of assets at the end of 1940 and sales of $1,145,608,000 for the year, but its aggregate of $896,000 in salaries for officers and directors was less than half the amount paid out by Bethlehem Steel, second biggest producer.

Bethlehem paid its top men $2,-036,000 last year. It reported assets of $763,724,000 and sales of $602,-203,000.

Bethlehem's annual report showed that Eugene G. Grace, President, received the highest remuneration in the industry in 1940, a total of $478,144. Quincy Bent and Paul MacKall, Vice-Presidents, received $179,443 each.

**Top Pay $139,610**

United States Steel's top pay was the $139,610 received by Benjamin F. Fairless, president. Next in line were Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, $106,720, and Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board, $81,243.

The 12 companies reported aggregate assets of $4,304,782,000 and net income after all charges of $242,170,000, an increase of $191,-244,000 in assets and $121,558,000 in net income over 1939.

They paid total dividends of $114,200,000, including $68,462,000 of common stock dividends, last year, compared with $56,525,000 and $14,982,000 in the preceding year.

Provisions for taxes amounted to $86,653,000 in 1940, compared with the $29,535,000 put aside in 1939.

The survey gives individual figures for Tennessee Coal, but most of these also are included in the U. S. Steel figures. Most of the data for Illinois Steel are excluded, since that company was taken over by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company in April, 1940. Carnegie-Illinois is the largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Accumulated Pe-riod | Pay-able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Steel pf. | 43¾c | | Oct. 24 | Oct. 17 |
| Feltman & Curme Shoe Stores pf | $3.50 | | Nov. 15 | Oct. 25 |
| Inter Paper & pf | new | | $5 .. Nov. 15 | Nov. 7 |
| Strawbridge & Clothier 7 pf | | | $2 .. Dec. 31 | Dec. 18 |
| Warner Bros Pictures Inc pf | 96¼c | | .. Dec. 1 | Nov. 14 |
| Auto Ordnance | $1.25 | Initial | Oct. 28 | Oct. 25 |
| Hollinger Cons G M. Ltd | 5c | Extra | Nov. 4 | Oct. 21 |
| N. E. Fund | 19c | Increased Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 22 |
| Broadway Dept Stores. | 50c | Irregular .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Carthage Mills, Inc. | $1 | .. | Oct. 21 | Oct. 18 |
| Kinner Motors, Inc. | 5c | .. | Oct. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Merchants Petrol'm | 2c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Michigan Bakeries, Inc. | 20c | .. | Oct. 15 | Oct. 6 |
| Sport Products Inc | 40c | .. | Oct. 25 | Oct. 15 |
| Florsheim Shoe "A" | 25c | Reduced .. | Oct. 30 | Oct. 24 |
| Do "B" | 12½c | .. | Oct. 30 | Oct. 24 |
| Am Equitable Assurance (N Y) | 25c | Regular Q | Oct. 25 | Oct. 18 |
| Amer Hydraulics | 5c | .. | Nov. 20 | Nov. 5 |
| Best & Co | 40c | .. | Nov. 15 | Oct. 25 |
| Brentano's Book Stores, Inc—$1.60 Cl A | 40c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| Broadway Dept Stores. pf | $1.25 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Cent Aris L&P $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 17 |
| Do $7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 17 |
| Chain Store Real Estate Trust (Mass) | 25c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Champion Paper and Fiber | 25c | .. | Dec. 15 | Nov. 29 |
| Cherrry-Burrell Cp | 25c | .. | Oct. 31 | Oct. 23 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 31 | Oct. 23 |
| E T Ship Tel Co | 25c | .. | Oct. 15 | Oct. 7 |
| Globe & Rep Ins of Am | 12½c | Q | Oct. 30 | Oct. 20 |
| Gold & St Tel Co | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 31 |
| Hartford Times, Inc. 6½ pf | 68¾ | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 18 |
| Hilton-Davis Chem | 20c | .. | Oct. 31 | Oct. 20 |
| Hires(Chas E) Co | 30c | .. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Hollinger Cons G M. Ltd | 5c | .. | Nov. 4 | Oct. 21 |
| Hormel (Geo A) & Co do pf A | 50c | .. | Nov. 15 | Oct. 28 |
| | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 28 |
| Horn (A C) Co 7 non-cum pr pfc pf | 8¾c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| do non-cum 2d pfc | 40c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Idaho Pw $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| In Ocean Tel Co | $1.50 | Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 31 |
| M & E M. Inc (N Y) | 40c | Q | Oct. 30 | Oct. 20 |
| Michigan Bak. Inc. 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | ..... |
| do non-cum pr pref | $3 | S | Nov. 1 | Oct. 14 |
| New Process | 50c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Newberry (J. J.) Co 3 pf A | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| North'w Telep Co | $1.50 | S | Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 |
| Onemea Sugar C | 10c | M | Oct. 20 | Oct. 10 |
| Ontario&Q Ry Co | $3 | S | Dec. 1 | Oct. 31 |
| Dosperp deb stk | 2½% | S | Dec. 1 | Oct. 31 |
| Pac Gr & Al Tel | 30c | S | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Rep I P I 6 pf A | 15c | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Do 6 pf B | 15c | Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Richm. Fred & Pot RR $7 1st pf | $3.50 | S | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Do 6 1st pf | $3 | S | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Royal Bk of Can | $2 | Q | Dec. 1 | Oct. 31 |
| Superior P Cam B | 50c | .. | Oct. 28 | Dec. 21 |
| Unit NJ RR &C | $2.50 | Q | Jan. 15 | Dec. 20 |
| Wise Pub Svc Corp | 15c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| Do $ pf | $1.38 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |

## Grain Markets Sharply Down In Last Week

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The recent break in wheat prices, eliminating at least for the time being wheat producers' chance to sell grain for more than it is worth as collateral for Government loans, virtually guarantees a continuation of large-scale lending operations, trade statistics indicated today.

Already about as much grain as was stored under loans all last season is believed to have been impounded.

Sharp price declines that have carried December delivery futures about 4 cents a bushel below Government loan rates on a Chicago basis, as of yesterday's close, with actual grain quoted about 9 cents under the loan price of $1.15 for No. 2 grades here, were attributed principally to disturbing war psychology coincident with the German advance on Moscow and developments in the Pacific.

This price retreat, amounting to about 15 cents a bushel from the four-year peaks established a month ago, came as a surprise to many traders who thought the strengthening effect of the Government loan program was sufficient to prevent even a temporary sharp reaction. However, market analysts pointed out that the relatively high price levels reached in September had been built up largely on the basis of the effect on all commodities of the Government farm program and lend-lease operations and fears of inflation rather than any increase in actual or potential demand for wheat.

The market's behavior the past two weeks, culminating in Thursday's price collapse of 10 cents in wheat and rye, 8 cents in corn and 6 cents in oats, was reminiscent of the demoralized break in values that occurred in May, 1940, when the Germans advanced into France.

The country has a total wheat supply available for the season ending next July 1 almost 250,-000,000 bushels larger than last season, of which about 200,000,000 bushels of old grain are owned by the Government or still under loan.

Before the opening today wheat futures showed net losses of 7½ to 8¾ cents for the week. Corn was 2¾-3¼ lower, oats 3¾-4¼ down, rye 9¼-9½ lower, and soybeans 9¾-11⅜ lower.

## U. S. Gold Imports $7,127,343 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports totaled $7,127,343 in the week ended Oct. 8, and were about half the amount of the preceding week.

The Commerce Department, announcing the figure, said shipments included $2,579,571 from Canada and $2,037,896 from India.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks declined $1,496,768 to $2,021,005,-255.

Silver imports were $766,609, including $437,062 from Mexico, $104,974 from Canada, and $102,417 from the Belgian Congo.

Gold exports were $1,276 and silver exports, $4,027.

## Commodity Futures

**Chicago Board of Trade**

| Wheat: | Open | Close | Yes. | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 1.11½ | 1.10⅝ | .85½ | |
| May | 1.16½ | 1.15⅝ | .84¼ | |
| July | 1.15¼ | 1.15⅛ | .79¾ | |
| Corn: | | | | |
| Dec | .74½ | .74¼ | .60⅝ | |
| May | .80⅛ | .80 | .61½ | |
| July | .82¼ | .81⅞ | .61⅝ | |
| Oats: | | | | |
| Dec | .46⅝ | .46⅛ | .34⅝ | |
| May | .48⅝ | .48⅜ | .33⅞ | |
| July | .... | .48⅛ | .31⅝ | |
| Soybeans: | | | | |
| Oct old | .... | 1.55½ | .80½ | |
| new | .... | 1.55¼ | | |
| Dec | 1.57½ | 1.56⅞ | .81½ | |
| May | 1.62¾ | 1.61¼ | .83⅜ | |
| Rye: | | | | |
| Dec | .62 | .61⅛ | .45⅛ | |
| May | .68⅝ | .67½ | .49¼ | |
| July | .... | .6 | .49⅜ | |
| Lard: | | | | |
| Oct | .... | 9.02 | 6.65 | |
| Dec | 9.25 | 9.25 | 6.80 | |
| Jan | 9.55 | 9.45 | .... | |
| March | 10.77 | 10.72 | .... | |
| May | 11.07 | 10.95 | 8.15 | |

**Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 16.28 | 16.41 | 16.20 | 16.38 | 16.26 |
| March | 16.51 | 16.66 | 16.44 | 16.58 | 16.49 |
| May | 16.67 | 16.83 | 16.59 | 16.76 | 16.64 |
| July | 16.72 | 16.90 | 16.69 | 16.81 | 16.72 |
| Spots 17.07. | | | | | 17.05 |

**Sugar**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. March | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.80b | 2.79 |
| No. 3 | | | | | |
| Wld May | | | | | |
| No. 4 | 2.39 | 2.41½ | 2.36 | 2.41½ | 2.32½ |
| b—Bid. | | | | | |

**Cottonseed Oil**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 12.18 | 12.28 | 12.18 | 12.28 | 12.10 |
| March | 12.21 | 12.39 | 12.21 | 12.39 | 12.17 |

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Penner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## Boston Stocks

Oct. 18

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .40 | Bird & Son, Inc | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 89½ | 88 | 89½ | 88½ |
| 8.00 | Bos Edison | 27¼ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45 |
| 1.80 | Bos Her-Trav | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| .. | Copper Range | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| .. | Eastern SS | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 2.50 | First Nat Strs | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 37¾ |
| .50a | Narr Rac A | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6 |
| 8.25a | N E Tel & Tel | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 |
| 1.60 | Torrington | 27¼ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 3.50b | Unit Shoe M | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58 |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

## Dow-Jones Averages

**Stock Prices**

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 120.04 | 38.17 | 17.50 |
| Net changes | +.89 | +.36 | Unch. |
| Previous close | 119.15 | 37.81 | 17.50 |
| 1941 high | 133.59 | 39.48 | 20.05 |
| 1941 low | 118.30 | 36.84 | 16.83 |

*Preliminary

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

**New York City Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 3s 80 | 108⅝ | 108⅜ | 108¼ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Alleghany 5s 50 mod | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 60¾ | 60½ | 60⅝ |
| 5 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 63½ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 4 Am T&T 3½s 66 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 322 Am T&T 3s 56 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 4 Arm Del 4s 55 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 95 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 8 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 10 A C Line cit 4s 52 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 A C Line 5s 45 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 64 B&O 93 st A | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ |
| 17 B&O 95 st C | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 18 B&O 2000 st D | 31½ | 30¾ | 31½ |
| 5 B&O 96 st F | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 82 B&O cv 60 st | 32 | 30⅝ | 32 |
| 10 B&O 4s 48 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 31 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 4 Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 10 Beth St 3½s 52 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 8 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Can Pac 5s 44 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 4 Celanese 3s 55 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 5 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 67⅞ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 9 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 2 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 1 Chi Gt West 4s '88 | 67 | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 6 CM&StP gen 4s '89 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 10 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 8 CRI & P 4s '88 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 1 CRI & P 4s '88 reg | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 12 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 3 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 ClevUnTerm 5s 78 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 16 Col & So 4½s 80 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Comwlth Edsn 2½s 86 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 2 Con Edis 3¼s 65 | 104⅞ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 56 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 2 Contin'tal Oil 2½s 48 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 39 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 85¼ | 84¾ | 85¼ |
| 13 D&RGWest 5s 55 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 13 Det Ed 3s '70 | 106⅞ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 6 Elec Auto L 2½s '50 | 101 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 El Paso & SW 5s '65 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 6 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 29½ | 29¾ | 29½ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 29⅛ | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| 27 Erie 4½s 2015 wi | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 5 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 60¾ | 60⅝ | 60⅞ |
| 10 Erie 4s '95 wi | 85¾ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 5 Erie & Jer 4s '55 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Fed LL&T 6s '54 B | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 Gt Nor 5½s '52 | 101 | 101 | 101½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4s '76 D | 88½ | 88½ | 886 |
| 10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 99¾ | 99 | 99¾ |
| 30 Gt Nor 4s '48 H | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 104 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 3 Hocg V 4½s '99 | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ |
| 5 Houstatonic 5s '37 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s '66 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41¼ |
| 20 IC&CBL&NO 5s 63a | 44 | 43¾ | 44 |
| 14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Int T&T 5s 55 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 Int T&T 5s 55 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 1 Kresge Found 3s 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 Lac Gas 4s 42A | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 13 Leh & N Y 4s 45 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 3 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 7 Long Isl rgf 4s 49 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 1 Maine Cen 4s 45 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 4 Mead Corp 4½s 55 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 Mill Sparia&NW 4s 47 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 5 M &2SIL 4s 49 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1 M&P&SSMarie 4s 44 

# Foreign Consuls Indorse Song of World Friendship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TULSA, Okla.—A world friendship song, indorsed by officials of 49 foreign governments, is the achievement of Mrs. Opal Harrison Williford of this city. Mrs. Williford, composer of "Oklahoma, I Love You!"—the Will Rogers memorial song—and other songs, has returned home after a successful tour of the foreign consular offices in New York City where she obtained signatures accepting her song to perpetuate the New York World's Fair theme of "Peace and Freedom."

Resembling an "Ambassador" with portfolio, although strictly on her own, for six months she trekked her way through skyscrapers from Rockefeller Center to Battery Place—accompanied always by her heavy briefcase filled with music, an engaging Southern accent and a constant smile.

She did it all for a song. To her, however, it was more than a song. It approaches the dimensions of a peace treaty. It was worth going time and again to the same office for, since frequently the ranking official was out when she first called. Her friends advised her to give it up, reminding her incontrovertibly that the World's Fair was over. But once started, there was no turning back. Nothing but a complete round-the-world scroll of names would do.

"Yes, the World's Fair is over," she would agree, "all but its everlasting message of peace and freedom. They have torn down the material buildings on Flushing Meadows, but believing that there are those in every nation who will go on upbuilding and preserving the harmony and beauty of the Fair in their hearts and lives, I've written a song that I call 'an anniversary prayer.'"

The song, which she has entitled "The World's Fair's Not Over. No! No! No!" adding, "It Lives Again All Over Each May and Through October," is actually a new version of her work of 1939, called "Come See the World of Tomorrow Today." This first version was accepted by the Court of States, in which every State exhibiting at the World's Fair was represented, as their theme song.

We thank all our neighbors and friends across the sea
They brought the world right to you and me. . .
We'll sing it, we'll swing it, come on!

"It seemed to me that if there were some way of keeping alive each nation's participation in the most magnificent pageant of world progress ever seen, it would help build that permanent structure of peace and understanding which we are seeking. Wherever this song, which now bears the stamp of official approval, raises its small voice, there will be people who hear harmony above discord. This is a world that will sing its way through. We are sending copies of the song to the highest officials of all the nations participating in the Fair."

On the back of the song sheet appear photostat copies of the signatures of the consuls or Fair representatives of Great Britain, France, France Overseas, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Mexico, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and the 34 others who all staked their claim in a song "for peace and freedom."

# Labor Exchange Pool Is Proposed

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 18 (AP)—An American labor exchange system, patterned along lines now followed in England to assure a ready inventory of skilled workmen for defense jobs, was proposed today by Ernest Kelly, chief of Pennsylvania's Employment Service.

Mr. Kelly suggested that a single agency to handle the employment problem be set up in each state, "in order that we may once and for all-keep up on a current basis an inventory of skills available for national defense work."

The official said that in England the exchange has authority to transfer workmen from one job to another to take advantage of their skill and experience.

Mr. Kelly is Executive Director of Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Bureau, administering benefits from a $180,000,000 fund and head of the Employment Service.

Dislocation of labor supply through material priorities, he asserted, is becoming more of a problem for state employment services.

"Take for instance a plant on one side of the street employing American Federation of Labor workers. A plant across the street uses Congress of Industrial Organization employees. They are substantially the same type of persons, with the same skills.

"But when the A. F. of L. plant is forced to shut down for lack of materials its workers cannot go across the street and get a job without joining the C. I. O.

"What can be done about this situation? That's one of the problems that must be solved."

# Booklets to Aid Town Meetings

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—As "America's Town Meeting of the Air," a program of radiocast debates by prominent speakers, began fall activities this week, George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, announced a new advisory service to aid the thousands of local Town Meeting discussion groups throughout the country.

Under the plan, supplementary material available to those groups is being published in three publications—Town Meeting Preview, a two-page printed folder issued weekly and containing discussions of the background and issues of each topic and selected reading lists; the Town Meeting Bulletin, printed transcript of each radiocast which has been expanded this year to include essays, articles, charts, and graphs, and the new Town Meeting Handbook, containing practical plans for the use of the radiocast program in all types of communities.

## General Classified

### AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 40, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete unusual lines! 27 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. K-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. D-24, New York City, N. Y.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, 8-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

**535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.**
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

### CANDY

A 2-Pound Box of Milk or Dark Chocolates, Nut Brittles, Caramels — prepaid for $1.25.
WALKER'S FRESH MADE CANDIES
104 S. E. Third Street Evansville, Ind.

### REAL ESTATE

MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house, 3 baths; 2-car garage; servants' quarters; will furnish if desired. Communicate, Mrs. F. C. Rogerson, 222 Highland St., Milton, Mass.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
**EDDY D. FIELD**
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

### SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES. LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, Vice-President, 4103 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

### SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY MAN whose own business is affected by present conditions; experienced in purchasing, selling, etc. What have you to offer? Box N-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL MANAGER—Just closed New Jersey hotel; New York experience; go anywhere. Room 1004, 15 East 40, N. Y. C.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. New, Sensational. Largest selection, Nation's top-selling 50 for $1 line. Three 25 for $1 lines. Special Business, Calendar Album, Patriotic and Personal Cards. Easy sales galore. Big profits. 6 Free portfolios. Complete line box assortments, 21-card box on approval. Pen-Brush Studios, 154 Nassau Street, Dept. C-7, New York City.

### ANTIQUES

LADY will buy old china, glass, silver, furniture, contents of attic. Write fully. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

### DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Gowns, Coats, Tailored suits to order, slips, pajamas, alterations; reasonable. GRANDJEAN, AC. 4-5913, N. Y. C.

### FOR RENT

**DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—FOR RENT**
New ocean, large sunny corner room (first floor); twin beds, private bath, furnace heat, breakfast privileges, $16.00 week; also attractive furnished bungalow (silver, linens, etc.), gas furnace, screened porches, $300.00 season. Mrs. A. F. Coursen, owner, 301 North Wild Olive Ave.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE party must sell several genuine Oriental rugs; never been used; also a beautiful 8x12 Chinese, like new. Call Asp. 3703 for appointment (Mass.).

*WATER DAMAGED*
About
**5000 BLANKETS**
Singles and doubles, wool and part wool, sateen bound; assorted colors, full size, about ½ price, $1.98 and $2.38; stock perfect and clean; mail and phone orders promptly attended to; money refunded if not satisfied; open Saturday until 9 p. m.
**OSHRY BROTHERS**
10 Spring St., Boston; Cap. 9014
Estab. 1902

### FURNITURE

FAMOUS MAKERS'
**INLAID LINOLEUM BROADLOOM**
MILL overages, and short rolls at SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS; all qualities in a variety of patterns and colors; we'll send an expert to show you samples and submit a free estimate, including labor; all merchandise and work guaranteed.
CUSTOM FLOOR COVERING CO.
156 Causeway St., Boston Capitol 7195

### FURNITURE FOR SALE

ORIENTAL RUG, 9x12, cabinet, library table, chairs and other pieces, 475 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

### FURRIERS

**FURS** NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5071

### GARAGES WANTED

WANTED—Garage space near Coolidge Corner Baptist Church about Oct. 23. Box W-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel
BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE MASS.
GILMAN M. LOUGEE Manager
Be Comfortable,
Carefree
This Winter....
You will escape fuel and servant problems, be free from all details of household management if The Beaconsfield is your home.
Sunny apartments, tastefully furnished for transient or permanent occupancy.
Delicious meals. Modern Garage. Full Hotel Service. Selected Clientele. ASPinwall 6800

Fine Apartments in Cambridge
*Oxford Courts*
5 ARLINGTON STREET
Despite the many unusual and distinctive features available to residents of Oxford Courts, the rentals are very moderate. Gas, electricity and refrigeration are supplied without charge. The excellence of Oxford Courts apartments together with the generous services supplied makes living here particularly pleasant. There are available suites from 3-5 rooms at $60-$100.
Trowbridge 4220
HARRY A. GILBERT INC., MANAGEMENT

*Live In Wellesley*
—APARTMENTS—
Berkeley Court
312 WASHINGTON STREET
3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
★ HEATED BY GAS ★
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
Convenient to Stores, Transportation
H. C. WISWALL • Superintendent
Wel. 2600 • Wel. 3697

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA — Furn. 3-room apartment for winter months; near golf course; $35 monthly. MRS. GEORGE WILLIS, Box 627.

### APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

NEAR Jamaica Pond, Mass.—Furnished 5-room apartment, adults only; owner going away; can be seen by appointment. Call Beacon 5020.

### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.**
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Main 4-5500.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

CULTURED business woman will pay moderate rental occupy furn. apt., with bath, near subway, winter months, while owners are south; ref. Box W-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED

PROTESTANT couple wanted by small country school; cooking and general housekeeping; man drive and general work; will train right couple, year round work; position with future; state salary. P. O. Box 236, Norston, Conn. Telephone Darien 5-1561.

WANTED—Teacher in small home school for the physically and mentally handicapped; must be young and able to teach music, handcrafts and elementary studies; willing to help in any capacity; must be Christian Scientist. Box P-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER or designer with experience on instruments or small mechanisms; thorough experience on drawing board essential; must be American born or naturalized citizen; location near Philadelphia. Reply Box R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—2 adults in family; must live out due to small house. Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings free; $15.00 weekly. Write MRS. C. E. REES, Wilton, Conn., or phone evenings 173.

WANTED at once waitress-assistant cook, Christian Scientist preferred, for small private school 65 miles from New York City. Box P-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED a General Maid to go to Stockbridge, Mass., immediately. Phone Com. 1609. Write Mrs. Howard, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

### HOMES TO SHARE

LADY to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

**MANSARD MANOR**
Quiet, comfortable home for those desiring rest and exp. care; beautiful grounds. High St., Norwell. Mail address R. F. D., Rockland, Mass.

MIAMI, FLA. — Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41462.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

### HOUSES TO LET

WESTON, MASS.—Excellent 8-room Georgian house; 4½ new; 3 baths, sleeping porch, game room, air conditioned, 2-car heated garage; tool room; beautifully situated; $175.00 per month. Phone Owner, Waltham 3401.

### JEWELERS

**DIAMONDS** JEWELRY AND SILVER
Purchased for Cash
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston. LIB. 3917

**WE PAY** Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

**FLORIDA**
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 80 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0665.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**NEW LOW RATES**
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

### OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped; for rent, morning hours; reasonable. Phone afternoons only, CH. 4-1009, 23 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. (Room 1740).

### PAYING GUESTS

NEW PALTZ, N. Y.—Attractive home life offered three retired Christian Scientists (women); excellent food and service; $18 per week. Mrs. Guy Page, New Paltz, New York.

### PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; LOngacre 5-6600, 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
24 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

### PIANOS WANTED

WANTED GRAND PIANO to use; good care; will pay expenses; references. MISS A. WHISNANT, 304 Commonwealth Ave., Com. 8441.

### REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single; exceptional opportunity for home with unusual remodeling possibilities; valuable location; terms. Columbia 0342.

MILTON, MASS.
FOR SALE, 31 Martin Road, brick veneer house of 12 rooms, all improvements, oil heat; two-car garage, 15,000 feet of land. Bluehills 2681.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Attractive homes for sale in different price ranges and locations. CROSBY, Real Estate, 9 Hemlock Street, Tel. 2305-W.

NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.
Early Colonial house, attached garage; original paneling and floors; steam heat, modern kitchen and bath; approximately 40,000 feet of land; corner lot, beautiful shade trees; all in good repair; shown by appointment. Call Rockland 693-M.

PALM BEACHES—Specializing in Residential Properties. J. W. EDDY, 222 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Florida.

**RENTALS SALES**
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500
**WOLLASTON HILL, MASS.**
6-room single; forced hot-water oil heat; large lot, beautiful location; some repairs; priced low for quick sale. Pres. 1453 or Gra. 3065.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1374.

### ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD in comfortable home out of town amid country surroundings for man, 46, who needs very little attention; state terms. Box N-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS. — Sunny unfurnished double room, single furnished room; kitchen privileges; elevator service; near car line. Ari. 3850-M.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Cheerful room, refined family, convenient carline, Glenn Martin Bendix, gentleman preferred. 2904 Oakcrest Ave, Hamilton 0156.

BOSTON, 28 Westland Avenue, S. 28—Nicely furnished room next to bath; business man or woman preferred; elevator building.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., 4th Floor; Suite 8—Elevator, front room; five-cent bus fare to Commons. MRS. FOX, Com. 8696.

BOSTON—Large, bright room; no other roomers; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Eva Coopland, 54 Westland Av., S. 1. Ken 8870.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Suite 11—Sunny, pleasant room, nicely furnished; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Kenmore 1426.

BOSTON, 36 St. Stephen St.—Open for guests; references; homelike. MRS. HARVEY MELROD. Tel. Com. 4571.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Sciences Park. Harriet L. Dwyer, Phone Com. 9596.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual opportunity for business woman; beautiful room in private home near Beacon St., 2nd floor front; fireplace and private bath; electric grill and refrigeration if desired. Beacon 4606.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 116th St. (54), Adjacent Columbia University—Double room, large, light, spring mattresses. Tels. UN. 4-1241, PE 6-1827.

N. Y. C., 113th St., 506 West (6D).—Large, airy, cheerful, outside, warm; only guest; phone, elevator; gentleman preferred; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE ROOM in newly furnished apartment; kitchen privileges; business girl preferred. 1601 Argonne Pl. N. W. Michigan 1005.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single front room, nr. bath; refined family; gentleman pref.; garage available. 1332 Farragut St., N. W. Georgia 7728.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room, twin beds, gentlemen preferred; near 3 car lines and bus; ample parking space. TAylor 1103.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished room, semi-private bath, Apt. 223, The La Salle. Call ME 2161 after 7 p. m.

### ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires room and breakfasts, private home near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston; reasonable. Box N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CATERING COOK—Special dinners, buffet suppers; splendid references; American born; also desires permanent place; $85 monthly. Traf. 4-9276 (N. Y. C.).

EXPERT driver, companion, economical buyer-manager; will leave city; excellent references. Advertiser, 501 West 110th St. (Apt. 23), N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, Christian Scientist, experienced care given children; excellent references. Write Box E-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

POSITION WANTED — Girl, 24, strongest sense is for language; wishes to study theology, medieval history anything pertaining to medieval life; year and a half experience in office; shorthand 130, typing 80. Tel. evening Geneva 6158 (Mass.).

REFINED woman, Christian Scientist, wishes position as companion, light housework. Write Box H-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUSE, with typing and general office experience. Box 52, R. 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada
*(Continued)*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLINE family, closing house, would like to place excellent general chauffeur, who has been with them 12 years. Bea. 0447.

COLUMBIA law graduate, passed N. Y. bar examination, offers services where dependability, discernment and thoroughness are required. I. Barnett, 30 Harvard Rd., Garden City, N. Y.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED French teacher; tutoring conversation, grammar; children, adults. Call for appointment. Madame Lux, Ken. 6114, 9-1 or 6-8, Boston.

PIANO instructions, featuring Leschetizky and Matthay methods. Mrs. Wm. H. Cook, 1017 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 0412.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo. MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

### TYPEWRITERS

**BOYLSTON** TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston, Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

### UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

### WANTED

A FAMILY of adults desires to rent a house or large apartment in Boston or vicinity of moderate rental. Box N-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

## Alabama

### BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**UTOPIA** BOB JOYCE
*Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

*Rosenberger's*
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LAD'ES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

**JACKS** COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of Coke and Coal
*PHONE 3-0209*

Parker VACUMATIC From $1.95 to $25
ZAC SMITH Stationery Co.
2014 First Avenue

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

### MOBILE

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

**DELILAH HAT SHOP**
304 ST. FRANCIS STREET
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

**Gayfer's**
*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*
*Style—Quality—Price*

*Treat your pets to the best*
French's Bird Seed
AND
**GREER'S GOT IT**
*Remember prices are lowest at Greer's*

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

**FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.**
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

## ALABAMA
### MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Visit* **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
113 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
**HILL'S**
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

**PICKWICK** *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
*ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING*
Montgomery, Alabama

## Florida
### BRADENTON

*Taste the Difference*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

### CORAL GABLES

**DODGE and PLYMOUTH**
Specializing in
**Service**
at Moderate Prices
**TUTAN MOTORS**
214 MINORCA AVENUE PHONE 4-7841

**WARTH PAINT COMPANY**
*Dealers In*
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

PARKS *Motor* SERVICE
1607 Ponce de Leon
Blvd.—Phone 4-3211
**United Motors Service**

THE
**TIFFIN**
RESTAURANT
Thirteen Years in Coral Gables
300 University Drive Tel. 4-9386
EVORIL B. GRUTE

### DAYTONA BEACH

**Daytona Sheet Metal Works**
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

**TRIPLE S GROCETERIA**
100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
726 Main St. 220 So. Beach St.
901 Main St. 308 Seabreeze Blvd.

### FORT LAUDERDALE

**Barlitt's Market**
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
*Complete Line of* FOODS
PHONE 44

SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
**G. F. PEASE**
Phone 9255 S. Federal Hi-way and 9th St.

### FORT MYERS

**Weatherly Electric Co.**
2225 Hendry Street
General Electric Refrigeration
Duo-Therm Fuel Oil Heaters
PHONE 676

### JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY**
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
By Sending them to
**SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY**
Tels. 5-1513 and 5-1514

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

*Independent Laundry*
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
*Air Conditioned* *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

## FLORIDA
### MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

**FLORIDA** DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

**IVES** Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

VISIT OUR NEW MODERN STORE
*Same Hi Quality*
*Same Low Prices*
**SHULL FURNITURE CO.**
1030 S. W. 8th St. (On the Trail)

**MARFLEET'S**
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

**TIP TOP GROCERY**
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

*Skagseth Stationery Co.*
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1453 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

*Cities Service Gasoline*
*Tires—Tubes—Batteries*
*All Leading Brands of Oil*
**PENTON'S SERVICE STATION**
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

**INSURANCE**
*To cover every need*
*Home—Auto—Savings—Business*
**Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.**
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

### MIAMI BEACH

**Holleman's**
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

### ORLANDO

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
*PAINTS & VARNISHES*
PHONE 8186
*THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.*
131 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

**DOERING'S FOOD MARKET**
*Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries*
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

### SARASOTA

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

### ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-072 10 to 12 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
*Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
Phones: St. Petersburg 6-300
Clearwater 5-4201

For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
**TIMMS**
*Cleaners*
2119 Central Avenue

**PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE**
1119 4th St. North
*Fancy and Staple Groceries*
*Western Meats*
*Fruits and Vegetables*
PHONE 7755

## FLORIDA
### TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**PAUL T. WARD, Inc.**
*Interior*
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
**Sears**
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

**Seminole** FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
*Furniture for any Home*
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
**Maas Brothers**
*The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store*

**White Star Laundry**
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
**GOURLIE** MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
*"A home without music is a house"*
TAMPA, FLORIDA

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR** CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

*The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women*
*prices too . . . are most popular*
**KERMANS**
527 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES and Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
**Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.**
*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

## Georgia
### ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0426, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LAUNDRY** DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

**SCHNEIDER & SON**
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
**BYCK'S**
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**STYLE GUIDE**
Lending Service
*No obligation—available at*
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
70 NORTH BROAD STREET
Decatur Branch—127 E. Ponce de Leon Av.
Tenth Street Branch—1079 Peachtree St.
West End Branch—820 Gordon Street W.

**National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.**
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
*We carry workmen's compensation*
Call Jackson 2100
61½ Bread St., N. W.

### COLUMBUS

**Kings**
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
*Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned*

**WADE DRY CLEANING CO.**
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

SEE NEXT PAGE

## GEORGIA

### COLUMBUS (Continued)

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Stationery, Kodaks
Office Supplies
WHITE'S BOOK STORE
14 12th STREET

### MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 78, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

KARSTEN AND DENSON CO.
Italian Rye Grass Seed for your winter lawn
Narcissus and Daffodil Bulbs for your Spring flowers
FERTILIZER
Phone 5411 519 Third Street

HOTEL DEMPSEY BEAUTY SALON
Macon's most modern air-conditioned Beauty Salon, including Reducing Department
PHONES 6215—4750

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6369

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Harrold & Schandrett Co.
General Insurance
First National Bank Building
Phones 6731—6732

### SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.

Gowns
235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 7908

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
6 West Harris Street
Telephone 4396

## No. Carolina

### ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

### CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the Cheapest but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

## European Local Classified

### POST WANTED

SWISS DESIRING TO LEARN ENGLISH, seeks fresh position; experienced in house work and garden, and care of horses; excellent references. Apply C/O Christian Science Reading Room, Faubg. de l'Hôpital 20, Neuchâtel.

## Europe

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 24 82
Fancy Groceries Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality; Vegetables.

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1.
(Electrician)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71.

### BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bären BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(BESTECKE)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1865

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7 Telephon 24 968

Grocery Shop
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
KOLONIALWAREN CONSERVEN
WERNLI BISCUITS

Mercerie—Bonneterie
ANNA MARTI
10 STOCKERNWEG 10
Tel. 2.94.64 5% Rabattmarken
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

Gold- und Silberstickerei für Militär und Zivil
TRUDY KRESSMANN
Artistic Embroideries
Philosophenweg 5 Tel. 2.99.57

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.44.38
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 5.
(DRESSMAKING)

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl Berne.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued)

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES STOCKINGS
Seiden Jucker
am Theaterplatz, Bern

### BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

### GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

à la Bonbonnière
spécialités de chocolats fins
Vve. Bischof-Modelon
Rue de Rive 11 Tel. 4.33.33
Chocolates of All Swiss Makes

HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
8, Rue du Marché et 22, rue du Mont-Blanc
Tel. 4.25.91 Tel. 2.37.92
Mail Orders Filled for Small Quantities

MARY'S FLOWERS
2, Rue du Rhone
MARY DELAPIERRE
Flowers for All Occasions
Plants, Evergreens

Imprimerie Gutenberg
RIGAUD GRIESSEN & CIE
14, Rue de Hollande et 16 Rue de Hesse
Tel. 5.01.59
PRINTING

MAISON GIRARD-PECLAT
96, Rue du Rhone and
1, Rue du Prince
PORCELAIN—EARTHENWARE—CRYSTAL WARE—HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

GANTS GLOVES
CEVEY
16, Corraterie 16
Bel Assortment pour Cadeaux

POUR NOEL
Achetez vos livres
à la LIBRAIRIE MURY
12, Bld. Georges-Favon
BOOKSTORE

Violin Lessons
Mme. Maria Wührmann
Versoix—La Ville.

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

### INTERLAKEN

Oberländische Produktenverwertung offeriert:
FRÜCHTE—GEMÜSE—EIER
KONSERVEN
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, EGGS, Etc.
Frau Dübi-Krieg, Urania

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
Straubhaar & Cie
COAL

KLEIN
Hairdressing Salon for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 29 TEL. 6.11

### INTERLAKEN—Matten

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions
for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

### NEUCHATEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Large Assortments of Novelties in Woollen and Silk Materials
Confections—Robes et Manteaux
G. ROMY, Verger Rond 20 Tel. 5.20.48

### ST. GALL

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

WOOLLEN AND SILK MATERIALS
MISS MARY R. HOFFMANN
Neugasse 51

DRESSES and COATS
Made at customers' homes or at the following address
MISS A. MÜNCH
Marktgasse 7

HAIRDRESSER
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PARFUMERIE
H. WEISSHAUPT
Theaterplatz Tel. 2.79.45

DAMENHÜTE
Holenstein
Milliners
POSTSTRASSE 19

SPANISCHE ORANGERIE
Christmas Gifts
EMIL ROHNER
Poststrasse 17 Tel. 2.75.86

## SWITZERLAND

### ST. GALL (Continued)

J. PETER
Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80.
Metzgergasse 14.

HANDLOSER
Haberdasher
Börsenplatz

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
GROCERIES
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48. Tel. 2.23.87

Moderne Schuhsohlerei
Shoe Repairs
J. GEREVINI-STORZ
Schuhhaus Grob Zeughausgasse 5.

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Sausages Tel. 2.75.66

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Provisions
Neugasse 46 Tel. 2.25.71

A. OBERHOLZER
Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Butter—Käse—Honig
Goliatgasse 30 Tel. 1.22.40

P. SIEGMANN
Christmas Gifts
Geschenk-Packungen Praliné
Neubau Brückenwaage

O. Burkart-Schlumpf
Confectioner
Speciality: Gefüllte Biber
Geschenkpackungen Praliné
Rorschacherstr. 31. Tel. 2.78.04.

STATIONERY
For Personal and Business Use
FOUNTAIN PENS
P. GIMMI & CIE
Neugasse 52

Weihnachtsgeschenke
Christmas Presents
Conserves Dried Fruits
H. ROHNER A.G.
Marktplatz 4.

Bookshop
WALTER KUPPER
St. Leonhardstrasse 6 Tel. 2.18.10

### THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating Repairs
"LE REVE" GAS STOVES

Weiche Natürliche
DAUERWELLEN
aus dem Salon DUCHILIO
Damen und Herren Salon
Parfumerie. Bäder zu jeder Tageszeit
Bahnhofstrasse 10. Thun.

FR. SCHWARZ
Bälliz 45
Leather, and Travel Goods
LADIES' BAGS

### WINTERTHUR

CH. RUTISHAUSER & CO.
Spez. Damen- und Kinderfrisiersalon
Parfumerie
L. Preise: Paris, Genf, Zurich, Basel und Bern. Bahnhofplatz 14. Tel. 2.18.62
Hairdresser

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf—Bettfedern—Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8 Tel. 2.18.21

Loepfe-Spielwaren
Marktgasse zur Krone
TOYS
Feine Gold und Silberwaren
Bestecke
GRET HELD—Bijouterie
Stadthausstrasse 16.
(JEWELLER)

Wollen-Schoch
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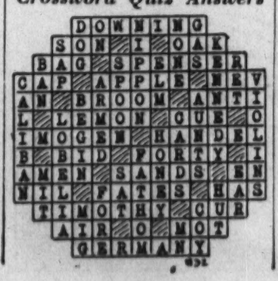


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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## The First U. S. Army Pilot

THE GENERAL WAS THE FIRST AIRPLANE PILOT IN THE U.S. ARMY. SOLOED BACK IN 1909.
MAJOR GENERAL FRANK P. LAHM- WORLD PIONEER IN MILITARY AVIATION HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE GULF COAST AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER WITH HEADQUARTERS AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS.
RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR BRILLIANT AERONAUTICAL WORK IN THE WORLD WAR.
HE CONCEIVED AND ORGANIZED RANDOLPH FIELD AND THE AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER OUT OF WHICH GREW THE SCHOOLS THAT WERE TO TRAIN THOUSANDS OF MILITARY PILOTS
"THE WEST POINT OF THE AIR" STANDS AS A LIVING MONUMENT TO GENERAL LAHM'S VISION

**Major General Frank P. Lahm, first Army officer to fly an airplane, and later, the designer of the Air Corps show place, Randolph Field, Texas, has been appointed Commanding General of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center. Thirty-two years of flying have been logged in the veteran airman's book. His assignment to his new command is a tribute to his far-sightedness in laying the ground work for the unified pilot training system that will turn out 30,000 airmen annually.**

### *Current Events Test*

**Answers**

1. The charge brought against the 20 youths and one woman, who were brought to Boston, is that of "entering the United States without proper papers." They will be held in custody until they are deported, which probably means after the war.

2. Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, U. S. N. Ret., in an Editorial Page article says, "Today the German Navy is small and is covered by the British Navy, the Japanese Navy is strong and free to act in the Far East. It is wiser to use our naval power in the Pacific now to checkmate Japan at once, unless this end can be immediately accomplished by political and economic pressure."

3. President Roosevelt emphasized that the ship was torpedoed well within the American defensive zone. The destroyer was on patrol duty 350 miles south and west of Iceland when attacked.

4. British sources claim that the RAF's offensive against the Continent had compelled Germany to maintain more than 50 per cent of its fighting planes on the Western front, thus relieving some of the terrific pressure on Russia.

5. It is expected that about 13,181,000 persons will pay income taxes on March 15.

6. Defense officials have ordered a 31 per cent cut in passenger car production in January, and warned of a further curtailment.

7. Twenty per cent, according to the National Safety Council.

8. Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo. The chief factors in the Konoye Cabinet resignation point to the failure to reach an accord with the United States and growing military pressure for action in the crisis arising from German successes against Russia.

9. Two old Navy submarines considered useful for coastal patrol and short range operations will be transferred to Britain soon, raising the total of warships thus far released to the British to 78.

10. Former Premier Daladier, Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Former Premier Leon Blum, Pierre Jacomet, Guy La Chambre, and Pierre Cot.

### *Did You Know That—*

It requires four months of schooling and two years of work as an apprentice before a technician is considered competent to handle the tools and testing equipment valued at thousands of dollars in the instrument shop of a transcontinental airline company? Some 732 costly units of precision equipment are constantly kept in perfect condition.

Every ship has 61 instruments which must be overhauled and inspected after 675 hours regardless of performance. There is no instrument that requires less than two hours to check and the average overhaul time for each ship is eight hours.

The directional gyro, for instance, costing $325 requires in its overhauling, equipment valued at $1,500.

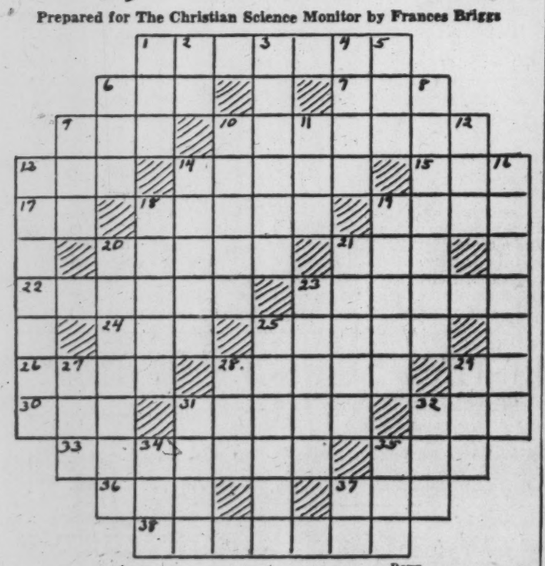
A year's supply of instruments is kept on hand, protected by glass jars. Among them are jeweled pivots so small that 35 of them can be held in the palm of the hand. There are light bulbs smaller than a pea, and chains no wider than the carbon in an ordinary light bulb.

### *Plastics in New Field*

The electric refrigerator of 1942 will have more than 50 plastic parts, and a survey indicates that 77 plastic applications are possible.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Residence of England's prime minister is on what street?
6—"A wise —— maketh a glad father."
7—Owl of certain nursery rhyme lived in what tree?
9—What is a purse for money?
10—Whom did Lamb call the "poet's poet"?
13—In Whistler's painting of his mother, she wears what on her head?
14—Duchess of Oldenburg is a variety of what fruit?
15—In what State of U. S. is Boulder Dam (abbr.)?
17—Article.
18—What is any of several European shrubs of pea family?
19—What is a prefix signifying "opposite"?
20—What fruit is more acid than the orange?
21—To prompt.
22—Who is daughter of Cymbeline in Shakespeare's play?
23—Who is considered greatest cathedral organist world has produced?
24—To offer.
25—The rain of the flood fell how many days?
26—What word concludes a prayer?
28—Who wrote novel "Indiana" (poss.)?
29—Half an em is what?
30—Nothing.
31—Who were the three goddesses supposed to determine course of human life?
32—Possesses.
33—What grass is grown in northern U. S. and Europe for hay?
35—Mongrel dog is what?
36—Melody.
37—Witty saying.
38—Gutenberg, the printer, lived where?

**Down**

1—What creature is said to have his day?
2—Upon.
3—What is Japanese name for Japan?
4—How many bones did Mother Hubbard find for the dog?
5—Aeriform fluid.
6—Juice of plants is what?
8—Who wrote part of "The Virginians" for Thackeray?
8—What is a public proclamation?
10—What is one of clubs used in golf?
11—Shade tree.
12—To soak flax.
13—Who is Prospero's slave in Shakespeare's "Tempest"?
14—Fortified.
16—What instruments made Cremona, Italy, famous?
18—Commence.
19—James Whitcomb Riley wrote poem on visits to what relative (poss.)?
20—What flowering plant was named after Matthias de Lobel, French botanist?
21—Prepares wool for spinning.
23—What is made from nectar of flowers?
25—What is used chiefly in measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of water by soundings?
27—What is one of educational institutions at Cambridge, Massachusetts (abbr.)?
28—Perched.
29—Organ of hearing.
31—What is a shout of warning to golfers?
32—Rude house.
34—In game of ringer, what is one of marbles placed in ring?
35—Demure.
37—What is symbol for manganese?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## *Daily Quotation*

*I see my way as birds their trackless way.*
*I shall arrive; what time, what circuit first,*
*I ask not; . . . .*
*In some time, his good time, I shall arrive:*
*He guides me and the bird. In his good time!*
—Robert Browning

## *Current Events Test*

***Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News***

1. What charge was brought against the 21 Norwegians seized by the United States Navy on the "spy" ship Busko off the coast of Greenland?

2. Where is the most advantageous position for the U. S. Navy to be stationed now, in view of the present world conditions?

3. Was the United States destroyer Kearny torpedoed within the American defensive zone?

4. How has the RAF's offensive against the Continent relieved pressure on Russia?

5. It is estimated that (5,650,000—13,181,000—18,350,000) persons will be paying income taxes March 15. Which estimate is correct?

6. What was the latest jolt given the automobile industry in regard to production?

7. What proportion of automobile fatalities in the United States is attributed to the use of alcohol?

8. Can you name the new head of the Japanese Cabinet? What were the major reasons for the resignation of the previous Cabinet?

9. What is the latest type of war craft to be turned over to Britain under provisions of the lend-lease law?

10. Marshal Pétain has placed the blame for France's defeat on six men. Who are they?

**(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)**

## *The Amusing Things We Say*

### *On the Horns of a Dilemma*

According to an old Greek anecdote, a young rhetorician begged an old sophist to teach him to plead causes and promised to pay his instructor when he gained a cause. Later when the master was about to sue his former pupil for payment due, the young man tried to make his teacher drop the case and forget everything, saying, "If I gain the cause, I shall not pay you because the judge will say that I am not to pay; and if I lose my cause, I shall not be required to pay, according to the terms of our agreement."

The wise man replied craftily, "Not so; if you gain your cause you must pay me according to the terms of our agreement; and if you lose your cause, the judge will condemn you to pay me." As a result the young man actually found himself on the horns of a dilemma, which is a figure of speech taken from the bull which will toss objects or persons with either of his horns.

### *A Chatterbox*

A talkative person has been called a chatterbox for ages. Away back in the old days, even before the time of Shakespeare, it was customary for beggars to collect alms in a clack dish. In order to attract attention and secure offerings, the beggars used to shake the dish forcibly to produce a loud clatter. The incessant noise raised by the clatter of the clack dish, or box, as it was also called, together with the beggar's cries for alms, gave birth to this expression.

## *Hobby Nobbing*

**Some prize winners in soap sculpture. This type of sculpture has been hailed by artists and educators as a valuable aid to art expression and art appreciation.**

### *For Amateur Carvers*

**By Irving Bacchus**

Does the sight of a beautiful sculptured work or a rich woodcarving stir within you an urge to attempt some form of creative art? Would-be artists who are mildly curious to know the extent of their capabilities, but reluctant to invest in tools and equipment, should take a fling into soap sculpture.

The tools needed are few and inexpensive; in fact, a small knife and an orange stick can turn out an acceptable job, if necessary, without additional assistance. A large bar of soap provides the material for many hours' activity.

One convenient quality of soap sculpture is that the hobbyist can pursue his diversion right in the parlor, confining the entire project to a table or desk top. The chips which fall from the bar can be returned to the kitchen for their usual duties.

Perhaps your first project will resemble a freak of nature but what a mountain of fun you will have! Soap sculpture is a simple hobby that every person can indulge in.

For more information about inexpensive soap sculpture equipment, a leaflet telling how to carve in soap, and news of a yearly contest held for soap artists, write to the National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York, or to this column.

## *Brevities*

**Indianapolis News:** They say housing in one Indiana boom town is so scarce defense workers are throwing squirrels out of the hollow trees.

**Detroit News:** Out of deference to Father, who must focus now on taxes, inflation and so forth, a New York high school has entirely done away with home work.

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** The Treasury is considering a big advertising campaign for the sale of defense bonds. Probably we shall hear that these are the security film and baseball stars always use.

**Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News:** If one has guests should one ask one's little girl to play the piano to entertain them? It all depends. It is a scheme that is often used effectively when one has guests that one does not wish to have come again.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Wise Sister**

Rejected Suitor: "Well, in any case I'll always be a brother to you."

She (sweetly): "If I had any use for a brother I could reach under the sofa and get one now."

**That's Right!**

"Now there's a woman who makes the little things count."

"What does she do?"

"She teaches arithmetic in our grade school."—Pathfinder.

**Same in Any Language**

Waiter: "Would monsieur prefer French, Spanish or Italian cooking?"

Diner: "I don't care, so long as you bring me a soft-boiled egg."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

**To the Top**

The fellow announced to a group of friends that he had been made manager of the First National Bank. One friend looked skeptical.

"You couldn't hold a job like that," he remarked. "What have you ever managed before?"

The fellow smiled condescendingly.

"I managed to marry the president's daughter," she said.

**Abbreviations Cause Trouble**

The man and woman approached the theater, evidently expecting an evening's enjoyment. As the man stepped forward to purchase the tickets the woman grabbed his arm. "I do not want to see this show, Alfred, I do not like Chinese plays," she exclaimed.

"But this is not a Chinese play."

"It certainly is—the title is right there on the front of the theater. Sun. Mon. Tu."

**"It's really an extraordinary picture—it made me think!"**

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Seamen's Refuge*

(Christian Herald)

There is a lighthouse for seamen on New York's South Street, known as The Seamen's Church Institute. Ask any seaman from any nation whatever he thinks of the Institute and his reply is "O. K., matey, O. K.!"

We have before us the Institute's report for the first six months of 1941: their biggest six months since their founding over half a century ago; 138,003 lodgings were supplied, 364,607 meals served, 1,243 jobs were found for unemployed seamen, nine crews from torpedoed ships were cared for, 1,621 medical and dental treatments were given, 6,939 deposits for seamen were placed in the banks. And Mrs. Roper, House Mother at the Institute and head of the Missing Seamen's Bureau, says she has located 6,180 missing sailors since 1918!

This is front-line Christianity: the world would be a better place to live in were there more of it.

### *In Case You Didn't Know!*

The first woman meteorologist in the United States is Mrs. Jean S. Lewis, now employed by a leading airline.

More than 70,000 trained research specialists are employed by 2,300 companies in the United States.

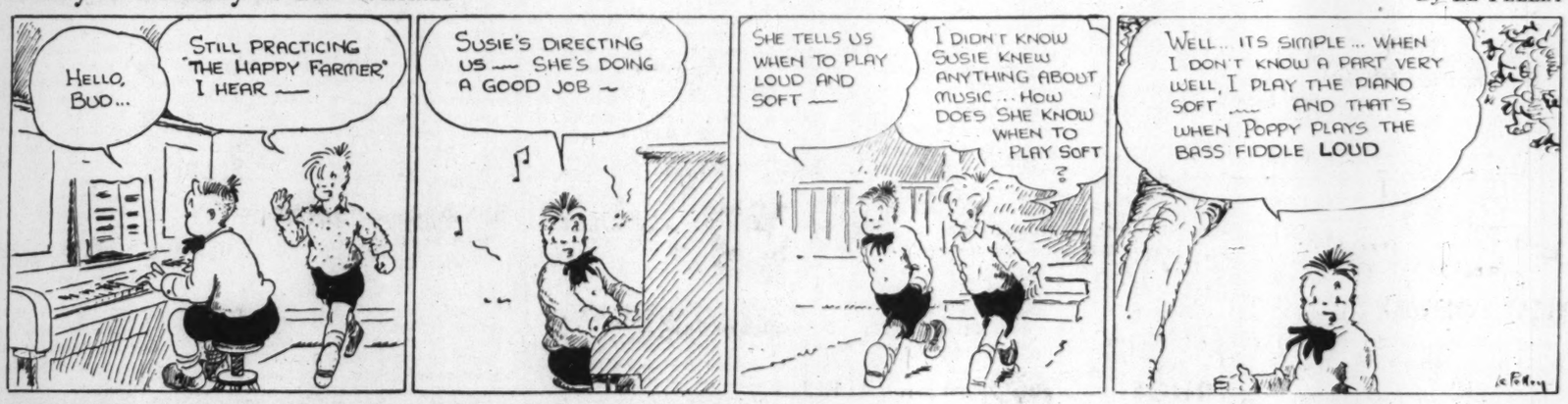
Bolivia is called the Switzerland of South America, because of its mountain cities and landlocked position.

## *A Verse for Today . . .*

*There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.*—I John 4:18.

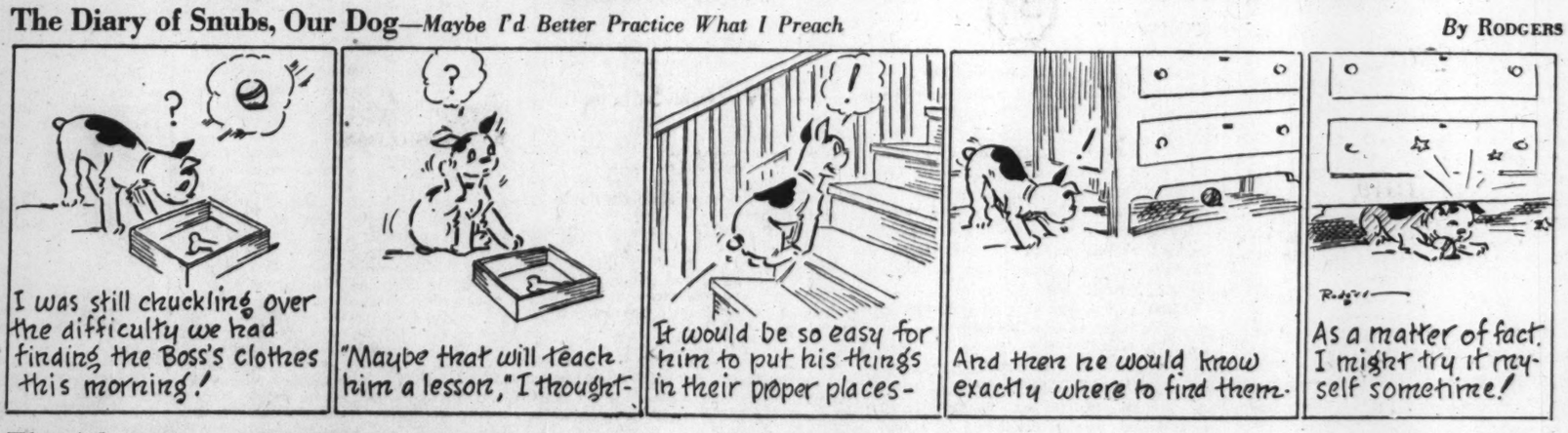
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Crescendo*

By Le Pelley


HELLO, BUD...
STILL PRACTICING "THE HAPPY FARMER" I HEAR —
SUSIE'S DIRECTING US — SHE'S DOING A GOOD JOB —
SHE TELLS US WHEN TO PLAY LOUD AND SOFT —
I DIDN'T KNOW SUSIE KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT MUSIC... HOW DOES SHE KNOW WHEN TO PLAY SOFT ?
WELL.. ITS SIMPLE... WHEN I DON'T KNOW A PART VERY WELL, I PLAY THE PIANO SOFT .... AND THAT'S WHEN POPPY PLAYS THE BASS FIDDLE LOUD

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I'd Better Practice What I Preach*

By Rodgers


I was still chuckling over the difficulty we had finding the Boss's clothes this morning!
"Maybe that will teach him a lesson," I thought-
It would be so easy for him to put his things in their proper places-
And then he would know exactly where to find them.
As a matter of fact, I might try it myself sometime!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Time Out*

By The Hagers

JACK SPOONBILL SEEMED A BIT UPSET. "A TAXI I HAVE TRIED TO GET.
I'VE COMBED THE STREETS AND CALLED. NO LUCK!" "WAIT, JACK," I CRIED, "HERE'S LILLY DUCK."
"WHERE DO YOU LADY DRIVERS HIDE?" MISS LILLY LOOKED AT JACK AND SIGHED.
"I'M SORRY, JACK,— BUT YOU FORGET. TODAY'S THE DAY OUR BOOK CLUB MET."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, . . then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Visible and Invisible Attack

The report that the destroyer Kearny had been torpedoed in the North Atlantic is credited with speeding the 259-138 vote of the House of Representatives in favor of arming American merchant ships. The response—even of many Americans who have thought that the United States need take no part in the war—was something like this: "Here is a direct challenge, an outright attack. We cannot retreat before it."

Men who were not moved by the fall of France, the bombing of Britain, men who seem as unconcerned about militarists taking manifest control in Tokyo as about the desperate struggle around Moscow can see in this torpedo a visible, concrete attack on America. They regard it much as they would an assault on American territory. They may not approve the destroyer being on the route to Iceland, they may wish Iceland had not been occupied, but they declare the position once taken must be defended.

Actually far more dangerous, but relatively invisible, attacks on America—on American ideals of liberty and American interest in an ordered world—have been launched by the Axis. The brutal subjugation of minorities and small countries hit at America—unless you make America a mere geographical expression. When France fell Americans felt the blow sufficiently to order a two-ocean navy and enact conscription. The bombing of Britain produced the Lend-Lease Act.

Americans thought they couldn't feel the attack on Russia; indeed it seemed to take danger farther away. But that mood has changed as the Russian position grew weaker and contributed to Japanese boldness. Americans who sense the interrelation of world forces perceive that more damage may be done to American interests by a successful Nazi drive on Moscow than by the sinking of a dozen destroyers. Convinced that no sound peace can be made with the world revolution called Hitlerism, they recognize that the farther the Nazi power extends, the more the war is prolonged and the greater becomes America's share of the task of restoring order.

The shift of emphasis to Japan, calling for American ships in the Pacific, is but one costly result of Hitlerism's gains in Russia. In the Far East, in Latin America, Spain, Africa, in a dozen corners of the world, new pressures are put on American diplomatic, industrial and naval defenses against the Axis. If the 50 per cent of Russian industrial power enlisted against Hitlerism has been lost, America is the chief hope of replacing it.

Unless Americans are ready for a false "peace" designed to demobilize Britain, they must resolve to make up such losses—and help to prevent more. If America be thought of in these terms, it is clear that the attack on a destroyer is a relatively minor matter. It may be useful in waking up Americans who cannot see how much bigger America is than a ship, how much more it is than a geographical term.

### "The Kids" and the "Cop"

"Johnnie the Cop" is missing from his traffic post in South Buffalo, New York, and the "Kids of the Abbott-Road School" wrote a letter to the South Buffalo News sending him their love and wishing him a speedy recovery. The editor of the News thought it so unusual that he not only reproduced the letter—grammar or no grammar—but based his leading editorial on the subject. He recalled the traditional feud between policemen and boys in "the old days," remarking:

> How often do we remember calling out from a safe vantage point to a passing policeman, "Brass buttons, bluecoat, can't catch a Nannie goat," and then taking to our heels with the cop possibly in hot pursuit.

What accounts for the change? Oh, someone will say, the Boy Scouts have made a big difference in boys. Undoubtedly, but all the credit cannot go to them. There are thousands of youngsters in many cities who have little opportunity to join a troop. But only a few of them are cop-haters.

It's not the boys who have changed—so much, at any rate. Times and manners bring physical alterations, but boys remain fundamentally the same. It's the cops who have changed. Policemen are trained nowadays to be friendly. And, moreover, they must be models of deportment. No one ever saw a uniformed policeman of today smoking on duty or turning into the side door of a saloon—that is, and holding his job for long. Today's policeman works with boys, not against them. Chances are he was a Scout himself.

### Extend Social Security?

President Roosevelt has indicated that he and the Social Security Board soon will ask extensive changes in the Social Security Act, especially to broaden its coverage. In an announcement of this intention September 30, Mr. Roosevelt argued that enlargement of the program would provide a slight deterrent to inflation and cushion the economic transition after the war. Two courses urged particularly by the Social Security Board would have comparatively little effect in this direction. A third course which would help is being discussed mainly by the Treasury and in Congress.

Approximately 40,000,000 persons now are covered by unemployment compensation and the old-age pension system. The principal groups which might be added are farm laborers, farm operators, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers in the home or on the farm, and employees of charitable, educational, or religious organizations. To include these would add more than 20,000,000 persons to the files and enormously complicate the working of an already complex system. It should not be undertaken until present experience indicates its desirability.

Another step proposed is federalization of the unemployment compensation funds, which now are administered by the separate States under Federal supervision. This would mean the extinguishment of merit-rating plans for employers which are under trial in some of the States, and in general would mean centralization in the one feature of the plan which has been effectively decentralized.

More important than either of these steps in resisting inflation would be a temporary increase in the tax for unemployment compensation to provide extra reserves in the State funds against post-war readjustment. The classes already covered by the Social Security Act are those in which post-war unemployment is most likely to be felt, and the means is already at hand to safeguard them with a dismissal wage to be paid, if necessary, out of an increased social security tax.

### Looking Before Leaping

"It is becoming more and more apparent that Italy made a bad choice in joining the Axis. What can she look forward to as a partner of Germany? If the Nazis win in Europe, Italy's role will be at first that of a jackal, later that of a vassal and puppet. If Germany loses in Europe, Italy will have to make terms with the anti-Axis Powers, who will be in undisputed control of all the important communication routes and markets and sources of raw materials, . . . who will be strongly armed, . . . and who will have suffered such injury and devastation as to be in no mood for gentle dealing with any member of the Axis gang."

Had this been written just before Italian entry into the war, it would, we know now—and how bitterly well the disillusioned Italians know—have been a completely accurate prediction. The first part has already been proved true. The second part hardly requires proof.

In fact, many students of world affairs did so analyze Italy's position, some of them in these columns. What makes this particular passage of immediate interest is that it was not written about Italy yesterday, but has just been written about Japan today. If for "Italy," we read "Japan," we have a pertinent point for the consideration of over-ambitious Japanese leaders. These words by Professor Eugene Staley appear in the October issue of Foreign Affairs.

Japan's position at this moment is eerily similar to that of Italy just before the fall of France. To stab Russia in the back or not to stab? That is one of the big questions in Tokyo. Italy decided to stab France. To attempt to counter the international weight of the United States by throwing Japan's weight fully in the Nazi scale? That is another question that Italy had to decide.

Tokyo might well telephone Rome before crossing any Rubicons at the behest of Berlin. Prince Konoye's successor in the Japanese Premiership, Lieut.-Gen. Eiki Tojo, might profitably ask Mussolini how Il Duce feels these days—whether as an Italian with Italy's future at heart, or even as an ambition-bitten Caesar who no longer is first even in Rome.

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The Lady Next Door says that one way of doing her "daily dozen" is by picking up the printed matter at her doorway, which comes in handy now to start the logs in the fireplace.

## Our Readers Say—

### And the Coal Goes up the Chimney—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Smoke is waste. It was therefore very depressing to read the recent article in the Monitor which gave a prediction by Mr. D. A. Chapman, former Massachusetts Smoke Abatement Director, that Boston would have worse smoke than usual this winter.

Why do we not do something about it? If we are getting unusually high-volatile soft coal to burn here this winter, why does that not put us in the place where St. Louis was? What was done out there in a year's time to clear the atmosphere is nothing short of marvelous as we know from numerous articles published about it. From friends who live there I learn that the smoke is 70 per cent less. Curtains that had to be washed weekly now only begin to show dirt after a month. Shrub flowers, which turned gray in a day, now bloom colorfully their allotted time. They still use the same coal but it has to be processed so that it does not smoke. No one is allowed to have a smoky chimney.

But the smoke in Boston has already started. Recently, when it was very warm, I stopped between 5:30 and 6 p. m. at the weather kiosk on the common to read the temperature. It was 78°. On turning away my eye was caught by a plume of smoke that looked at first sight like the Rutherford Street fire. It was only smoke from the Suffolk County Courthouse. It appeared about the same time on Sunday when it was again very warm. If we had adequate smoke control, this could be corrected to everyone's advantage.

Since we need to conserve every bit of fuel here in New England for national defense, to say nothing of trying to keep warm this winter, why do we not actively cut down waste by consuming the coal rather than committing a double error of wasting fuel and polluting the air.

Boston — DOROTHEA K. HARRISON

### Attacking Hitler's Enemies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The America First Committee, which never criticized Russia when it was the ally of Nazi Germany, has now discovered that Russia is godless. Why do you suppose the Committee waited until Russia, too, was fighting for its life against Nazi aggression before making this discovery? The pattern of America First seems to consist in attacking the enemies of Hitler while making excuses for his allies and for Hitler himself. This policy is so obvious that only the very densest people will fail to comprehend that the America First Committee has come to a position which in effect is very sympathetic toward Nazism. — MARION O'LENIC

New York

### The Capital of Alberta

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have been intending to thank you for your very excellent articles on Canadian affairs and Canadian geographical and other features. They have been excellent, and I feel certain that I am only one of thousands who have felt such an appreciation.

I also wish to congratulate you upon the excellence of the proof reading because one rarely finds an error.

However, in the September 25th issue, I notice that an Associated Press dispatch from Washington spoke of the Duke of Windsor's ranch near Calgary, Saskatchewan. As a matter of fact, Calgary is the capital city of the Province of Alberta. The capital city of the Province of Saskatchewan is Regina.

Toronto — (DR.) OSWALD C. J. WITHROW

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Tokyo Ponders Next Move

## A Submarine Volcano

The Eastern Pacific, off the coasts of Luzon and Japan, drops down into a steep trench, a vast sub-sea valley, a bottom cleft between high levels. There titanic changes shake the earth under its heavy covering of sea. When upheavals take place, when fissures open into the white hot bowels of the earth, cold sea water comes in contact with telluric fires. No mind can do more than marvel at the struggle. The old problem of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body seems to be illustrated there.

I was once on the famous S. S. Texan, bound from Manila toward Honolulu. We had worked our way out of port under lowering skies. The barometer was strangely steady but a hot thick blanket of cloud clung low above the ocean. No one could figure out what was impending. It might be the prelude to a typhoon, or it might mean the beginning of some torrential rain, some strange visitation from the skies. Hatches were double battened. Extra lashings were passed on boats and booms, a sharp lookout and a cautious weather watch prevailed on board.

We passed Cape Bolinao; the land was masked in haze. Standing due north our course took us past Cape Bojeador, while the signs of an unusual sea multiplied. Strange fishes darted from the water. A large sampan, blown down from Formosa, was laboring under stress of weather, for the wind came in sudden puffs from north and east. At nightfall flames lit up the sea as junks set off their paper flares on our approach. Day broke as we entered the Balintang Channel, north of Luzon, heading into a weird morning haze, the sun coming up like a monster ball of purple, throwing off streamers of curious light.

* * *

The wind had died; the sea, a deep green, rose and fell in mighty ground swells, the ship lifting and dipping bows under as she steamed west, north, west.

"Never saw anything like this before," the skipper remarked as we tried to take morning altitudes of the sun, the disk furry and turning red, the sea horizon waving with refracted light.

By noon the sky took on a drab blue-gray tinge, and the swell rose higher, coming from everywhere as if great puckers were lifting and falling from the ocean. No one turned in, the vessel's rail was lined by anxious faces, the crockery in the pantries danced about.

Then a scouring swishing sound came up from below. Of a sudden the ocean changed color, from green to shining gray. The water was filled with gurgling bubbling knobs. Buckets thrown over brought on board pieces of warm pumice stone. As far as we could see the gray stone, filled with air holes, lighter than cork, rose and fell with the swell of the ocean.

The scraping of the pumice against our steel sides, under our bottom, and aft against the propellers, sounded as if we were being sandpapered by Neptune. All afternoon the Texan plowed through those pulsing fields of volcanic stone.

* * *

That night, far out in the Pacific, the noises stopped. We were through the scene of the eruption, a strange uncanny quiet seized the ship, again throbbing within her own internal organs.

At daybreak we saw the boot-top, the part of the hull between wind and water, scoured to a sheen, the clean metal sides glinting in the sun. Never had a ship been given a more thorough polishing. But the owners saved nothing by it, for months intervened before she was able to dock, and by that time rust and the absence of anti-fouling paint gave the grasses and barnacles a chance to cling to her hull. — FELIX RIESENBERG

## North . . South . . East . . West

### *A Little Brief Authority*

By Frank L. Perrin

If in democracies, and in the American democracy particularly, there is one danger point to be avoided, it is that at which the right to delegate or to withhold power is abandoned to those who usurp it. It need not be insisted for the purposes of convincing argument that in the United States, especially in recent years, there has been a designed overstepping of the line which separates democracies from dictatorships, or that there has been a conscious surrender, by the people, of constitutional or political rights. But there seem to have been warning signals that should be observed and heeded.

To date, unless the record has been falsified in some inconceivable way, nothing vital or irretrievable has been lost or consciously surrendered. It may be that this assurance will allay the uneasiness of those whose inherent loyalty to controlling authority is persuasive and soothing. It is of the tendency in any country to usurp emergency powers that the complacent should be made aware.

* * *

In world history it will be discovered that the decline and fall both of democracies and of dynasties has come as a result of the usurpation of power unwisely delegated in time of emergency.

It is not always selfishness or ambition that prompts the governing or executive authority of a State to seek or to accept extreme or unusual power in excess of the powers constitutionally delegated or otherwise imposed. Generally speaking, and almost invariably, it is the belief of the people themselves in their lack of ability to act cooperatively, wisely, and in unison, to deal promptly and effectively in this emergency, actual or declared, that induces and momentarily seems to condone and justify a voluntary surrender of constitutional rights and powers.

Long before the increasing threat of involvement by American nations in the struggle to preserve and safeguard democracy in the world for those peoples who desire to be thus governed, many observing students and critics of present-day trends in the United States were courageous enough to write and shout warnings and eloquent protests against a leadership that demanded and received virtually unquestioned obedience to its program of economic and governmental procedure. Their combined, even if discordant voice, was scarcely heeded by those whose welfare it was sought to protect and whose inheritance of democracy and its ideals were declared to be in peril of irredeemable sacrifice.

The New Freedom invoked by Woodrow Wilson lost, a decade ago, its charm and its appeal in the revolutionary expedition in the desire to gain new immunities, new privileges, under the unique aegis of the Roosevelt New Deal. Whatever may be said in refutation or denial, the fact is, as must be admitted, that the people of the United States surrendered to the Congress, and the Congress to the President, the responsibility of writing the laws of the land. This both the people and the Congress refused or failed to realize until the unheralded effort was made by the President to obtain, by consent of the people, absolute control of the United States Supreme Court.

That effort failed, thanks to the awakened realization by responsible members of the Democratic Party, in Congress and out, that real danger threatened. The victory of the opposition is important, as the sequel proves, chiefly because it re-established, in some degree, the confidence of the people in their ability to reassert their rightful authority and powers.

* * *

It is interesting to appraise the enduring and present value of that bitterly waged campaign in its relation to the effort now being made, and generally approved, to unite the American people in a single-hearted effort to aid the Allied cause in the second world war. Does the leverage of successful opposition to an Administration program, admittedly unsound and perhaps unethical, give undeserved strength to the opponents of the all-out program in aid of democracy?

There is reason for the prevailing conviction that what many of us regard as a highly commendable and necessary undertaking is being hindered and to some extent handicapped by a few sincere Americans who, perhaps unreasonably and overcautiously, fear that authority surrendered in an emergency, may be utilized as a weapon when and if the emergency ends. Let us all see to it that this is made impossible in any event.

## The Wide Horizon

### In Union There Is Safety

By Dr. Olive Swezy

The formation of a United States of Europe in the interests of peace has long been the dream of forward-looking statesmen. Even with the destruction of Hitlerism, the impoverishment of almost the entire Continent makes that dream impractical as a means of keeping the peace of the world. It is not to impoverished nations that mankind looks for leadership. That can come only from those countries controlling the natural wealth of the world.

These countries are the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. Russia, it is true, has already been working towards world leadership, but the world is not receptive, nor likely to be receptive, to Communism. It remains therefore for the other two countries to take the lead in establishing and maintaining peace. No other conceivable combination of countries offers any acceptable or practical plan whereby this can be attained. Likewise no single country is in a position to maintain the peace of the world. Unless this is established on a firm foundation, each country will have to impoverish itself to develop and maintain tremendous armaments, not only now but for the next century. What this will mean in lower standards of living may be seen in those countries which already bear these burdens. The United States, with all its wealth, will pay the same price, possibly helping to fight a war against aggression, each more terrible than the last, once or twice in every generation.

* * *

In the world now gone forever, the Thirteen Colonies sought and found safety in union, as did the British Commonwealth of Nations. Today safety on that scale is no longer possible. Unions must be commensurate in size with their possible enemies. It was with this knowledge of changing world conditions that Clarence Streit proposed his Union Now, taking in all the English-speaking peoples and the Scandinavian countries. Due to war conditions, the proposal is limited at the present time to the English-speaking countries.

In a recent letter to Asia, Pearl Buck points out a danger inherent in the scheme with this limitation. Leaving out the countries of Europe for obvious reasons, this union would be a world coalition of the white races, leaving other races outside the pale, and might result in the ultimate disaster to the world in a conflict between the white races and those of other colors.

This racial antagonism is already brewing in the Orient, stirred by the battle cry of Japan, "Asia for the Asians," and less vocally in other parts of the world. The arrogance and superiority of a few unrepresentative Britons in their contacts with other races, have sometimes given rise to conflicts within the confines of the Empire. Racial discrimination in the application of immigration laws in the United States has further emphasized the barriers between races of differing colors. Unfair discrimination in America against citizens of Negro blood offers a fertile soil for the seeds of racial conflicts.

* * *

In view of these by no means negligible dangers, any scheme for establishing a union for the promotion of world peace must include a nation that is not white skinned, thus avoiding the drawing of a color line. Pearl Buck suggests the inclusion of China. Equally valid would be the claims for including India. These two countries, with their ancient civilizations, their present strivings for national unity and coherence, are more democratic in essentials than many European countries. These are vast countries and their inclusion with the great democracies of the world would go far in allaying fears of racial conflicts.

In the formation of any union, as in the establishment of national policy, foreign as well as domestic, it is the long view that should be given prime consideration. The contributions of China and India might be almost negligible at the present time, yet they undoubtedly hold tremendous possibilities for the future. It is the part of wisdom for the white democracies to direct their development along their own lines, within the bounds of friendship, rather than continue to treat them as inferior.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Frank Acknowledgment

Arthur Schwartz, signed to write 104 songs a year for two air shows, was asked by the producer, "Isn't that going to take a lot out of you?" Schwartz answered, "Yes, but it's also going to take a lot out of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms."—*Coronet.*


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section


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*WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS* *BOSTON, OCTOBER 18, 1941*

Wide World

RAF PILOTS RACE TO THEIR PLANES AS DAWN BREAKS

# War for Freedom

### *By Viscount Astor*

A PEOPLE CANNOT be at war and enjoy a completely free life at one and the same time. It is also true that our democratic way of living and our ideals are flatly opposed to militarism—that we have almost come to regard democracy and war as incompatible. In the fallen democracies of Europe these notions—true, though only part of the truth—are today remembered with tragic poignancy.

But there is another truth. It is that the freedoms we enjoy have, throughout the ages, and in all countries, had to be fought for and preserved by a willingness to fight. That we in Europe forgot this truth is why democracy throughout the world stands in such serious danger today.

It is indeed an historic fact that great advances out of tyranny toward freedom were achieved through conflict—in plain words, by fighting for them. The Swiss achieved their early democracy through a long series of battles against powerful medieval emperors. They have guarded their freedom with arms, ever watchful and prepared, until this day. They have never forgotten their freedom could only be maintained by the spirit of their great warrior liberator, William Tell.

The history of England is similar. The freedoms of Magna Carta were won by a direct threat of force. The vigorous Tudors, with the support of their parliaments, defied the right of Rome to dictate to Englishmen their religion, or of Spain to invade their country, not by words, but by building the first British navy. A decisive point in the history of the English Parliament and modern English liberty was unquestionably Cromwell's civil war. Had that war not been fought and won by Parliamentarians, England might have reverted into an autocratic state and the freedom of her citizens become no greater than that of her continental neighbors.

The French made little advance towards democracy until the terrific conflict of the French Revolution when, from the barricades of Paris an idea which had been making gradual advance elsewhere—that man should strive to attain "liberty, equality, fraternity," received new impetus and the forces of tyranny suffered an enormous reverse.

The freedom which the Dutch possessed during 300 years was founded on their long, arduous war to rid themselves of the armies of their Spanish Gauleiter, Duke of Parma. The Germans, who were ruled for century upon century by semi-feudal princes, have not only the local outbreaks of 1848 to their credit but most notably the glorious episode of Martin Luther's militant uprising, which affected the thinking of the whole Western World. In Russia, the Czar's tyranny, though it had long been recognized throughout the world as a grotesque anomaly, could not be broken without a fierce and bloody conflict.

But the most striking examples of freedom achieved through fighting come from the North American continent. The pioneers, many of them idealists, who ventured into this new world were willing to risk their lives a hundred times over to attain to a state of freedom they valued above security. Then the American colonists, quoting the English doctrine of no taxation without representation against the English themselves, decided to fight against better armed troops, and established their full independence by force of arms. The consequence of this achievement was to be an enormous advance in the liberties of the human race, for it radically altered the evolu-

tion of the British Commonwealth, and influenced the political thinking of continental Europe.

As machinery began to enlarge the material wealth and the physical freedom of mankind, so its politics became increasingly liberal. The Victorian Age saw the forces of tyranny steadily losing ground, and the forces of democracy steadily gaining. It appeared that mankind unquestionably was coming into an age of assured freedom, peace, and prosperity, such as it had never known.

In 1914 this progress was violently threatened by an attack. The large German empire, equipped with vast modern industries, had retained military politics characteristic of a previous age. After some years of careful planning, it deliberately overran its neighbors on all sides. Mobilization of the entire democratic world was required to defeat this ambitious attempt to capture the centers of world power by a militarist autocrat.

* * *

His defeat was followed by a great advance in the freedom of men. Throughout Europe people who had been suppressed, like the Poles, Czechs, and the Germans themselves, set up their own democracies, and a league was instituted to ensure lasting peace. But the politics and economics of the post-war world went wrong, and all these hopes were shattered. A deadly disillusionment began to fill the minds of all democrats as they watched the reappearance of more tyrannical and more militarist movements than the world had ever seen.

How did these movements gain power? Why were they not stifled at birth? The answer is that democrats all over the world had forgotten that they must fight to maintain their freedom.

The democratic parties in Germany allowed their Nazi enemies to beat them because they hesitated for years to strike. In 1929 Hitler could have been arrested and shot. But this might have meant civil war, and German democrats were not prepared to fight. So Hitler seized power.

Next, the democracies of France and England could have marched into Germany in 1933, destroyed the Nazi party, and released the thousands of democrats who had been interned; and suppressed the menace there and then. But that would have meant a fight and the peoples of France and England were unwilling to take the risk and fight. So Hitler consolidated his power. And year by year he increased it, while in the democracies no politician was able even to make the people vote for rearmament, as Mr. Churchill well knows.

Thus Hitler was able to annex his neighbors one by one, unopposed. When France was overrun by the now highly-armed Nazis, her people even in her far-away colonies were told not to continue the struggle because this might have meant civil war; and that to disunite a nation by a civil war would be a national calamity. They forgot that under von Hindenburg the Germans lost their liberty by not fighting for it, and that Cromwell saved British liberty by facing the tragedy of a civil war.

When pacifism replaces a willingness to fight for liberty, those who love freedom are apt to forfeit their freedom.

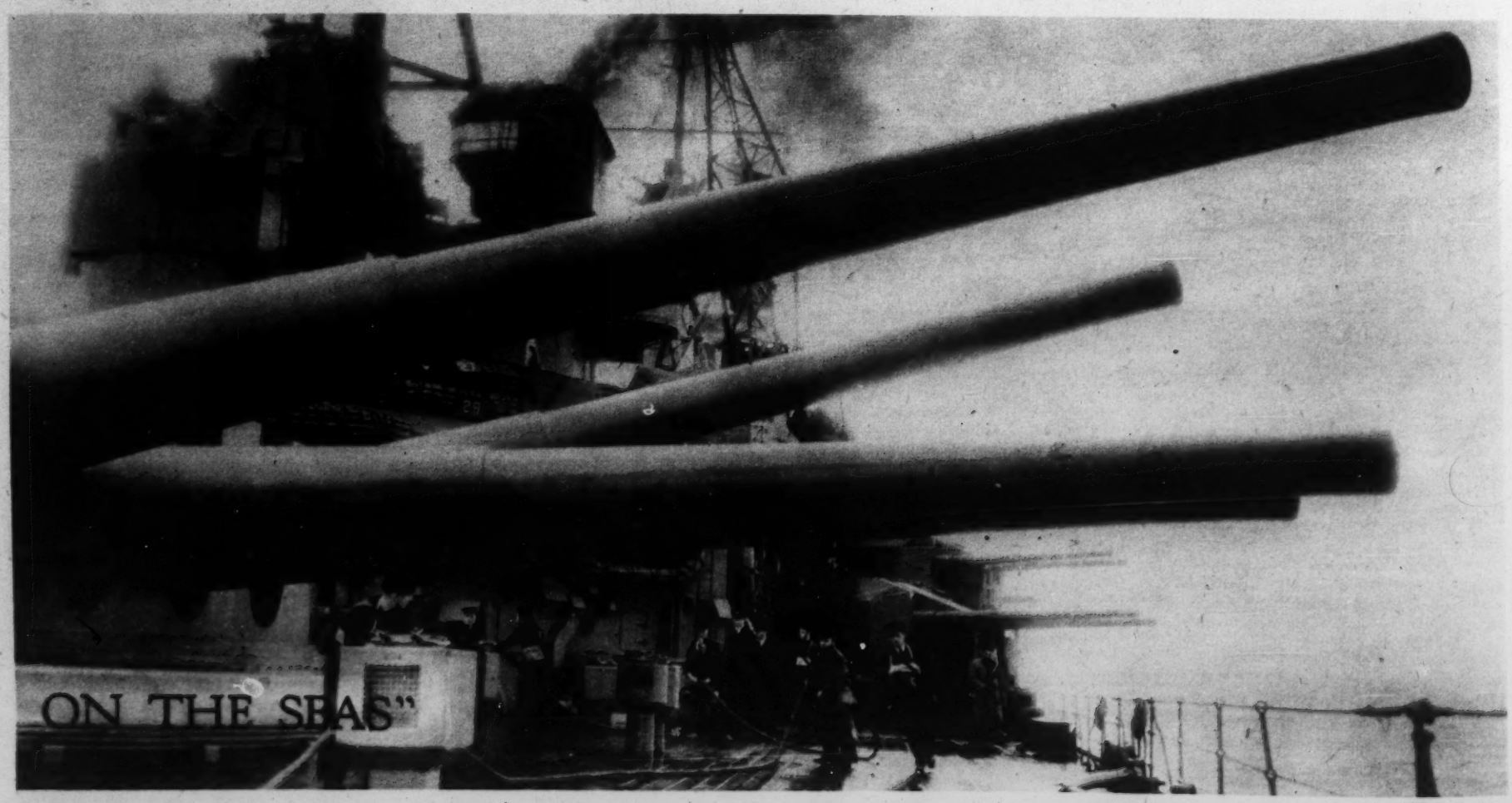
* * *

The question of whether mankind will be slave or free is being fought out on the battlefields and in the air of three continents, on the seas, and in the back streets and villages of the conquered countries. It is the greatest war of history, both in its geographical range and in the issues at stake. Should the tyrannical powers who planned this war succeed in winning it, there is no doubt that they would undo the work of centuries. A despotism would be imposed on the greater part of the earth or, perhaps, on the entire earth, which would destroy everything and everyone that opposed it. Its enmity to freedom would be greater than that of the Spanish inquisition or of the old Czarist regime, and, because of modern methods, its power of destruction would be infinitely more absolute. Civilization would die and progress come to an end, for mankind would have lost its hard-won freedoms.

No one can foretell the fortunes of war. But this much is certain: if the dictators should be beaten, all those who have fought against them will have learnt the great lesson of liberty. They will no longer take their freedoms for granted, but will vigilantly and actively defend them as our forefathers used to do. For Fascism is reviving in those who oppose it the spirit of the great militant liberators of history. This spirit will be the most valuable possession of the younger generation of the countries who fight. It will be the greatest guarantee that the light of liberty, which is light of civilization, will not go out in the world either today or tomorrow. For what men have fought for, they treasure.

* * *

These are reflections which two years of modern world war induce in me. It has been remarkable to witness the metamorphosis in attitude of our younger generation, which has taken place in this time. Cynicism and nonchalance are being replaced by a finer spirit and more honest outlook. The ostrich-like illusion that war is the worst of all evils has given way to a fearless acceptance of the fact that nothing worth having can be had without an effort—perhaps a costly effort. This more realistic, more adventurous, outlook is our great gain, our great hope. I tell you of it that you may be enabled to draw the conclusions which may seem to you fit. It is the obligation of every democrat to decide on these matters for himself and herself, guided by reason and conscience alone.




Wide World

# The Other France

By Egon Kaskeline

FRANCE PAID DEARLY, both in man power and wealth, to colonize those overseas possessions which today, for the third time in modern history, are threatened with seizure by foreign powers. At present there seems little hope of realizing the dream of the great colonizers, of men such as Bugeaud, Lyautey, and Mangin, who believed in the future of a "Greater France." On the eve of the defeat, France's empire was the second largest in the world. It covered 48,000,000 square miles as compared to 200,000 square miles of France proper. France's home population of 40,000,000 Frenchmen was supplemented by nearly 70,000,000 subjects who lived under the Tricolor in the widely scattered parts of the empire. Some 66,000,000 of her colonial population were colored; 2,500,000 were white settlers, merchants and administrators.

The first French colonies to fall under British control were such overseas possessions as New Caledonia, the Hebrides, and various islands in the South Seas. This control was soon further extended to French outposts in India such as Pondicherry, Karikal, and Candernagor—remnants of the former Bourbon Empire. A little later, French Equatorial Africa and the Tschad Region went over to General de Gaulle. After a hard battle, British and Free French troops conquered Syria. By means of blockade, England exerts strong pressure on Djibouti (French Somaliland); its surrender to Britain or to de Gaulle apparently can be but a question of weeks. How long Madagascar will remain French depends on the good will of the British.

The gravest loss was Japan's annexation of French Indo-China—the surrender of which Vichy termed "collaboration for the defense of the colony." Japan has thus realized her long-planned expansionist dream. The Japanese press—not concerned with saving Vichy's face—bluntly calls Indo-China one of Japan's richest and most significant conquests. Lastly, there are the French possessions in the Western Hemisphere — Guadaloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Miquelon and St. Pierre; these possessions are still, at least theoretically, under Vichy's control; practically, however, they are controlled by the United States, which has included them in its zone of defense.

As to General de Gaulle's patriotism there can be no doubt; such territories as he has conquered will be administered and kept intact until such time when they can be restored to a free France; England has guaranteed the integrity of all such possessions that she now controls. Nevertheless, the unity of the French Empire has been shattered. Vichy's influence today extends merely to North and West Africa, covering an area of 2,900,000 square miles and comprising a population of 30,000,000 natives and 1,500,000 Frenchmen. These African possessions, however, have always been regarded as the cornerstone of the empire; the administrative, economic, and cultural ties between them and the motherland are very close.

* * *

North Africa is, so to speak, a continuation of France on African soil. But even here Vichy's position has been somewhat undermined and may collapse overnight. Africa, even more than France proper, feels the split in French public opinion, the open as well as the underground struggle between the followers of Pétain and those of de Gaulle. A large section of French colonial officials is decidedly pro-de Gaulle and the Pétain regime is well aware of this trend in colonial opinion; yet Vichy has not been able to fill more than the very highest administrative posts with reliable Vichy men.

Division of opinion among the North African population in general corresponds to divided administrative opinion. Vichy tolerates and in part supports the steady increase in German "tourist" traffic to France's African possessions. The armistice commissions have transformed themselves into expert committees comprising several hundred members. These committees not only supervise the execution of armistice conditions but increasingly interfere in the administration and economy of French North and West Africa. The German "commercial" air lines, authorized by Vichy, have acquired a foothold in the most strategic airports, such as Dakar, Casablanca, Rabat, and Oran.

Germany shows an urgent desire to assist disarmed France in the defense of her remaining colonial possessions; to extend fortifications at Dakar and Casablanca, and to collaborate in the construction of the Trans-Saharan Railway. In brief, French Africa is today planned as a German-French dominion. The latest dispatches indicate that Franco-German collaboration in Africa is already under way. The Vichy regime has begun to fortify the port of Abijan on the French Ivory Coast. This project was undertaken to forestall any expected Anglo-American action against Dakar.

### VICHY'S AFRICAN PROCONSUL

It is for several reasons that Marshal Pétain entrusted former Generalissimo Weygand with the administration of France's African possessions. Commanding authority was needed to prevent a further surrender of French colonies to General de Gaulle. Generalissimo Weygand is personally hostile to de Gaulle, whom he regards as an unpleasant critic of the fateful military policy pursued by the French General Staff. He would hardly be willing to break with Vichy simply to join with de Gaulle. In fact, General Noguès, Governor of Morocco, whose loyalties to Vichy were wavering, was kept in line by Weygand. France's African proconsul necessarily had to be a military man, who could suppress possible unrest among natives and maintain morale among the rump of the French army in North Africa. Moreover, Weygand was forced to give up his cabinet post, since the new law governing public officials made it impossible for him to retain his position owing to his Belgian descent. Lastly, had he remained, the latent conflict between him and Admiral Darlan would soon have developed into an open clash.

* * *

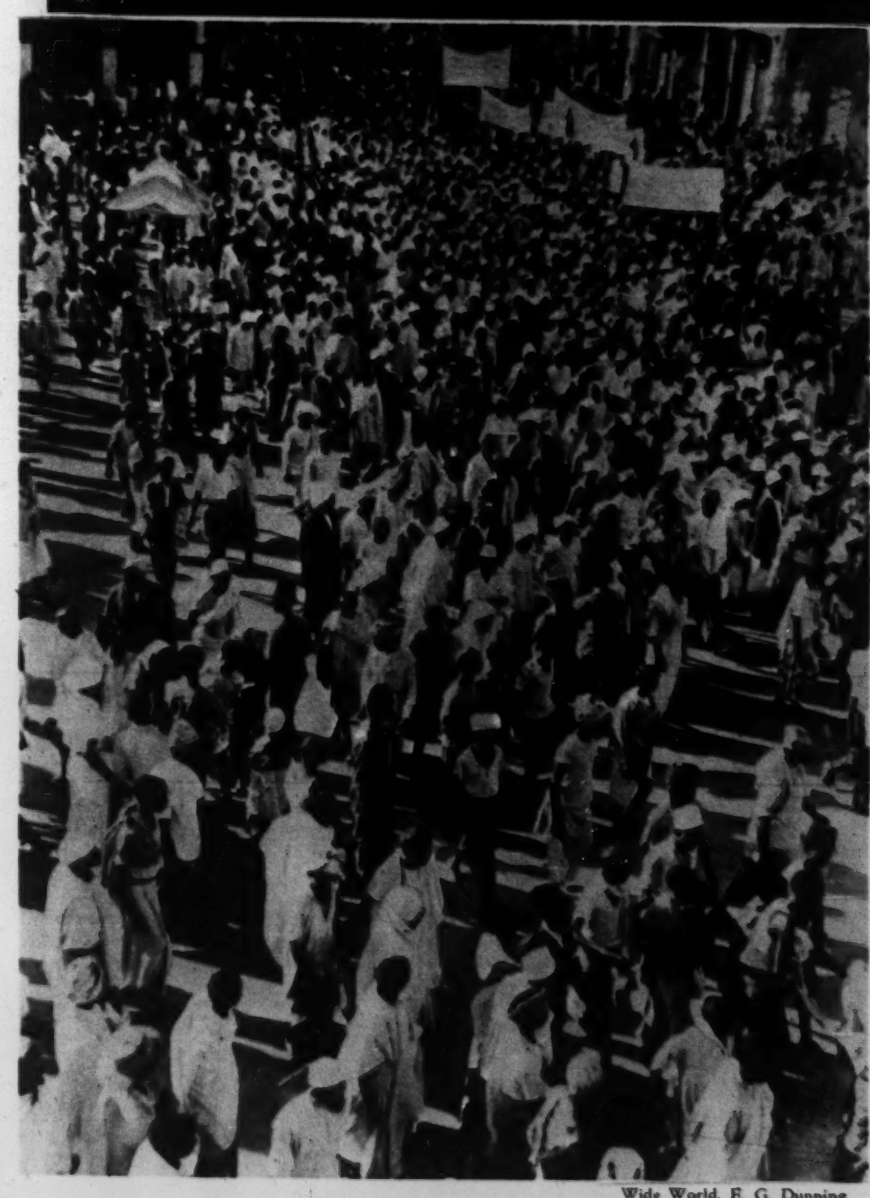
The American press has frequently maintained that Generalissimo Weygand, once Marshal Foch's right hand, would show more resistance toward German demands than Pétain; that he would more readily defend the traditions of French Revolution. This hope seems without foundation. Neither Pétain nor Weygand is by nature pro-German; nor are the great majority of "collaborationists" at heart Germanophil. But the fatal capitulation of Bordeaux, for which Weygand may even be more responsible than Pétain himself, forces the present French regime to ever new concessions under German pressure.

Generalissimo Weygand, who received his early training at the hands of the Jesuits, has always maintained close relations with monarchist circles. The Comte de Paris, the French pretender, resides at present in North Africa. Weygand never concealed his antirepublican and antidemocratic attitude. The treatment he received at the hands of the Left when, as Chief of Staff, he was replaced by Daladier's far less capable protégé, Gamelin, did nothing to strengthen his sympathies for the Third Republic.

Maxime Weygand, like most Vichy politicians, is an opportunist. He will play both ends against the middle—or, at least, attempt to do so—until such a time when the chances for victory of either side in the world conflict are more clearly discernible. And yet there is no doubt that a Weygand whose interests are 100 per cent military favors the present semi-fascist regime of Vichy, founded on the predominance of army and navy, and prefers it to the former parliamentary regime of prewar days. Weygand is merely sufficiently intelligent not to compromise himself overmuch through pro-Nazi statements like the less far-sighted and more ambitious Darlan.

Under Generalissimo Weygand's strict military administration it has been possible to maintain order and law in North Africa, and this in spite of the increasing economic crisis. He has so far prevented a further disintegration of French colonial possessions, and his prestige in France is still considerable, even though he led the country toward capitulation. But France's ordeal is not yet over, and the 74-year-old general may yet have another opportunity to show whether or

(Continued on page 14)



Wide World, E. G. Dunning

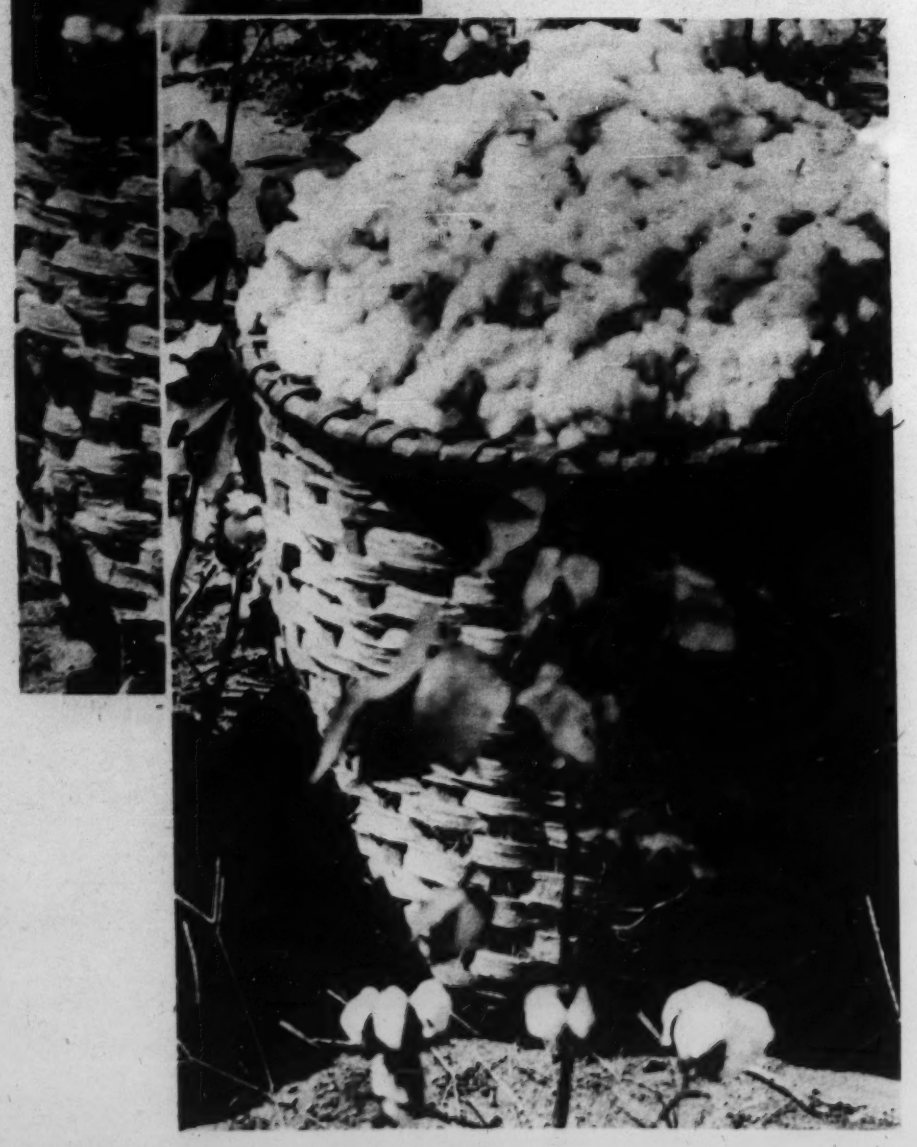
**FOR EVERY FOUR FRENCHMEN THERE ARE SEVEN FRENCH SUBJECTS**

**Arab and Somali Chiefs (Above) in a Protest Against Italian Claims to Djibouti, French Somaliland. Near Martinique (Top) in the French West Indies**

Ewing Galloway

# Pop Goes the Weevil!

By Ralph W. Cessna



OUT IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE in the quiet little village of Enterprise, Ala., you'll see a large monument. The figure atop the huge stone block there is that of—a boll weevil. The good people of Enterprise were in earnest when they erected that peculiar monument. They put it there as a tribute. Cotton in this section, as in most of the South, was long the only cash crop. When there was no crop or a bad crop, there was no cash, or little cash. And that meant suffering; for these farmers grew little or none of their own food. When the crop was good, and was large, the price was pushed down so that the cotton often sold for less than it cost to raise it. When the crop was short, the price was high—but there wasn't enough to sell to amount to anything in cash for the average individual grower.

There have been good years. But there have been more bad years. In 1927 the price was 20 cents a pound. In 1929 the cotton growers got 16 cents. But in 1931 it was six cents, and in 1933, ten. Only once during the last decade has the price changed less than 10 cents between pickings. Three times in five years it jumped more than 40 per cent, once up, twice down. Life in the South revolves about cotton.

But to get back to Enterprise. Mr. Boll Weevil was at work. With his ravenous appetite he did such a good job one season that the growers who usually brought their cotton to the gin in Enterprise decided to grow something the boll weevil wouldn't eat. They grew corn, sorghum, other field and truck crops. They raised cows and pigs and chickens, and planted fruit trees. Things looked up. Bad cotton years found these people in better shape than their neighbors.

The one-crop tradition of the South is deep and strong. In bad years a few growers would say, "Next year I'm a-goin' to put in more grain and not so much cotton." That next year the crop would be small, the price high. And so, the next year after that, those who had decided to quit cotton, remembering those high prices, came back to cotton, maybe stronger than ever.

Just the same, this lesson of diversification is being learned and applied. There have been revolutionary changes in the South in the past few years, stemming from a multitude of social, economic—and, yes, political sources. But underneath there has been this fundamental adjustment. Perhaps it hasn't gone very far, but it is to the credit of the South that it has made some headway.

In the 13 Southern states there are 16,000,000 farmers. And fully one half of these depend, or have up to the past year, wholly upon cotton. Another 10 per cent depend mostly upon cotton. The fortunes of more than 2,000,000 families go up and down with the fortunes of King Cotton.

* * *

The South has more than one third of the nation's good farming land, more than half its farmers. Yet it gets less than a third of the national farm income.

Now more than half of these cotton farmers are landless. They work somebody else's land. Some pay rent in cash, others simply turn over to the owner a share of the crop, usually half. Of those who pay cash rent, about 66 per cent are white. Of the sharecroppers half are white.

The Southern land-working system, so foreign to the ways of the North, was explained in 1938 by the President's National Emergency Council in this way:

"The pattern of Southern tenancy was set at the end of the War Between the States, which left thousands of former slave owners with plenty of land but no capital or labor to work it. Hundreds of thousands of former slaves and impoverished whites were willing to work but had no land. The result was the crop-sharing system under which the land was worked by men who paid for the privilege with a share of their harvest. It was natural under this system that landowners should prefer to have virtually all the land put in cotton or other cash crops from which they could easily get their money. Consequently, over wide areas of the South cash-cropping, one-crop farming, and tenant farming have come to mean practically the same thing."

There's no typical cotton farmer, of course, for conditions vary greatly among the cotton-growing states. In the hills of Mississippi and Georgia the farms are mostly around 20 acres, and they're worked with one mule, and one-row equipment. In the Black Waxy section of Texas the farms are sometimes hundreds of acres in extent, and they're worked with four-row machines drawn by four mules, if not by tractors. Income trends vary with the productivity of the soil, weather cycles, topography. Fortunes in the sandier hills differ from those in the rich bottom lands. Then, too, there are a number of huge, corporate-owned plantations, such as the 57,000-acre Wilson farm in Arkansas. We're not thinking of these. We're trying to find a sort of common denominator which would give us the next best thing to a typical cotton farmer of the tenant class.

For one thing, the average cash-rent tenant farmer's income is $73 a year. The average sharecropper earns about $60 a year. Some of them, of course, get nothing, and in fact go into debt in bad years. Those who earn as much as $40 a year get, in other words, about 10 cents a day.

The average Southern farmer's house may be worth as much as $350. That of the cotton tenant much less. It, of course, has no electricity or running water. There are maybe one to three rooms. One or two outhouses. No paint, of course, on the rough, flapping clapboards.

* * *

The sharecropper's house is different only in that it may be more dilapidated. The tenant may have one or two mules, usually no machinery of his own. The sharecropper may even lack the mule. The owner of the land furnishes the house, the machinery, probably the mule.

In either case these tenants have little security. More than a third of them move every year—that is, like the city apartment dwellers, they "swap" farms, always looking for something better. At least, it's different.

The bare cost of moving is estimated at around $57 a family. Children are taken out of school. And a family constantly on the move can take no part in community affairs.

Unlike the dairy farmer of Wisconsin who would invite a stranger in and offer him a glass of milk without even asking his name, the average tenant cotton farmer is more likely to look with suspicion on the stranger. Maybe it's curiosity, rather than suspicion. He might ask you to "come in and set," but more likely he just wouldn't say anything.

Once you got to know him and his family, and they you, it would be different. You'd find the white sharecropper revealing; beneath his air of indifference and discouragement, beneath his outer layer of apparent ignorance and stagnancy, an inherent honesty and intelligence, a character foundation that's been buried by generations of frustration.

It is perhaps a little surprising to most of us to hear that a larger percentage of the population of the South derives from early American stock than of any other region in the country—including New England. The latest United States census showed that in these 13 states 97.8 per cent were native born; 71 per cent white and 29 per cent colored.

Now we've talked here of the cotton farmer. He is today the predominant type of the South. He *is* the South. Someday, when we find that to speak of the cotton farmer is not to speak of the Southern farmer, in that day the problem of the South will be solved, for when one crop, when cotton, ceases to direct all social and economic intercourse, a balanced economy will have been established. And out of this will grow an irresistible social renaissance. For the South has, in its land, and in its people, all that it takes to build a good society.

# Ubico: Boss of Guatemala

By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin

FEBRUARY IS HOT in the Petén, the rich chicle land of northern Guatemala. The sun beats down on jungle, forest, swamp. It warms the blue lake of Petén-Itzá, with the island city of Flores sitting in the middle of it like a green leaf.

It is hot in Flores, but on the shores of the lake the people—dressed in fiesta best—stand and wait for hours in the full sun. The local battalion of infantry waits rigidly. The band waits.

"Mira! Ya vienen!" a sharp-eyed Indian cries. Planes descend on the mainland and a fleet of boats sets out for Flores.

On the island the band plays, a medieval cannon fires salvos, marimba players bang madly, drums thump. By the time the boats arrive, Flores is out of breath and ammunition. She can do no more than murmur welcome to the small man in white linen, His Excellency the President of Guatemala, General Jorge Ubico.

No Guatemalan President has set foot on Flores before, but Flores knows what to expect. When other Presidents visited other hinterlands, they came to punish their foes and reward their friends, to overawe the people. There were fiestas. Lesser criminals were pardoned, jobs changed hands, silver flowed like water. Flores was ready for such a visit.

Jorge Ubico wastes no time. "To the schools!" he orders. Surrounded by his staff, and followed by the populace, he strides into the School for Boys. "What do you need here?" he asks.

The director is taken aback. "Why, some maps, Señor Presidente. And some desks."

The President turns to his secretary. "Take note," he says briskly, "to have sent immediately one of the new desks that will serve as a model for them here to make enough for the school. Take note to send toothbrushes, to see that a doctor visits here each week, and send quinine. These rooms must be renovated; health is impossible in the midst of unhealthiness. . . ."

He turns, and goes next door to the city hall. "Let the municipal authorities enter," the President commands. "Also, the people." And before the bustle of getting settled is over, "You may explain your needs."

* * *

The young municipal secretary has a list ready. Petén wants a railroad, electric light. . . . The President answers: "Forget about expensive railroads. I am arranging for the construction of 600 miles of first-class roads throughout the republic. Petén will be the first favored, with 200 miles. . . ."

He pauses briefly to reflect, and continues: "In regard to electric light, form a society of townsfolk and present the necessary funds. The government will help you, but you must not forget that you appreciate more the things you pay for. Is there anything else?"

"If the President permit, we will sing the National Anthem and recite a salutation."

"Consider the Anthem sung and the salutation recited," says the General. "I have no time. . . ."

That was in 1931, Jorge Ubico's first year as President of Guatemala. He came as a complete surprise. True, he had been efficient and incorruptible in his lesser political jobs. As governor of the states of Alta Verapaz and Retalhuleu he had cleaned up dirty streets and rotten politics. As Minister of War, he had begun to build up the army.

But Guatemalans did not expect a President to interest himself in the welfare of his people.

What happened in Flores, on the first of Ubico's yearly trips through the republic, shocked the whole country from the coastal lowlands to the isolated highlands. Guatemala hasn't had time, in ten years, to recover from that shock.

On one of his trips, an old Indian woman stepped forward.

"What do you want?"

"Why, that you give me money."

The President raised an eyebrow. "I do not come to distribute largesse."

The old woman stared at the little man: "Then why the devil do you come?"

Ubico takes a lot from the Indians; they call him "Tata," or Father. He said:

"I come to inform myself personally of the march of all the nation's interests. I cannot distribute money, because what is the nation's does not belong to me."

And Ubico meant it. He raised all state salaries to remove all excuse for graft, then passed "the law of probity." Upon taking office, a Guatemalan official is subjected to a rigorous auditing of his personal wealth. When he leaves office a similar auditing takes place. If his wealth has increased in a measure out of line with the salary he earned while in office, he is severely punished as a grafter.

Guatemala did not take kindly to its new-style President. He did things against all tradition. The word mañana was not in his vocabulary. He talked without the flourishes so dear to the Latin heart. When he ordered a thing done, it had to be done. Many men lost their jobs or saw the inside of the jails before the lesson was learned.

Guatemala, sprawling raggedly below Mexico, is the most populous of the five Central American republics. Her wealth—based on production of coffee, bananas and chicle—and her strong government and army enable her to play the lead in Isthmian politics, although Costa Rica enjoys substantial prestige.

* * *

About three days before Tata Ubico arrives at a town on an inspection trip, a cavalcade of accountants takes possession of the city hall. Meanwhile the townsmen work like mad, smoothing the bumps off the road over which the President will arrive, coaxing the new water system to work. They pray that the newly installed toilets won't break down, and put up flags and arrange dances just in case the President will be able this time. . . .

Wherever Tata Ubico stops, he inspects schools, power plants, waterworks, new buildings, and listens to public petitions. He examines the accountants' report, and has a genius for discovering the i that is undotted.

Ubico is never the victim of his entertainers. He dislikes "company" and all social functions, leaves entertaining to his wife. He has a horror of being interviewed by visiting Americans, and even letters of introduction from the State Department or big Yaqui corporations do not move him. He is happy only when at work, and often is in his office for 16 hours at a time.

Ubico watches the state's money. His aim is to teach the people to help themselves. "All right," he says to the village elders, "I'll give you two thousand quetzals for the new park, but only on condition that you build the bandstand communally and without expense to the Government."

Guatemala's 3,284,000 population is almost 60 per cent pure Indian; most of the remainder are *ladinos* (of mixed Indian and Spanish stock). Ubico is a pro-Indian President, the first Guatemala has ever had. He has lifted the Indian out of semi-slavery to rank with the *finqueros* (ranch owners); he keeps pushing them gently toward a more civilized state. If

(Continued on page 12)

**HIS PROGRAM: TO MODERNIZE GUATEMALA**
**General Jorge Ubico, Whose Motto Is "Today!" Not "Mañana"**

Wide World. H. Armstrong Roberts. James Sawders

**THE MARKETPLACE, GUATEMALA CITY**
**Under the Ubico Program, the Indians Are Not to Be Exploited as of Old**

Ewing Galloway

# How the Tropical Half Lives

By Alfred Wagg, III

As soon as the native resident of a tropical country achieves a certain amount of financial security, the first investment he is likely to make is an automatic refrigerator. It will be as large as he can afford, and it will be as gleaming as possible. The startling sight of a huge, white porcelain icebox in the living room of almost every solvent tropic dweller soon is taken for granted. That refrigerator is his most prized possession. Why shouldn't it have the place of honor in the middle of the living room?

Refrigeration has made a tremendous difference in life in the tropics. The transition from no refrigeration to the widespread use of it is still in progress. There are still countless chickens in every corner of every tropical country. This is one of the food staples, available in hot climates, that does not require cold storage.

Other stock, "on the hoof," constitutes by far the largest proportion of the diet in the tropics. Goats, pigs, and cattle are commonly prepared for food with a promptness that derives from lack of packing plants and refrigeration.

The visitor to the tropics will also come to expect the sight of another modern innovation to assist in an improved bill of fare. That gleam of reflected sunlight from the palm-thatched hut away up on a distant mountain may turn out to be a food chopper, possibly the only machine-made modern gadget in the hut. It helps make the toughest goat meat palatable. It serves to grind many foods that otherwise might be tooth-defying into some kind of edible form.

But the tropics are progressing. Living standards are slowly rising. The white man is learning to live with comfort in hitherto impossibly hot climates.

Heretofore food products have been sold from a myriad of ramshackle "colmados." Nowadays, it is often possible to find a modern store, clean, inviting, selling, among other things, pasteurized milk from sterile containers. But the market for raw milk still persists. Taste in the tropics changes slowly, if perceptibly.

* * *

Entire areas are commonly under a one-crop economy. Crop diversification is not generally practiced. In a sugar area little else will be grown. In tobacco areas, in coffee districts, little emphasis is placed on dairying, for example. Consumption of dairy products is much lower in the tropics than in temperate climates.

Where dairying is practiced, it profits from year-round pasturage. This forage, unfortified by imported corn or other feeds, does not produce milk with high butterfat percentage. Butter is a luxury, usually imported, fresh or tinned.

Lack of refrigeration accounts for the early introduction of imported dehydrated foods. The Caribbean Islands are a strong market for rice, beans, and salt cod.

The taste of one-day-fresh meat has not been supplanted by the unknown virtues of "hung" meat, properly cooled. Any sportsman or farmer knows that the taste of fresh meat differs from that of the refrigerated product. In the tropics they prefer it.

Fresh fish is much neglected as a source of food in tropical countries. A few coastal fishing towns utilize this supply, but proper transportation is lacking to make it available to inland communities. Cuba's island-long new highway has brought an adequate supply to the Havana market, supplanting the once flourishing trade of the Key West, Florida, fishing fleet that formerly supplied the city.

Refugees from Spain's Basque country have founded a new fish-canning industry in Venezuela. A tuna fleet now operates out of Caracas, and the local market is in possession of a new staple for the diet of Venezuelans.

The sugar island of Puerto Rico is faced with the necessity of importing much of the food for its almost 2,000,000 inhabitants. Shallow fishing water off the eastern end of the island gives the city of Fajardo a fresh daily supply. Mayaguez, on the western end, likewise enjoys proximity to good fishing grounds. Transportation and refrigeration lacking, however, the Capitol, San Juan, gets almost no fresh fish. The same is true of other remote towns. The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, has built an experimental plant at Mayaguez to promote the development of the potential new food supply.

* * *

A standard institution of United States citizens in Latin-American countries is the Union Club. Dozens of Union Clubs are found in dozens of Latin-American cities. They are the result of the community of spirit of expatriates in search of congenial company. American colonies exist to some extent in almost every city and town in the Americas lying to the south. They use more imported canned food, frozen foods, and generally represent a higher purchasing power than the average person in their adopted communities.

The potentialities for development are enormous in the American tropics. The raising of living standards proceeds, slowly at first, but with a growing momentum. The pioneers, in introducing the means for improved living, have a thankless task. Markets for new products must be created over the inertia of public opinion. The United States has shown that oases of good living can be built, as has been demonstrated in the Panama Canal Zone and in Puerto Rico.

Cosmopolitan areas such as Mexico City, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro are famous for good food and good restaurants, but the zones these cities influence do not reach to the masses of people in the countries.

In the Dominican Republic, construction is under way on that island country's first modern packing plant. This Government project represents an important step in raising the living standards of its million and a half citizens. If it does its part to make the island more prosperous, the plant will stand as a signpost to other American countries still in transition from methods honored only by usage.

* * *

The resources of the U. S. Export-Import Bank have been utilized. Including the sum for the new packing plant, the Dominican Republic has borrowed more than $3,000,000 to be used in developing the country's economy.

The Dominican Republic is comparatively sparsely settled. There are thousands of acres of available year-round grazing lands where a thriving cattle industry is in operation. A hardy type of dual-purpose animal has been developed. Pure-bred stock is being imported to raise the quality of the herds.

Proper facilities for handling the beef will prove the greatest single step in stimulating the growth of the cattle industry. The building of this packing plant will aid materially in supplying the people work. Jobs and something definite to build for the future are needed.

The American tropics are profiting from the new emphasis placed upon hemisphere co-operation. The injection of new peoples, as refugees, scientists, economists, experts from almost every field of enterprise, with the benefits they confer, has proved that a full life is available and possible.

# Leslie Howard, Anglo-American Interpreter

By Harold Hobson

ALEXEI TOLSTOI, a grandson of the famous novelist, has sent a message to English writers on behalf of Soviet intellectuals. The novelists, poets, and essayists of Russia greet the anti-Fascist writers of Britain in words that express a determination to resist aggression to the limit. This message has been sent through the medium of a British literary monthly magazine, Horizon, which is edited by Cyril Connolly, critic, and Stephen Spender, poet, to both of whom it is specifically addressed.

Meanwhile, from the West as well as from the East, there comes evidence that the forces of culture are united in the struggle for freedom. Thomas Mann, now in the United States, has sent a radio message to the German people, with the BBC supplying the facilities. These are only two examples of the working of the broad cultural front that events have established, stretching from Vladivostok to San Francisco.

* * *

There is indeed far closer intellectual co-operation between the forces of freedom in this war than there was in the last. Partly this is the result of mechanical progress, provided by the radio. A few weeks ago a film made by John Gielgud, called "The Prime Minister"—a biography of Disraeli—had its premiere in Ottawa. Now, even in 1914, had Mr. Gielgud made this film—which he could hardly have done, since he was then a schoolboy at Westminster—it could have been carried across the Atlantic. It could have been shown in Ottawa. It could have been shown all over the United States. But what could not have happened is what actually did happen on this occasion. Mr. Gielgud, on the eve of the presentation of his picture, could not have made a personal address from England to the people of North America as he did on the occasion of the Ottawa premiere, by means of a recorded speech made for the BBC in England.

Americans in Britain have recently devised a scheme to bring the cultural relations of the democracies even closer than they are already. By means of a newly formed Book Section of the American Outpost in Britain they seek to make known in America those English books which best explain the British character and way of life, and to make known in Britain corresponding works from the United States.

The other day I went over to the film studios at Denham, where I found considerable activity in progress. Leslie Howard was making final arrangements for his next film, "One of the Few," which is to be a biography of R. J. Mitchell, the inventor of the Spitfire.

Mr. Howard's latest completed picture is "Pimpernel Smith," the story of how an apparently vague and absent-minded Cambridge professor on vacation in Germany, shortly before the war broke out, brought off a number of daring rescues of prisoners in concentration camps. Some criticisms have been made against this film on the ground that, though everyone admits it to be highly entertaining and intelligent, the actual methods of escape were neither very clear nor convincing. But Mr. Howard deprecated this attitude. He said that he knew personally of many escapes from Germany brought about as the result of mysterious interventions by unknown and unnamed people. Several of these stories made what happened in the film seem quite restrained and reasonable.

This, however, is by the way. What we got down to discussing seriously was British and American humor, and the interplay between the two varieties. It is Mr. Howard's impression that America threw over its traditional Mark Twainish sort of humor, which was based essentially on European models, about 15 or 20 years ago, when people like Ben Hecht and Kaufman began to write. Then started that era of American humor whose principal characteristic was its efforts to debunk shams and abuses. In one sense it was almost a return to Dickens, who used humor to sweep away social and political abuses.

In another sense—in style, in speed, in a certain ruthless cynicism, and in its intellectual nature—it was entirely different from Dickens. But it was also entirely different from the characteristic type of English humor which reaches its most notable expression in the pages of such a publication as Punch. For Punch makes jokes against things that it likes, friendly jokes against clergymen and Poona and retired colonels. But, says Mr. Howard, the new American humor makes jokes against things that it does not like, against things that it wants to sweep away into oblivion.

Mr. Howard has had great experience both as a stage and a film actor in England and America. He is a wholehearted admirer of the American way of life, and approves of American political institutions. His broadcasts in Britain have been praised by educational authorities for their intellectual content, and he shares the widespread conviction held among all classes in the British Isles that the future peace of the world can be secured only by the closest possible co-operation between the United Kingdom and the United States.

That co-operation, as he says, can be founded firmly only upon mutual understanding. At present that mutual understanding is not as apparent as it ought to be. Millions of people in England think that the President has the power to declare war. Millions more habitually consider America to be a young country, unaware that its history stretches back beyond the days of the English Civil War. No doubt many features of British life are equally misunderstood in the United States.

* * *

"I feel strongly about removing as many of those misunderstandings as possible," said Mr. Howard. "That is why I'm going on a lecture tour to Canada immediately for a short stay. I shall come back and finish 'One of the Few,' and then fly back to the United States for a longer spell, giving talks in all parts of the country. And then perhaps I shall be able to get down to something I've been wanting to do for 15 years, to make a film that will try to explain England and America to each other."

"That's surely a difficult business?"

"It may be, but I'd like to have a shot at it. My idea is to show members of the same family divided during the American War of Independence, fighting on opposite sides, holding different ideals. Then I should like to trace the history of their descendants, right down to a True Blue Tory and an Isolationist of the present day, who would—I don't quite know how yet, but they would—come to understand each other in their common devotion to democracy threatened by Fascist domination. If it succeeded in its aim, I think that would be a film worth making."

**LESLIE HOWARD IN THE NEWEST FILM IN THE PIMPERNEL SERIES**
**In a Guise (Above) Familiar to Those Who Have Seen Him on Stage and Screen and Disguised (Left) at the Berlin Ministry of Information**

# Aladdin Would Have Blinked

By Herbert B. Nichols

WHEN GRANDMA goes to a window to thread her needle she uses light as another tool, like her thimble or scissors. She also dramatizes the simple fact that we see more easily when we have better light.

Mankind's search for light is very different from that of lower plants and animals. Theirs is a "phototropic response," compulsory growth or movement toward the light. So automatic is it that night flying insects circle a flame again and again though each time they singe their wings. Light can likewise spell the end to mosquito wrigglers in outdoor pools, since a strong light at the bottom causes them to swim there, and stay, despite the lack of oxygen. In some parts of the world a fly's dislike for blue has resulted in blue-painted kitchens, living rooms, butcher shops, window frames and doors with complete absence of screens.

Our search for light involves reason. We would like to have only eight hours of darkness to 16 of daylight, but the sun shines on only half the globe at once, while other complications incident to the movements of celestial spheres prevent even equal days and nights.

* * *

It is this search for more light, and better light for special purposes, that prompts two great commercial houses to maintain the world's most complete lighting research laboratories, General Electric, now at Nela Park in Cleveland, Ohio; and Westinghouse at its Bloomingdale plant in New Jersey. Practically all the important advances made in lighting or manufacturing methods pertaining to lighting, since the days of Thomas Edison, were born as ideas or projects in one or the other of these industrial science factories.

Three years ago in April "fluorescent lighting" research in both centers reached the stage where engineers felt sufficient progress had been made to warrant public announcement and manufacture of the first "tubes of light." At first it was a novelty. Then brilliant night displays at world fairs in New York and San Francisco showed how it could be used architecturally. Now it must stand on its own merit. What it will mean for homes, shops, factories and outdoor illumination remains to be seen. That it will ever completely supplant incandescent lighting, engineers deny. But it will take an important position in the family of modern light sources, meeting additional aesthetic requirements of decoration and novelty.

The story of light is one of very slow progress over many centuries until about 1875. Then came the spurt. Our ancestors, and not so far removed either, had no buttons to press when light was needed.

If the average family still used candles for illumination, demanding the same quantity of light it has now, it would mean some six tons of candles per family each year.

The earliest attempts to extend day into night were intimately associated with the making of fire. Probably the first light was a blazing pineknot or simply a firebrand. Bronze Age remains indicate that the use of tinder was practiced among all primitive cultures at a very early date. The methods of setting it ablaze, however, varied from striking flints together, or rubbing sticks of wood, to use of the Diesel principle, establishing combustion through compression.

Throughout Biblical days lamps were fundamentally shallow dishes filled with animal fat into which were thrust wicks of moss or grass.

Progress down through the ages from the early "virgin lamps" familiar to Bible readers, through the superior Roman terra cotta lamps, seventeenth-century Italian tapers, glass peg lamps, candles, and even the kerosene lamps still used in many communities where there is no electricity, were attempts to heat small quantities of matter as hot as it was economically possible.

A phenomenal invention which came as an accidental discovery in 1787 resulted in the Argand lamp, first to use a glass chimney. While heating a bottle over a flame, the bottom cracked off and the hollow chimney dropping over the flame steadied the light and caused it to burn more brilliantly.

The Victorian Period found gas lights in wall brackets and chandeliers more popular than kerosene lamps. Then came the era of rapid improvements. The Welsbach mantle did wonders for gas illumination, its inert salts heated to incandescence giving such a bright white light it competed successfully for a long time with the relatively expensive, youthful electric lamp.

Inventors for a long while had been toying with platinum and gold ribbons heated in the open air by passing an electric current through them, when Prof. Joseph W. Swan, a British physicist, made the first incandescent lamp to burn long enough and give light enough to be considered at all practical. He demonstrated his findings at a meeting in Glasgow (1876) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and so impressed were research men the prediction was made that soon whole cities would be illuminated by electricity.

* * *

Thomas Edison heard about Swan's lamp and immediately set out to produce one that would really work. To him usually goes the credit for the invention. He not only devised a method of bringing power to the lamp, but perfected a lamp which would glow for 50 hours with the brightness of many candles. Much credit, too, should be given to such investigators as Geissler, Sprengel, and Toeppler, who also helped pave the way for Edison.

Today we have almost 6,000 different styles and types of incandescent filament lamps, all growing out of those early experiments of heating a wire to incandescence by passing enough current through it to burn it up in a flash if it were not for the absence of oxygen and, in recent years, the presence of argon and nitrogen gases.

The first great project in electric illumination came in 1892, when George Westinghouse signed a contract to light the Columbian Exposition to open the following year in Chicago. It meant construction of 12 alternating current generators larger than any yet imagined, and the manufacture of 250,000 lamps in a few months. Today, either Westinghouse or General Electric could turn out that many bulbs in a day; but in 1892 there were not that many lamps in the nation.

A lamp evolved consisting of a glass globe filled at one end by a glass stopper upon which the carbon filament was mounted. Packed in straw, these were rushed to the Fair in market baskets.

The opening day came with all its pomp and ceremony. The public marveled at all the wonders presented and then as night fell the lingering multitudes gasped in amazement as the grounds and buildings suddenly gleamed in yellow light.

Those lamps have long since been superseded by more efficient ones. Today, all electric lamps sold for home use in the United States are basically alike, manufacturers exchanging patents and ideas instead of fighting each other, thus serving the best interests of both industry and the public.

Ductile tungsten filaments instead of carbon, developed by Dr. William D. Coolidge of General Electric; and the use of nitrogen or argon gas to give longer life and less blackening of the bulb, also developed by a G. E. researcher, Dr. Irving Langmuir, constitutes the principal recent improvements accounting for the fact that every home now gets several times as much light for a dollar's worth of electricity as it did 20 years ago.

* * *

Today's lighting has experienced another spurt even more spectacular. With the advent of gaseous discharge lamps, long, slender, tubular, streamlined light glows with the very essence of modernity.

Neon light, low-wattage glow lamps, invented by Georges Claude, who developed them from Geissler tubes, paved the way. Geissler was a German glassblower, who first noticed that partly evacuated tubes containing certain gases would glow when a current was passed through.

Today the fame of neon lighting is largely tied up with advertising, but among other services rendered one must include the sources for the talking movie, the stroboscopic lamp capable of photographically "stopping" the motion of machinery or other rapidly moving objects, and the crater lamp which makes it possible to transmit photographs over ordinary telephone wires. Operation of these lamps is governed by electrodes which fire electrons at great speed and in quantity through neon vapor. The electrons bombarding neon atoms, disarrange their electrons in such a way as to produce photons, or visible energy.

Even more thrilling were the beginnings of metallic vapor lamps that give out intense light when an electric arc is struck in vapors of sodium or mercury. Because of its high efficiency this type is widely adopted in industrial establishments and may some day play an important part in street and highway illumination.

Fundamentally, fluorescent lamps consist of a source of ultra-violet light which is changed to visible light by passing through a layer of luminescent salts deposited on the inside of the bulb or tube. A brilliant light results which can be any one of several pastel tints or approach ordinary daylight.

It's the very closest thing yet to practical "cold" light. One can bring the eye right up to such a tube wide open, with no sense of any glare or discomfort from heat. Compared with an incandescent bulb held in the hand, a tube of fluorescent light gives out very little warmth.

The Chinese have known for centuries the power of certain rocks to glow in comparative darkness. About 300 years ago an Italian shoemaker with a flair for alchemy made what was known as "false phosphorus," now identified as a sulphide of barium. Magicians have used it as standard equipment for their bag of tricks ever since.

But now it's out of the bag. Phosphors are available in nature, but industry makes them synthetically because their purity and effectiveness must be carefully controlled. Five of these new-type lamps are commercially available today, and to coat them four phosphors are used.

Surveyed side by side, the rainbow hues are distinctly suggested. Since the rainbow is merely white light broken up into its component parts or colors, then by combining colors in the right proportions, a fluorescent glow closely approaching daylight results.

Our insistence upon so-called "white light," however, means that some of the light consists of wavelengths the eye does not receive well, for we see best in the yellow-green part of the spectrum. This means a lamp designed to give white light is less efficient for seeing purposes than yellow-green by about two thirds. Yet in order to see things in their proper colors we need white light or soft yellow-white light so long associated with the tints of evening.

* * *

We mustn't expect too great an efficiency for electric lighting then, though modern fluorescent lamps offer a great improvement over incandescent lamps for special purposes. But we can logically expect to see fluorescent lighting achieve much greater popularity in the next few years followed by increased business in these lamps and improvements through research. Eventually we should see a considerable reduction in the consumption of power, new designs for lighting fixtures, and, finally, a new standard of night illumination for a very slight increase in cost.

One important lesson industry has learned from the story of light is the fact that physical research, no matter how abstract, can pay handsome dividends. Real progress came not from attempts to improve the manufacture of crude oil lamps or candles or gas jets, or make hotter wires, but from investigations of physicists into the structure of atoms and nature of light and heat transfer.

Picking to pieces each problem that arose and arranging the pieces in a new order, the results far exceeded even the most visionary dream. Right now, more efficient light is one of the practical goals behind the seemingly irrelevant probing of atomic structure, the technical jargon of atom smashers, quantum theorists, and photon investigators.

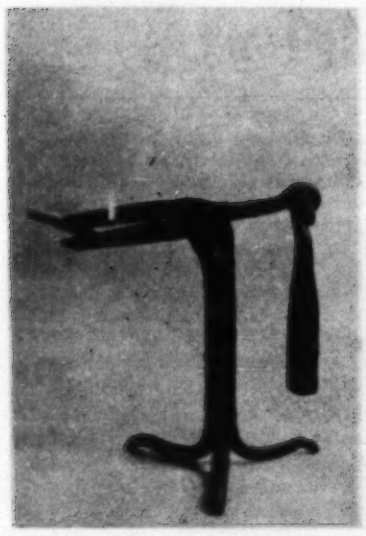
(1) PREHISTORIC PINE KNOT

(2) EARLY OIL-WICK LAMP

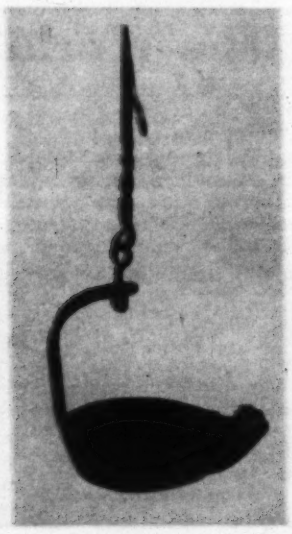
(3) A ROMAN IMPROVEMENT

(4) THE CANDLE, OLD AS THE PYRAMIDS

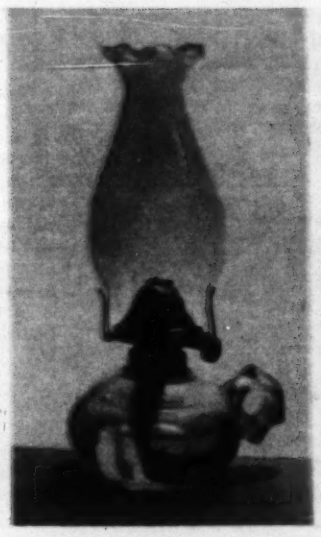
(5) FRANKLIN'S WHALE-OIL LAMP



(6) RUSH CANDLE HOLDER



(7) THE PILGRIMS' "BETTY"



(8) KEROSENE MODERNIZED LIGHTING

(9) GAS JETS WERE BETTER

(10) WELSBACH MANTLE

Westinghouse Photos

LAMPS FOR THE WORLD OF TOMORROW? ENGINEER S. G. HIBBEN LIGHTS THAT GLOBE FLUORESCENTLY BY MEANS OF WIRELESS ENERGY

# Among the New Books

## Composite of Rural England

**England Is a Village,** by C. Henry Warren. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

HERE is a book to warm the marrow and make a singing in the heart. Each chapter is an essay of intimate touch on village character and village life in "Larkfield." And "Larkfield" is a composite of rural England, viewed under a blanket of snow and a gray winter sky during two months of comparative calm which were the prelude to total war.

The very air of English winter comes moist and icy to the nostrils, and gnaws the toes and fingers like a hungry dog. Spring's approach thaws the leandscape in the final chapter, for "the leaves are green on the thorn-bush and the crab-apple throws its shell-pink petals a few feet farther along the hedge."

* * *

Everyone, in England or out of it, who has any tendency to standardization should read this book. Above all else it reveals the beauty and the importance of individual effort, the dignity of craftsmanship and personal enterprise. The language is a joy to read, keeping the simple and easy style suitable to the chronicle. It gives us vivid portraits of natives wholly themselves, substantial, courageous, and unspoiled, whose "first condition of life is not gain but service—service of the land that feeds us and gathers us at last into its fecund darkness."

* * *

There is Mrs. Whillum, sewing all day under the watchful portrait of her sailor husband and revelling, in her leisure, in her two books, "Pilgrim's Progress" and Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker." Peel the gamekeeper, Charlie Veslyn the natural poet, who reads "Erewhon" and plans to rewrite Shakespeare one of these days; Wright the thatcher and the landlord of the Wheatsheaf, along with numerous others, are real and wholesome people whose qualities somehow represent most of the population of Britain.

"This is England," says the author, "though 90 per cent of her population dwells in the towns. . . . Here men work creatively, ploughing, sowing, harvesting. Here, if anywhere, that good will may thrive, which, in spite of wars, shall at last bind the ends of the earth in the bonds of true fellowship."

The book is a delight and a work of art.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## Whiteoaks in a World at War

**Wakefield's Course,** by Mazo de la Roche. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, in an enthusiastic moment, once said of Mazo de la Roche, "I wish she would write a Jalna book a year for the rest of her life," and perhaps that wish is going to be fulfilled. Certainly, here is a new Jalna book just out, the eighth of them, and, what is more, it has in it some new characters and the seeds of fresh complications for future books.

The 1941 addition to Miss de la Roche's Whiteoak saga is called "Wakefield's Course," and slightly justifies its title in that the romance in it is Wakefield's; but as usual Renny occupies the spotlight. The story begins in the spring of 1939, when the shadow of European affairs was not yet looming so large over Canada as to keep Renny from leaving his not-too-arduous cares as head of the house and going over to Ireland to buy a new race horse. It ends in the autumn of 1940, with Renny and Wakefield in the army and Piers in an Austrian prison camp; but the war, after all, is only a background, unless we except the one stirring chapter about the withdrawal from Dunkirk.

First the race horse, then Renny's small daughter Adeline, then Wakefield's brief, sad love story are the centers of interest, and all of them essentially affected by Renny.

The story opens with Renny all agog to go to Ireland to look at a wonderful horse, about which Wakefield had sent him a cable. Having decided to go, he persuaded his family to give consent, but he did not go alone. His nine-year-old daughter Adeline, who was quite as expert about getting her own way as he was, or even the first Adeline, her great-grandmother, went with him. Quite the best part of the book is that which describes Adeline in action, outstripping her escort at the hunt, carrying herself with fire and with dignity in new surroundings on shipboard and in London.

Already in London were two of the Whiteoak brothers, Finch the pianist and Wakefield the actor. Wakefield's good fortune in getting a part in a new play had given him acquaintance with Molly Griffith, and Renny arrived in London just in time to witness Wakefield's success on the stage and meet the girl whom Wakefield proposed to marry. Renny took unusual interest in Molly; not in the way that Wakefield jealously imagined, but because she reminded him of a young woman he had known years before.

When in time the play came to New York, Wakefield and Molly came with it and were able to get to Jalna for Christmas. There Renny had to break to them the tragic news that there was an immovable impediment to their marriage.

Though the action darts here and there and the center of interest is often changed, the plot is unified by Whiteoak family scenes and by the old house in which so many of them lived. The author has recaptured some of the ardor that she put into her first book about them. The best passages are those in which she gets the whole clan together, around the dinner table at Jalna or in the little church which Whiteoaks still dominates. Jalna novels bid fair to continue for some time yet, what with a new young woman coming over the horizon for Wake, and Finch reconciled to his wife but already showing boredom, and, most promising of all, young Adeline, who is old Adeline again, in looks, temper, and vitality.

## The World of Poetry

IT IS INTERESTING to note how time justifies so many statements of opinion made by Harriet Monroe in the early years of her magazine, Poetry. One of the first to recognize the American voice in Lew Sarett, she would, if she were here, feel adequately compensated on seeing his "Collected Poems" (New York: Holt. $3).

A passage in her autobiography tells of listening to his chanting of a Chippewa corn dance and to his recitation of certain of his Indian poems, including "The Box of God," which she considered "the most beautiful and illuminating interpretation of aboriginal religion to be found in our literature." This poem about Joe Shing-ób, red man presumably converted from his paganism, but never quite, by the black-robed curés, is a powerful piece of work. As in all his character sketches from Indian life, the poet, sympathetic but never sentimental, gives the full flavor of Joe struggling to learn the white man's amens and hallelujahs, Joe, the "broken bird" of the woods,

> Whose whistling silver wings have known the lift
> Of high, mysterious hands, and the wild, sweet music
> Of big winds among the ultimate stars!

"The Collected Poems," as Carl Sandburg remarks in his foreword, is a book that says "Yes" to life. One cannot do better than quote his description of Sarett, "with tall timbers, fresh waters, blue ducks, and a loon to him," for, he continues, he is not one of your synthesized poets who are stranger to the loon, "in their orientation with the library canary fed from delicatessen tins."

Here, indeed, is the stuff that we who are beginning to appreciate the Western world should like to put into the hands of our fellow Europeans who continue to refer to the "newness" of the United States. Here are things older than medieval monasteries, older than ruins left by Goths and Visigoths; and not merely more ancient than crenellated towers and barbaric shield, but still pulsating with life. Here is nature, not plowed and pruned by generations of serf labor, but nature free and abundant and full of power.

A knowledgeable poet of the woods, this American who has been forest ranger and wilderness guide as well as college professor and platform lecturer. The low of the bull moose and the bleat of fawns "wedged warm against the bellies of their drowsy does" are the tones from which his tunes evolve. His nature lore countenances no guesswork. His completeness of performance marks the genuine artist. Economy of words he employs where economy lends force, yet in doing so he sacrifices nothing of grace. His whittling off of the redundant leaves his descriptive verses with all the color and form important to them. His desirable redundancy, as in some of the Indian songs, provides a necessary slowing of tempo to heighten dramatic effect. As vigorous and comprehensive as Walt Whitman, he has in addition music and a beauty of execution which I, for one, have failed to find in Whitman.

Woods of the Northwest, wolves, coyotes, deer; the four seasons of the year, with their sunlight and perfume, their frost and brittle starlight; and the bite and challenge of the North American climate, lay the warp of the fabric which he weaves. Indicative of the locale are the chapter heads, among them "Tinder and Flint," "Saddle-Leather," "Tooth and Claw," and "Split-Rail Fences."

Both characters and background are real. "In Tamarack Blue" the portrait of the widowed squaw mother, turned fur trader and living like an animal to surround with the white man's glory of civilization her daughter, "Susie Blue," is a work of skill. One of the poignant pieces in the book is "Mongrel," summing up the unfortunate cur's position thus:

> And yours a frustrate prospect: so many heels
> To scurry after in the milling throng—
> Promising man-smells that draw your dumb appeals—
> And never a smell to which you may belong.

Many will welcome this collection of the works of Mr. Sarett, whose poems have been appearing in separate volumes from time to time, over a period of years.

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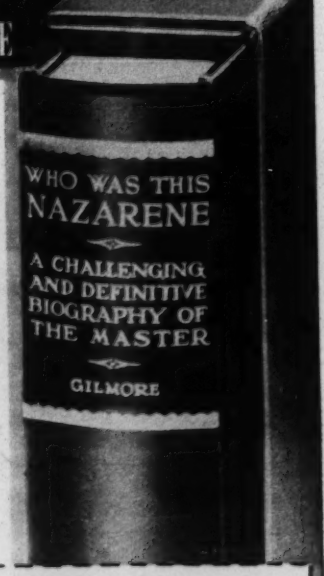

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# A Study in Half-Tones; Fascism and Mr. Auden—A London Letter

**Rain Every Day**, by E. H. Clements. London: Hodder and Stoughton.
**New Year Letter**, by W. H. Auden. London: Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.
**Little Ladyship**, by Ian Hay. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 3d.
**Sentimental Education**, by Gustave Flaubert. London: Dent. Everyman's Library. 2s. 6d.

LONDON

I DO NOT KNOW who Miss E. H. Clements is, but her novel, "Rain Every Day," is a beautiful and distinguished book. Her publishers call her a writer "with a first-class mind," and, on the whole, they are not far wrong. I do not mean by this that "Rain Every Day" is patently a work of intellect. There is no effort in it after profundity of thought. There is still less of effort after profundity of expression.

But if one of the marks of clear thinking be the capacity to discover and render fine shades of difference—as it certainly is, for often enough confusion is to be avoided only by a hairsbreadth—then "Rain Every Day" shows astonishing accuracy of both conception and execution. Miss Clements is, indeed, like one of those amazing micrometers that are manufactured in Sheffield and other centers of the steel industry, which can measure to the thousandth part of a millimeter. As a micrometer measures a steel rod, so does Miss Clements measure an emotion.

The story is set in Cornwall, but it is not about Cornish people. Sandy Lassan is a novelist whose books are more highly thought of by a small group of critics than by the general public. He lives in a cottage at Ninianstow, hampered by his own defects of temperament, his four children, and the weariness of his wife, Valerie, on whom the cares of housekeeping bear hard.

* * *

Now, even in this brief description I have misrepresented the book. I have said that Lassan is hampered by his children; and, indeed, so he is. Boys and girls squabbling in the kitchen while the father is trying to write are in that sense no help to an author. But at the same time these children are one of the chief joys of Lassan's existence, and the relation between him and his 8-year-old daughter, Bridget, who gravely discusses with him all the technical problems of his craft, is delightful. The fact is that human relations and emotions are hardly ever simple and direct. There are cross-currents always which complicate the situation in a thousand ways. It is one of Miss Clements' merits that she is aware of this.

The daughter of one of Lassan's literary friends in London, by name Angela Bretton, comes down to Cornwall to help Valerie in the kitchen, to look after the children, and to act as Lassan's secretary. It sounds a complicated undertaking; and its complications are increased by the fact that Valerie is by no means as wholehearted in her welcome to the arrangement as her husband is. When it is said that Angela is both pretty and an ardent believer in Lassan's genius the discerning reader will, no doubt, readily believe that he knows precisely what is going to happen. He will be wrong, for it is a thousand to one that he reckons with emotions undiluted, whereas "Rain Every Day" is a study in half-tones, in feelings only partly articulated because not fully experienced, a painting in water colors, a composition in varying shades of gray.

* * *

W. H. Auden's "New Year Letter" has been eagerly awaited in Britain. It would have been still more eagerly awaited if Mr. Auden had not gone to America. His absence from the front line in that struggle against fascism which he has long heralded in his verse has led to some contemporary depreciation of his poetry which is not perhaps justified on aesthetic grounds, which, of course, are the only relevant ones. This long philosophic poem is a statement of his convictions expressed in slick, swift verse that is often considerable in wit. It is provided with an accompanying body of lengthy quotations from Mr. Auden's reading that gives the whole affair an exceedingly imposing appearance. At times Mr. Auden almost suggests a defensive attitude, for he writes,

> Great masters who have shown mankind
> An order it has yet to find,
> What if all pedants say of you
> As personalities be true?
> All the more honor to you, then,
> If, weaker than some other men,
> You had the courage that survives
> Soiled, shabby, egotistic lives.

Ian Hay's "Little Ladyship" is on a different artistic and intellectual level from either Mr. Auden's work or Miss Clements'. It is a facetious and light-hearted story of the wife of a distinguished surgeon, who poses as a schoolgirl and brings down on herself and family a host of troubles and distractions. It is told in a breezy style that many people may find amusing, but suffers from the fact that it was first written as a play, and contains many speeches which, when given with Mr. Cecil Parker's grace and wit, were acceptable on the stage, but in print are apt to be dull and pompous.

Anthony Goldsmith's translation of Flaubert's "Sentimental Education" is well and carefully done. This is one of the greatest novels of the greatest novel-writing century the world has known, and it is a most valuable addition to Everyman's Library.

HAROLD HOBSON

## The Book Window

**The New Criticism**, by John Crowe Ransom (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions, $2.50), examines the critical theories of three English writers, I. A. Richards, T. S. Eliot, and Ivor Winters, each of whom emphasizes a type of analytical thinking—the psychological, the historical, and the technical. In a summary, the author asks for what he calls an ontological critic, or one who will discuss literature, and particularly poetry, in respect to its semantic, or verbal, its iconic, or pictorial, and its tactical, or structural, aspects.

**A Time to Speak**, by Archibald MacLeish (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.75), is a collection of brief prose discussions of war, fascism, liberalism, and other concerns of the moment, republished from magazines. Much living literary, biographical and political matter appears. Plenty of style, too, and persuasion. Libraries come in for a word of encouragement, as holding the front line in the battle of civilization.

**Labor Supply and National Defence**, a study by the International Labor Office, Montreal. Series C, No. 23. $1. An extensive study of methods by which labor supply problems in wartime economy have been met in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America.

**Angle of Earth and Sky**, by David Morton (Macmillan, $1.75). This new collection by David Morton is in the graceful, pleasant style of his earlier work. A sort of restful echo on the mind.

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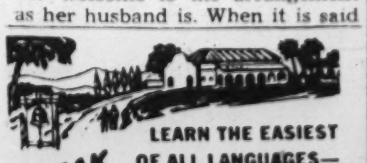
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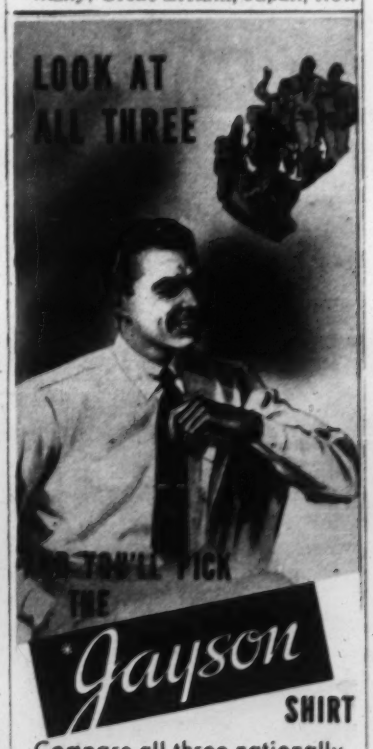

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# . . Ubico: Boss of Guatemala

*(Continued from Page 5)*

the oversize Guatemala army has any justification, it is that the Indian who finishes his training goes back to the village to modify the old tribal ways. He is used to toilets and teeth-brushing and discipline. He has a complete outfit of store clothes. And he can read and write.

When a group of Indians come to call on Tata in the presidential palace they have the right of way, even over ministers of state.

"Since I was *Jefe Político* of Alta Varapaz," says Ubico, "and saw the evil things done to the Indians, I decided to contribute to their liberation. The more I have known the Indian, the more I have been persuaded that he does not deserve the treatment given him, and that it is the duty of every *guatemalteco* to help elevate the condition of those who, by nature, are our brothers and the legitimate owners of the lands we appropriated."

* * *

As Jorge Ubico approaches his eleventh year as Guatemala's President there can be little doubt that he has done more for the country than any President before him. Roads and schools are still the chief items in his program. Before Ubico, most of Guatemala's "roads" were mere mule trails. Today, 3,887 miles of good roads are in service. One of the few sections of the Pan-American Highway which, to date, connects two Latin-American republics, is that between the capitals of Guatemala and El Salvador.

President Ubico has been spending about half a million dollars a year for highways—and getting his money's worth; for the first time in Guatemala's history, taxes are being spent honestly. Money for the roads is raised by a direct tax. If the citizen is unable to pay it, he gives two weeks of work on the roads.

* * *

The President poses for his picture in the uniform of a General, with the usual garnish of medals and with full or three quarters profile—the profile which has so often been compared to that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Jorge Ubico envies Roosevelt his three free elections, and craves above all things to be loved unanimously, or at least by a majority of his countrymen. It angers him to be called a dictator, even a benevolent dictator.

Yet the Assembly is a collection of yes men. There is only one party, which wins all elections. In a recent local contest in Quetzaltenango, Mariano Batres, the official candidate, got 1,794 votes; Oscar Diaz was second with two votes; Manuel Velarde and Aurelio Chacon were tied for third with one vote apiece.

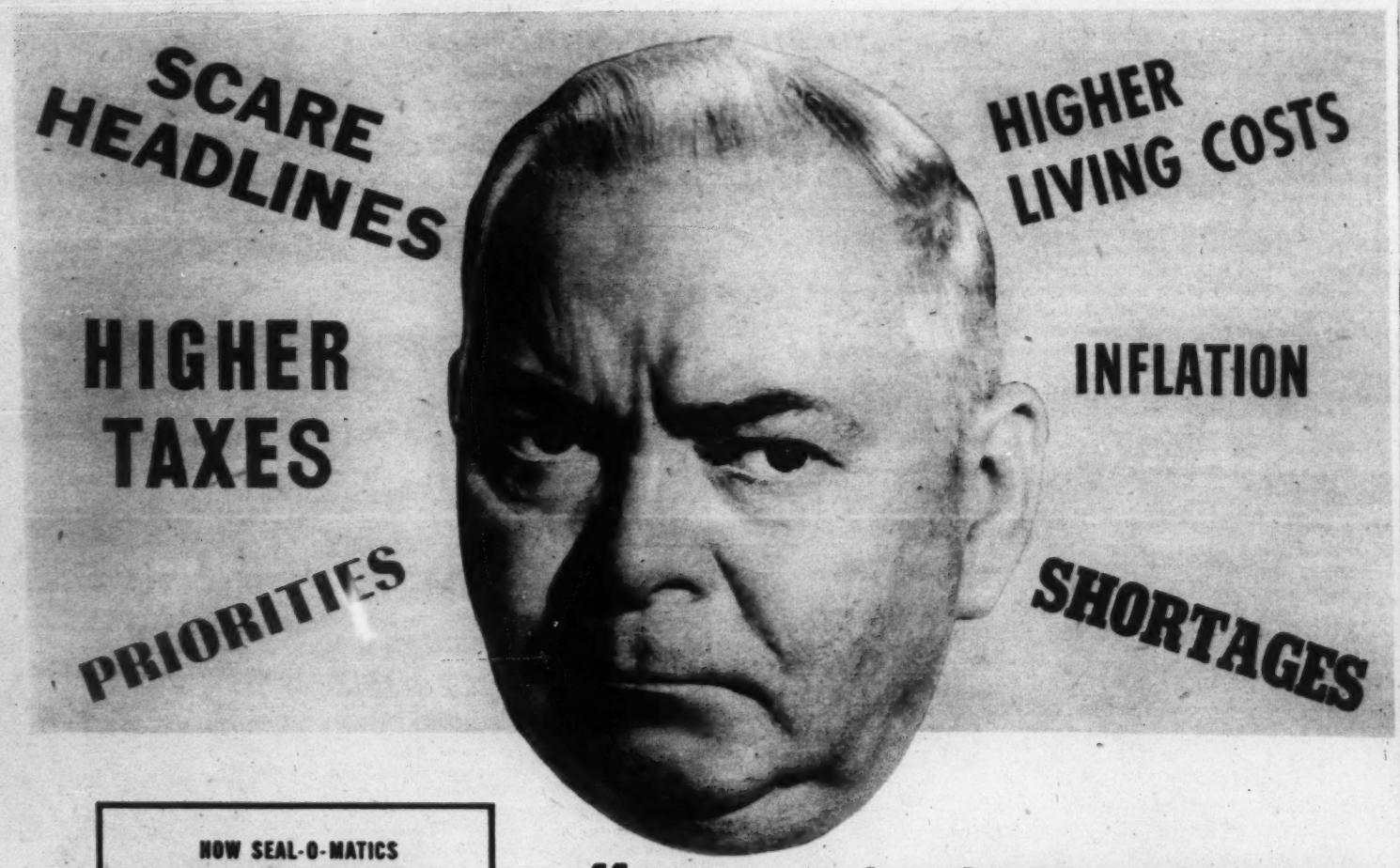
The government, i. e., the General, names all officials. A man receives formal notice from the party that he is a candidate for deputy. He sees the President, gets instructions. He is always elected. One man so chosen was unwise enough to write a letter thanking the President for the job. He had a hot time on the carpet. "Hombre, you were elected, not appointed. The party is disappointed in your lack of discretion. Adiós, here's your hat!"

Guatemala, largely illiterate, and living in a pre-capitalist economy, is no country at present for democratic rule. Today it needs a strong hand. In Jorge Ubico it has a man with a program, an honest man, who is pushing the country as fast as it will go in what is undoubtedly the right direction.

* * *

Desmond Holdridge, experienced observer and interpreter of Latin America, says: "I rate the Latin-American dictator entirely by the miles of road he constructs and the number of schools he builds. The people learn to read and write, new ideas come running down the roads he builds, and in due course of time the repressive measures of dictatorship are self-liquidating. If the dictator builds roads but does not build schools, then we are face to face with a fascist. Down the roads go his military power and apparatus of oppression, not ideas. Ubico is a road and school dictator and his rule is the necessary prelude to democracy in Guatemala."

At 62, Ubico still rises at 5 in the morning, works like a fiend all day, and sometimes all night. On his last presidential tour, he roared through the country at the same old pace, his keen eyes missing nothing. He frequently travels by motorcycle. But Ubico is growing old. You have only to see his face to know that. It is a tired, worried face. And Guatemala, when she sees it, worries too, for there is no one to take Tata's place, no one to step into his seven-league boots.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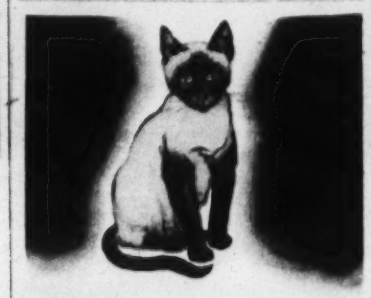

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# Jewelry as Symbols

WOMEN IN INDIA have recently adopted the fashion of wearing magnificent jewelry the designs of which are based upon the jewelry worn by the images in Indian temples. In the Ajanta Caves have been found many intensely interesting and individual jewelry motifs which are capable of ready adaptation because of their decorative design and color schemes.

Today's filigree and gem-set jewelry recalls types of craftsmanship such as the perforated sandstone arabesques of Rajputana and the encrusted marbles belonging to the period of the Great Moguls. Girdles of gold are fashioned entirely of gems, some embellished with a centerpiece containing miniature figures of the gods set with various colored gems. Large uncut emeralds, sapphires, rubies, and diamonds form multicolored high collars which have a fantastic and ultra-modern touch. There are heavy ropes of pearls, ruby and emerald beads, bits of various gems strung together with gold wire and terminating in cascades of gems, and chokers of huge amethysts, topaz, coral, turquoise, jade, lapis lazuli and other semi-precious stones.

* * *

Necklaces are made to resemble the strange wild flora and fauna of the jungle. Sprays of leaves and flowers enamelled in realistic hues are attached to a curved bar by spiral springs, with a gem-set peacock, butterfly, or bright plumaged bird in the center. The effect is dazzling as these beautiful pieces vibrate with every movement of the wearer.

One of the most fantastic creations is the "lotus neck-chain" made of thick woven green-gold wire, wound round the neck and shoulders like a scarf. Conspicuous at one end is a lotus, wrought with gigantic tiger claws, enclosing a great moonstone center which shines like a dewdrop, and at the other end is a lotus leaf.

There is a never flagging interest in symbolic designs. Ancient motifs predominate on neck-chains, while iridescent gems are strung with ancient amulets and figurines.

* * *

The insistent demand for something novel has brought alliances of precious and semi-precious metals and stones employed in a unique manner. On bracelets, for instance, are inscribed silver swans swimming in a lake represented by a circle of jade.

A bracelet of the "manacle" type or uncut blood-red Burmese rubies, has in the center an enormous ruby edged with diamonds. When a concealed spring is pressed, the top slides to one side to reveal a small perfume container. W. A.

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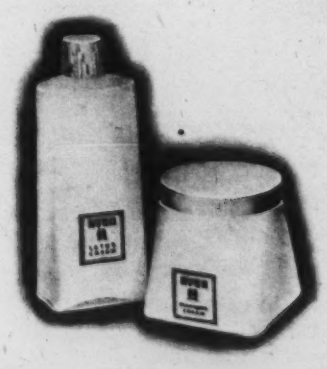

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# . . The Other France

(Continued from Page 3)

not he is capable of taking historic decisions.

NORTH AFRICA—FRANCE'S GRANARY

According to a recent statement by the French Minister of Food Supplies, a famine has been prevented in unoccupied France this year simply because of the food supplies shipped from North Africa. Unoccupied France normally depends on supplies from that part of the country that is at present under German occupation. This supply has now been cut off: the line of demarcation between the two parts of France is watertight, and the food that formerly found its market in southern France is now requisitioned by the German Army.

When the last remnants of former crops could no longer cover the needs of the mother country, approximately 300,000 tons of grain and dehydrated vegetables found their way from North Africa to Marseille; thus refilling the larder. In addition, the colonies, at this time, supplied France with 360,000 hectoliters of wine, 5,000 tons of meat, 180,000 hectoliters of arachide oil and palm kernels, 135,000 tons of fruits and out-of-season vegetables, 3,000 tons of fish, and 35,000 tons of sugar cane. With the exception of grain and vegetables, however, the French population saw little of what the colonies sent, since 70 to 80 per cent of all incoming shipments were confiscated by the German-Italian control commission with its seat in Marseille. After a temporary standstill following the armistice, Marseille has recently resumed her trade activities, and lately as many as 60 boats commanding a total of 75,000 tons have arrived there within one week. In view of the constant confiscations by the Axis commissions, Marseille must today be regarded as the most vital loophole in the British blockade. If the British have so far refrained from blockading Marseille, they have done so with a view to conciliating public opinion in Unoccupied France.

* * *

German interest in North Africa does not limit itself to food supply. French possessions in that region may also serve as producers of raw materials for the Axis. With a production of approximately 4,000,000 tons annually, French North Africa leads the world in the production of phosphorus; it also produces approximately 3,700,000 tons of iron ore per year; moreover, there are a number of promising lead, zinc, and coal mines in this area. Lately drillings have led to the belief that there may be petroleum supplies in Morocco. The North African mines have not yet been fully exploited, but Germany's plan of a common Franco-German dominion in that region would undoubtedly lead to a maximum production. German interest in the economic exploitation of North Africa has already found expression: Study commissions, either wholly German or collaborating with French groups, have been sent there, and Germany has acquired shares in North African companies.

But even more important than the German economic interest is the strategic importance of North Africa for the Axis Powers. Possession of the Tunisian port of Bizerte would secure the constant flow of troops to Libya, and England might find it hard to stop these transports. Morocco is the springboard for Gibraltar, Casablanca harbor offers excellent facilities for airplanes and submarines, and Dakar under German control not only threatens the Atlantic sea lines to England but brings German air force dangerously near the South American coast. Moreover, control of French possessions in Africa would permit the Axis forces to advance into the heart of the continent and would thus afford them a new strategic spearhead into the British Empire.

THE TRANS-SAHARAN RAILWAY

News of the construction of a Trans-Saharan railroad, which, once completed, will connect North Africa with French West and Central Africa, should be viewed in the light of these strategic possibilities. It is indeed remarkable that Vichy should have embarked on this project, the completion of which will amount to approximately 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 francs, at a time when the regime finds itself in the gravest financial crisis.

* * *

The project of a Trans-Sarahan railway since 1876 has never completely disappeared from public discussion in France. The plans have long been studied in detail and all opinions in favor of and against the project have been heard extensively. The opponents of the project have always stressed the high costs, due to the length of the proposed railway rather than to any technical difficulties; they have repeatedly pointed out that the project is economically unsound, since amortization costs and running expenses would not be covered unless there were an annual minimum freight transport of 300,000 tons in either direction. These objections can be raised with even greater justification today: The Congo and Free French Equatorial Africa are today isolated from Vichy-controlled North and West Africa.

Those who advocated the project have always stressed the strategic importance of the railway and have emphasized troop transports which would be facilitated and hastened through this construction. At that time the troops in question were native African troops whose destination would have been the West European front. The railway would have shortened overland transportation from thirteen to three days. It is obvious that this argument also stands regarding troop transports in the opposite direction, that is, from Europe to Africa.

The Trans-Saharan railway would be about 3,000 kilometers long, starting from Nemours and Oudije in Algeria via Colomb-Béchar at the outskirts of the desert down to the bend of the Niger River near In Tassit; at this junction the railway routes continue in two different directions. One route follows the Niger River via Tombouctou to Segou, where a connection is established with Dakar; the other route reaches the Congo via Niamey. It is estimated that it will take five years to complete construction of this railway, but modern methods of construction may shorten this period. Recent dispatches from Vichy confirm the suspicion that the Vichy Government uses Spanish and Jewish refugees, who came to France in search of a haven, as forced labor for the construction of the first part of the railway in South Algeria. Native labor will presumably be used for the corresponding construction along the Niger River. The completion of this strategic railway, the largest project undertaken by the Vichy regime, will constitute a grave threat to the British position in Africa as well as a consolidation of the strength of Dakar.

## Lucky Clover Man

Charles F. Daniels, a telephone engineer of the Panama Canal Zone, has made a hobby of raising four-leaf clovers, and in doing so has made his own good luck. Daniels has been a spare-time clover grower for 20 years, and it took him nearly that long to develop a pure strain of four-leaf clovers. Now his clover plants produce nothing but four-leafers and the hobby has developed into a profitable business. He sells millions of four-leaf clovers to novelty manufacturers and has customers in many countries. Among his newest customers are several Navajo Indian silversmiths of New Mexico, who are using the lucky clovers under glass in silver jewelry designed for the tourist trade.


*American Character Beauty*

$1.00

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*Old Spice Face Powder*

Chin high, eyes sparkling, skin aglow—this is the new ideal of beauty, a beauty which reveals the inner courage and character of feminine America today. Shulton has interpreted this spirited loveliness in a new face powder, deftly blended to achieve an unmasked, natural look. Scented with your beloved Old Spice fragrance, in the quality you know so well.

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**"Watch how fast it cleans... yet it doesn't scratch!"**

Yes, quick as it is, Bon Ami is also *safe!* It's free from coarse grit and harsh caustics. That's why you can count on it not to scratch or dull the gleaming surface of your bathtub and sink. You'll find, too, that Bon Ami actually *polishes* as it cleans...helps to keep all your kitchen and bathroom equipment smooth and new looking. No wonder so many women claim they "just couldn't keep house without Bon Ami!"

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**Bon Ami**

polishes as it cleans

*"hasn't scratched yet!"*

# Over the Editor's Desk

## *Contributors . .*

GOETHE WROTE, in effect: "Each morning freedom must be won anew." This might be taken as an epitome, for the individual, of Viscount Astor's article on freedom and war, which leads this issue of the Magazine Section. As applied to nations, he shows how democracy has ever needed to be guarded vigilantly, and sometimes has been won and preserved only through resort to arms.

Why cotton so largely affects the economy of the American South is explained by Ralph W. Cessna, head of the Central News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in Chicago.

Alfred Wagg, III, who has traveled much in tropical America, describes how living standards have begun to rise through the exchange of goods and services between the United States and Latin America.

Harold Hobson, of the Monitor's European Bureau, writes from London of the increasing understanding between the democratic peoples, now growing out of appreciation between these nations of each other's books and arts.

Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, who left his post as Natural Science Editor of the Monitor to take up his army duties as a reserve officer, some time ago prepared the article on lighting printed in this issue. This week proved to be an appropriate time to print it, because of widespread observances of the anniversary of the achievement of a practical electric lamp for which Edison and others searched so long.

Lawrence and Sylvia Martin, who are well-informed writers on Latin America, provide a rounded portrait of General Jorge Ubico, who, as President of Guatemala, is credited with marked improvement of the general welfare of the people of his country.

Egon Kaskeline, as a correspondent in France of Swiss newspapers, saw much of the workings of the new regime at Vichy as it was affected by the German occupation. Soon after coming to the United States he wrote the three articles on "How the Nazis Run France" which were recently printed in the Magazine Section, and the article on the French colonial empire which appears in this issue.

# Treasures in a Meteor

THE GEOLOGISTS are at work again at the giant meteor crater in Canyon Diablo, Arizona, hoping to recover the fortune in nickel and other minerals that was buried deep in the earth when a great meteor struck the spot ages ago. The present operations are the first that have been carried on in the crater since World War days, when an eastern syndicate spent half a million dollars there but did not even locate the main body of the meteor. The defense boom and the shortage of nickel in the United States is the motivating influence behind the present effort to recover the meteoric treasure.

The mile-wide crater in the Arizona desert is several hundred feet deep and was long believed to be the cone of an extinct volcano. The meteor theory was developed in the nineties when exploration revealed that the crater was not of volcanic origin. The man who first advanced the meteor theory before a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences was laughed at, but experts who have studied the crater since that time have generally agreed that a meteor hit the earth at the spot and lies buried there.

Geologists of the American Smelting and Refining Company have made test drills in and around the crater and found traces of the meteor more than 1400 feet south of the crater rim. This leads to the belief that the meteor hit the earth at an angle. Many small nickel and iron fragments have been found around the crater rim. Thousands of these meteor fragments have been sold to travelers in curio stores of the region adjacent to the crater.

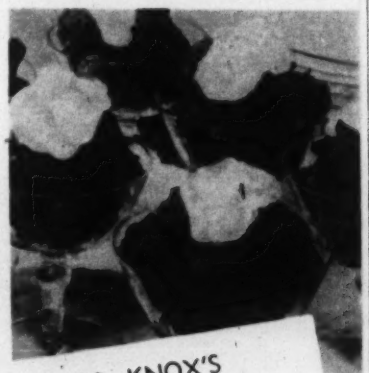
If successful, the present attempt to locate and mine the metals in the Canyon Diablo meteor will bring rich rewards to the backers. Expert opinion estimates the size of the meteor at 10,000,000 tons, about 700,000 tons of which is nickel. Other metals in the meteor are believed to be platinum, iridium, and iron.

Other meteor craters near Odessa, Texas, are being explored at the present time, but these are small when compared with the gigantic meteor of Canyon Diablo. The Canyon Diablo meteor crater is many times larger than any other known. W. E. T.

## Baldhead Island

Baldhead Island, near the Gulf Stream off the North Carolina coast, is the extreme northern point where semitropical conditions prevail. Garden vegetables, grown out of doors, mature there in April.


CHOCOLATE TREAT
That Melts in Your Mouth



MRS. KNOX'S
CHOCOLATE SPONGE

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup boiling water
1½ squares chocolate or 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa
¼ cup sugar
3 eggs
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Put sugar, melted chocolate or cocoa, salt and boiling water together and bring to boiling point. Remove from fire. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot chocolate mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool somewhat and add slightly beaten egg yolks. When it begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and flavoring. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold. Pile into sherbet glasses. Serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

NOTE: Chopped nuts or macaroons may be added; and for a more elaborate dessert, line mold with stale lady fingers or sponge cake.

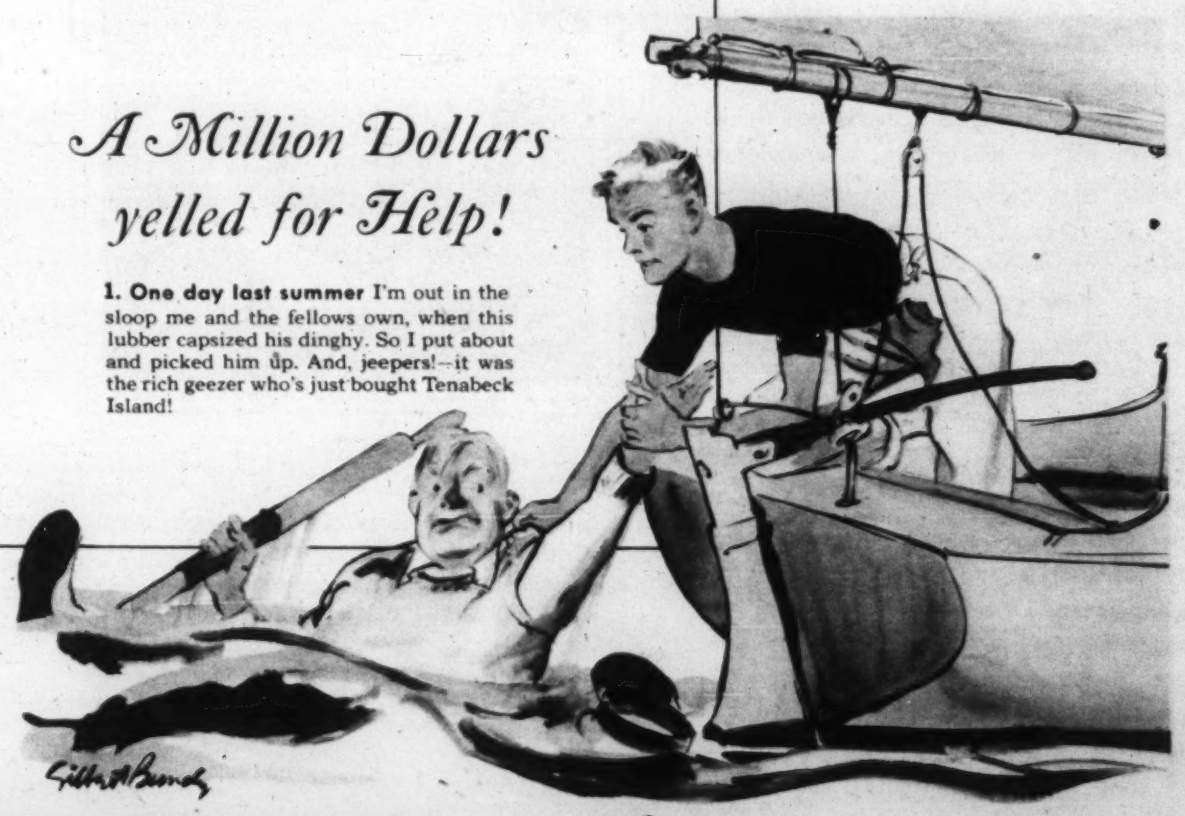
EASY! DELICIOUS!

Family love chocolate? Then try this grand dessert! So creamy-smooth, so easy when it's made the Knox Gelatine way. For dozens more mouth-watering Knox desserts and salads . . . all with generous amounts of protective food value . . . write for Mrs. Knox's 55-page Recipe Book. It's FREE! Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX GELATINE
Is Pure Gelatine . . . No Sugar



*A Million Dollars yelled for Help!*



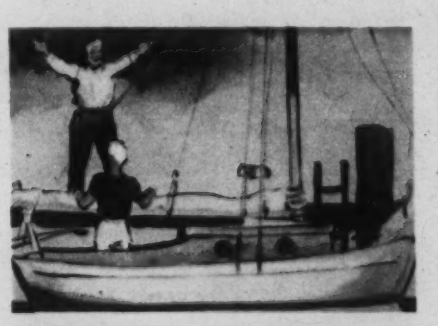
**1. One day last summer** I'm out in the sloop me and the fellows own, when this lubber capsized his dinghy. So I put about and picked him up. And, jeepers!—it was the rich geezer who's just bought Tenabeck Island!

**2. He was wet and peevish,** so I asked him to have some good hot coffee. "Coffee!" he said. "No, thank you. Coffee is a stimulant, and I never touch stimulants!" So I said: "That needn't stop you from drinking *this* coffee!

**3. "This is Sanka Coffee!"** I told Old Moneybags. "It's had 97% of its caffein removed . . . so it is *not* a stimulant!" The old boy looked suspicious. "Don't worry," I said. "I wouldn't fool you!" So he sampled it.

**4. "Young fellow,"** he beamed, holding out his cup for seconds, "this Sanka Coffee is a mighty fine brew!" "Right, sir!" I piped up. "You see, *only* the caffein is taken out . . . all the *flavor stays in!*

**5. "Sanka Coffee tastes so good,"** I continued, "because it is a blend of fine Central and South American coffees, specially blended for flavor and aroma!" So Old Moneybags had another cup . . . and beamed like a human lighthouse!



**6. Next day, Old Moneybags** came down to the dock. "Thanks for introducing me to Sanka Coffee," he said, "the wonderful coffee that is not a stimulant! How about teaching me to sail my new boat," he added, "at your own figure?"

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT!

Sanka Coffee is rich, satisfying, and delicious. It is *all* coffee, and nothing but coffee. Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT . . . for 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . without removing any of the flavor.

Make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grinds.

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE . . .
BUT NOT A STIMULANT . . . 97% CAFFEIN-FREE

TUNE IN . . . . . two great radio shows are now on the air for Sanka Coffee: *Tuesday night:* "We, the people" • *Sunday afternoon:* news by William L. Shirer, the famous author of "Berlin Diary." See your local newspaper for times and stations.

# Which of These Mistakes in English Do YOU Make?

## HOW SHERWIN CODY'S patented 100% Self-Correcting Device has shown more than 100,000 people an easy way to expressive English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

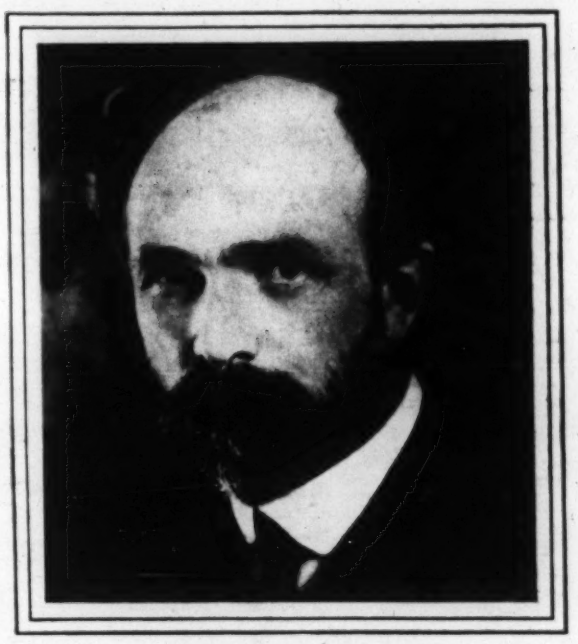
MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "Between you and I" instead of "Between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MID able," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent* them!

### What Does Your English Tell About You?

It is so easy to say, "But I am not like that!" Unfortunately, however, if you do make mistakes, you are doubtless unconscious of them. Nevertheless, *others* notice them, and may misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally unpardonable blunders without realizing it?

Every time you talk or write, your English either handicaps or helps you. If you use crude, ungrammatical expressions—if your pronunciation is faulty—if your vocabulary is limited—if you hem and haw in vainly trying to express your ideas—others are certain to feel that you lack educational advantages, even though they are too polite to mention it. But if you can always express yourself correctly and easily—without groping for the right words to express your meaning—without making errors in grammar—others will see in your English a favorable reflection of your culture and refinement.



SHERWIN CODY

### Correct English Habits Now Easy to Form

No one can blame you for shying away from the old-fashioned way to improve your English—with its bugbear of rules. But now the mastery of English has been made so easy that you can learn to talk correctly and fluently *without even thinking about it*. The knack of spelling correctly and punctuating properly can be so firmly fixed in your mind that you can never forget. The whole study of English has been so simplified that you can actually enjoy increasing your vocabulary and gaining a new power of language!

This is what Sherwin Cody, the well-known authority on English, now offers you—a simple, commonsense way to attain mastery of English in only a few minutes a day.

### Sherwin Cody's Remarkable 100% Self-Correcting Invention

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. His 100% Self-Correcting Device, upon which he has been granted a patent, helps you in finding your mistakes and concentrating your attention *only* upon them. It does not bother you about forms you already know. Through constantly showing you the right way this device quickly makes your English habitually correct. There is no wasted effort—few rules to memorize—no tiresome studying.

### What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration. Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises, *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods*. There is no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game.

That Mr. Cody has unquestionably modernized English instruction is evidenced by the fact that over 100,000 persons have already improved their English through this simple method. You are invited to learn more in detail about Sherwin Cody's method and what it can do for *you*. There is no obligation. A stamp is all it will cost.

### Mail Coupon for FREE BOOK

If you want to learn exactly how to get rid of embarrassing mistakes in grammar, punctuation, spelling, pronunciation—how to present your ideas clearly, forcefully and persuasively—how to gain the self-confidence that an easy familiarity with good English always brings—send TODAY for our new *free* book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This book tells all about Mr. Cody's method—shows why it is easy, efficient, and fascinating. This book will be sent free upon request. There is absolutely no obligation. Simply send the coupon or a letter or a postal card for it. No agent will call. Address SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL of ENGLISH, 6710 Searle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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### From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

**For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.**

**Pleasure—Instead of Task**

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

**Found It Enjoyable**

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

**Enjoyed the Course**

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

**Has Meant a Great Deal to Her**

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Fascinating**

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

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"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

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